THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY, POLITICKS,

AND

LITERATURE,

Of the YEAR 1761.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE.

IT will perhaps be thought neceſſary to ſay a few words in excuſe for the delay, in our annual publication, which appears ſomewhat later than the uſual time. The reader will be pleaſed to obſerve, that the papers relative to the rupture with Spain, which furniſh a conſiderable and important part of our work, were not publiſhed until MARCH 1762, though the events which they elucidate, properly belonged to the year 1761, which we were to treat. So that there was a neceſſary delay, in order not only to ſupply the unavoidable defect, which want of early information had left in our hiſtory, but alſo to make ſome material changes in the plan of the whole, in conſequence of the new lights that were afforded in thoſe papers.

PREFACE.

We heartily wiſh that to our apology for this delay, we could add that the work has derived from it a ſuperior degree of accuracy and correctneſs. But the public is ſufficiently appriſed of our diſadvantages and defects; and we have ſufficiently experienced an indulgence due, not to our abilities, but to the pains we have taken. They may be aſſured that this indulgence will not tempt us to an ungrateful negligence, or the leaſt relaxation of our beſt endeavours.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1761.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PRESENT WAR.

CHAP. I.

Preliminary remarks. Treaty propoſed and entered into by the belligerent powers. Mr. Stanley ſent to Paris, and Mr. Buſſy to London. French machinations in Spain. Difficulties in the negotiation. Deſign of the campaign in Heſſe, and of the expedition to Belleiſle.

AFTER a general war of five years, carried on with the greateſt effuſion of blood, and the moſt extraordinary expence ever known to attend a war of that continuance, it was hoped that, if the animoſity of the belligerent powers was not abated, at leaſt a great part of the fuel of diſcord had been conſumed; and that the time was arrived for giving peace to Europe. Some propoſitions for that purpoſe had been made in the cloſe of the year 1759. Thoſe, who rather wiſhed for peace, than very attentively conſidered the probability of effecting it, ſeemed to think it might then have been expected. But whilſt the public was flattered with theſe hopes, the ſituation of affairs would not ſuffer us to believe that they had any ſolid foundation. We accordingly ventured to point out the difficulties which then obſtructed any ſcheme for peace *. And as theſe difficulties were ſuch, as did not attend that particular conjuncture only, but muſt ſubſiſt

* See Ann. Regiſter, 1760. ch. 1.

as long as the fortune of war continued in the ſame train, we were from the beginning apprehenſive that the new negotiation which we have ſince ſeen opened, and for ſome time carried on with ſuch pleaſing appearances, might in the iſſue be attended with no better ſucceſs.

There are indeed but two ſituations in which peace can be very rationally expected. The firſt ſituation is that of *equality*; and this is, either where nothing is gained on any ſide; ſo that whenever mutual wearineſs, and unprofitable hoſtilities have calmed the ardor of the warring powers, no intricate points intervene to fruſtrate the firſt pacific diſpoſition; or it may be where the loſſes are ſo equal, that exchanges may eaſily be made, or the parties may reſt mutually ſatisfied with their advantage over each other.

The ſecond ſituation is that of *neceſſity*; where one of the parties is ſo entirely broken and reduced, as to ſubmit to receive conditions on the footing of conqueſt, and to purchaſe repoſe by humiliating and enfeebling conceſſions. A peace upon this latter baſis is always the grand popular object. In every war we flatter ourſelves with the hope of it, againſt an experience almoſt uniform. In fact, it is to the laſt degree difficult to reduce any of the great powers of Europe to this diſgraceful neceſſity. For to reduce any one of them to this ſtate of ſubmiſſion, you muſt, in a manner, reduce all of them to it. The war, if it continues, draws ſtate after ſtate into its vortex, until all Europe is involved. A ſort of ballance is then produced, and the peace of conqueſt becomes impracticable.

It would prove of the utmoſt moment to the tranquility of mankind that this point were ſufficiently regarded, and that they would willingly adopt that ſyſtem of equality, to which ſooner or later, with more or fewer ſtruggles, they are ſo often compelled to ſubmit. When, ſeldom, a treaty is concluded on other terms, as the king of Pruſſia has found by ſevere experience, and as we obſerved on a former occaſion, is only a ſhort ceſſation, and not a perfect peace. But it muſt be acknowledged that this ſituation, the moſt coincident with their true intereſt, is at the ſame time the moſt contradictory to the paſſions and prejudices of nations. It appears hard to loſe upon every ſide every object of the war. A peace on this foundation will be cenſured, but it is the beſt, on the ſame principle that the ſhorteſt follies are the beſt; and that no injured pride is left to brood over a future war. Contrary to the opinion of the warm patriots on all ſides, we therefore imagined that the year ſeventeen hundred and fifty-eight, in the cloſe of the third campaign, was the happy moment for negotiation. At this time, however, no propoſitions had been made. The propoſitions of ſeventeen hundred and fifty-nine were but ſlightly regarded, and obviouſly could end in nothing. But in the beginning of the year, of which we are now going to treat, the ſcene of negotiation was opened with far greater ſolemnity and parade; and as it was carried on with great diligence, it neceſſarily makes a principal part of the hiſtory of this year. It is indeed ſomewhat fortunate both for the writers and the readers of theſe events that this treaty has intervened. The

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narrative otherwiſe had proved extremely barren and unentertaining. For though the animoſity of the belligerent powers was not, as we obſerved, abated, their efforts, however, had conſiderably ſlackened, and their operations began gradually to degenerate into the Petite-guerre. Thoſe vaſt events that aſtoniſh the mind, or hold it in a pleaſing ſuſpence; thoſe important battles and ſieges; thoſe rapid and well-conducted marches, and thoſe lively enterprizes which diſtinguiſh the former years, except in a very few inſtances, ſcarce make any part of the hiſtory before us. But tho' the operations of the field had fallen into a ſtate of languor, the cabinet became full of buſineſs, and negotiation flouriſhed. In this ſituation candour obliges us to acquaint our readers that we are ſtill more liable to miſtakes, than when we attempt to deſcribe the tranſactions of the campaign. It very frequently happens, that the accounts of the military operations come authenticated from the hands of thoſe great generals who have conducted them, and when we have allowed for the partiality of the account, there is nothing to be detracted from them for want of ſufficient information. Even in the caſe of partiality, we are often able to correct the miſrepreſentation or overcharge of one of the parties by that of the other. Theſe things are done in the eye of the world. But the motives either to peace or war, and the ſteps taken in a negotiation, are all behind the curtain. They do not appear for a long time, and ſometimes they never appear completely. There is however, an advantage in the preſent conjuncture. For one of the powers at war, in order to juſtify to its ſubjects and to the world, its part in the continuance of a war ſo fatal to both, has publiſhed an account of the late negotiation; artful indeed, and probably in ſome reſpects unfair; but containing at the ſame time many valuable and illuſtrating pieces, the authenticity of which is not diſputed. The point in ſuch caſes to be dreaded is not the publication of falſe pieces, but the concealment of ſeveral that are real and important. The public information is probably rather incompleat, than untrue. We wait with impatience for that full and authentic narrative of ſo important a negotiation, which undoubtedly our court propoſes to publiſh. We have delayed the ſetting out our work the longer, in hopes of its appearance, by which we might have been able to perfect and correct our account of this tranſaction. The account of the Spaniſh negotiation has appeared late, but we have not failed to make uſe of it. At preſent we engage in our work, under thoſe difficulties, which it is juſt, the reader ſhould know and allow for. In the ſucceeding year we ſhall take care to profit of whatever further lights may be imparted.

Verly early in this year 1761, the the courts of Peterſburg, Vienna, France, Sweden and Poland, agreed ſeverally and jointly to offer propoſals towards renewing that negotiation for peace, which had abruptly been broken off in the cloſe of the year 1759. France was the principal and firſt mover; for as it was her ambition which had made the war ſo general, and her revenue which in a great meaſure ſupported it; the former being now humbled by a ſeries of unfortunate events, and the latter reduced by moſt enor-

mous expences, ſhe began at length to relent, and apparently to deſire peace in earneſt. The other members of the grand alliance could not decently, nor ſafely oppoſe theſe diſpoſitions of France. The court of Sweden in particular was given to underſtand, that the exhauſted condition of France was the true motive of her moderation; that in fact, ſhe was not able any longer to furniſh the ſtipulated ſubſidies, nor to adhere to the letter of her engagements with her allies. Theſe circumſtances, which ſhe was neither able, nor ſeemed diſpoſed to conceal, formed the ſureſt guaranty of her ſincerity.

The five parties to the war on that ſide, made as many declarations, which were ſigned at Paris on the 25th of March, and delivered at London on the 31ſt of the ſame month. The counter declaration of Great Britain and Pruſſia appeared on the 3d of April. Augſburg, as the ſituation moſt commodious for the powers at war, was appointed for the congreſs.

Lord Egremont, Lord Stormont ambaſſador in Poland, and general Yorke our ambaſſador in Holland, were nominated as the Engliſh plenipotentiaries. On the part of France, the count de Choiſeul was appointed. Augſburg now became the center of attention to all Europe, and each court prepared every thing towards this important meeting which it could furniſh of ſplendor for the diſplay of its dignity, and of ability for the ſupport of its intereſt. The public converſation was for a while diverted from ſcenes of horror, bloodſhed, and pillage; and every mind was employed more agreeably on the public ſcene of magnificence, and the private game of policy, which was to enſue.

In the firſt place, it was unanimouſly agreed, in order that a negotiation, in itſelf ſufficiently intricate, ſhould be the leſs embarraſſed, to admit to the treaty none but the parties principally concerned, together with their allies.

Although this excluſion of the neutral intereſts tended greatly to diſembarraſs and ſimplify the negotiation, yet ſuch was the variety of ſeparate and independent matters, which ſtill remained to be diſcuſſed, that it became adviſeable to make a further ſeparation, if they hoped to treat upon them with any tolerable eaſe, or with any proſpect of coming to a ſpeedy deciſion.

For this purpoſe it was neceſſary to bring back the motives to the war to their firſt principles; and to diſengage thoſe ſeveral intereſts which originally, and in their own nature had no connection, from that maſs, in which mutual injuries and a common animoſity had blended and confounded them. This propoſition came firſt from France, and it was an early and happy omen of her inclination to peace.

The war, which was truly and originally German, evidently had but a ſingle, though this a very difficult object, to determine the fate of the king of Pruſſia. So many powers were concerned in this determination, and their views of aggrandiſement, indemnification, and revenge, ſo various and difficult to be reconciled, that this alone ſeemed matter enough for a ſeparate and very arduous negotiation. In effect all the powers of the north were concerned in it. For this reaſon, the other great object of the

general war, the limits of America, which by that ſtrange chain of hoſtile connections, which even unites the various independent quarrels and enmities of Europe, had been mixed with the German diſputes, was again ſet upon its proper and peculiar baſis; and whilſt the truly German intereſts were handled at Augſburg, it was propoſed to treat on this head ſeparately in London and in Paris. For this purpoſe, miniſters were mutually ſent from thoſe courts; Mr. Stanley on the part of England; and Mr. Buſſy on that of France.

This propoſition was alſo exceedlying prudent: for there is no doubt that if theſe potentates could ſettle their claims to their mutual ſatisfaction, and ſhould carry to Augſburg the ſame candour and good faith, and the ſame ſincere deſire of peace, their influence muſt neceſſarily tend to inſpire principles of moderation into the reſt, and muſt contribute largely to accelerate the great work of pacification.

Things were thus ſet upon the beſt footing poſſible, and the negotiation ſeemed to be in the happieſt train that could be wiſhed. But unfortunately the plan and diſpoſition of the treaty was much more eaſily adjuſted, than the matter and the ſubſtance. It was very obvious, that France, if ſhe was willing even to pretend to a deſire of peace, could ſcarce avoid making conceſſions, which to her were ſufficiently mortifying. The moment her proper quarrel came to be ſeparated from the general cauſe, ſhe had every diſadvantage in the negotiation, becauſe ſhe had ſuffered every diſaſter in the war. On the ſide of Germany indeed ſhe had acted with ſucceſs; but even there the advantages ſhe had acquired were ſtill precarious, as the chance of war was ſtill open: no propoſition for a ceſſation of arms having been admitted. As ſhe knew therefore, that great ſacrifices might be expected from her, ſhe did not ſo finally reſt her hopes upon the negotiation, as not to look out for another reſource; and this rendered on her part the whole proceeding leſs effective and leſs ſincere.

The reſource ſhe ſought was in Spain, who ſhe hoped could not look with indifference on the humiliation of the principal branch of the houſe of Bourbon. Hitherto indeed the king of Spain had obſerved a tolerably exact neutrality in his conduct, and in his declarations had ſpared no expreſſions of good will and friendſhip to our court. He ſeemed to be wholly intent on the internal œconomy of his dominions, on the improvement of their long neglected police, on the advancement of their commerce, and the regulation of the finances. But notwithſtanding theſe domeſtic attentions, the French miniſtry did not deſpair of drawing his regards abroad. They thought that the offers which France in her preſent circumſtances would find herſelf obliged to make, muſt extremely alarm all good Spaniards, who could not ſee without the moſt ſerious apprehenſions, the French power wholly annihilated in America. By this event, their colonies, though ſo much ſuperior to all others in opulence and extent, muſt in a manner lie at the mercy of England: no power being in any ſort able to afford them aſſiſtance, or to hold the ballance between them and the power of England. At this time indeed, the French court had not abſolutely ſucceeded in her de-

ſigns at Madrid: but ſhe was in hopes, that every ſtep ſhe took in the treaty, and every conceſſion ſhe ſhould make, would prove a freſh incentive to the jealouſies and apprehenſions of Spain. Thus in effect all the motions which France ſeemingly made towards peace were in reality ſo many ſteps towards a new war; and whilſt at London ſhe breathed nothing but moderation, and the moſt earneſt deſire of putting a period to the calamities of Europe, at Madrid ſhe was taking the moſt vigorous meaſures for ſpreading them further, and continuing them longer.

On the ſide of England, though there was far more good faith in the public procedure, there were alſo, it muſt be admitted, many circumſtances which co-operated to retard the peace. The great and almoſt unparallelled ſucceſs which attended our arms in this war, had raiſed a proportionable expectation, and inſpired very high thoughts into the minds of the people. They thought it unreaſonable to make almoſt any conceſſions to a nation whoſe ambition and violence they had always found to correſpond with its power, and whom they now conſidered as lying at their mercy. That this was the time for reducing France, which if we let paſs, we could never hope again to recover. In theſe ſentiments it muſt have fared ill with that adminiſtration, who ſhould make a ſacrifice of any of thoſe objects on which the people had ſet their hearts.

On the other hand, it could not have eſcaped them, that the ſituation of affairs in Germany, however they might be artificially ſeparated in the diſcuſſion, muſt neceſſarily have an influence on the final determination of the treaty. They ſaw, that after a ſevere ſtruggle of five years, the affairs of our neareſt allies were only not ruined. To ſay nothing of the condition of the king of Pruſſia, the whole country of Heſſe was in the actual poſſeſſion of France: they likewiſe held the county of Hanau; and by their occupation of Gottingen, the Hanoverian territory lay open to their arms. If this quarrel ſhould be conſidered as a cauſe not ſtrictly Engliſh (though the French in their memorials contended it was), yet certainly the Heſſians, and principally the Hanoverians, were allies of ſo near a connection, and had done and ſuffered ſo much in the common cauſe, that it muſt have appeared ſhocking to all Europe, if ſolely attentive to our own peculiar advantages, we ſhould patch up a peace without any proviſion in their favour: and it was very evident, that this proviſion could not be made in the ſituation in which the laſt campaign had left them, unleſs our government purchaſed it at a price that would be very grudgingly paid by the Engliſh ſubjects.

The miniſtry, perplexed between the natural expectations of their country, and the reaſonable expectations of their allies, muſt have found it not a little difficult to know what party they ought to take. In order to reconcile, as much as poſſible, theſe contradictory deſires, the only ſolution which could be found was to puſh the war with the utmoſt vigour; and in the mean time not to hurry the negotiation; in hopes that during its progreſs things might take ſuch a turn, as to enable them to purchaſe peace for their allies out of the acquiſitions they ſhould have made

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after the commencement of the treaty, and without being obliged to have recourſe to their conqueſts, previous to that æra. On this footing they propoſed to ſatisfy the demands of the public faith, and at the ſame time to preſerve the reputation which was ſo neceſſary to their affairs at home. Accordingly the duke of Brunſwick was to proſecute with the utmoſt vigour, the operations which he had begun in the depth of winter; and an expedition, the object of which was then ſecret, was prepared with equal diligence in England.

In theſe equivocal diſpoſitions, and in this odd mixture of hoſtile and pacific meaſures, began the year 1761, a year more remarkable, perhaps, than any of thoſe we have hitherto deſcribed, for events which will be radically deciſive of the future proſperity or miſery of Europe, but leſs for thoſe matters by which the imagination of the reader is commonly affected. Having in this chapter laid down, as far as we can conjecture, the political motives for the uncommon effort which was made in Germany, in our next chapter we ſhall give an account of the military plan of this effort, the execution and the ſucceſs of it.

CHAP. II.

Prince Ferdinand's plan. Allies enter into Heſſe and Thuringia. French retire. Hereditary Prince repulſed at Fritzlar. Fritzlar taken. Several magazines taken. Blockade of Marpurg and Ziegenhayn. Siege of Caſſel. Battle of Langenſaltze. Broglio reinforced from the Lower Rhine. Hereditary Prince defeated at Stangerode. Siege of Caſſel, &c. raiſed. Allies retire behind the Dymel.

AT the cloſe of the laſt campaign, the French had the entire and undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the whole territory of Heſſe: a country tolerably provided, and which contains many tenable places. Some of theſe they had ſtrengthened with additional works; and they had amaſſed immenſe magazines in the moſt convenient ſituations. This was their condition in the front of their winter cantonments. On their left they had driven the allies from the Lower Rhine, where they kept a conſiderable body of troops, which ſtreightened our quarters, and checked our efforts on that ſide. On their right they poſſeſſed the town of Gottingen, in which they had placed a very ſtrong garriſon; and thus they ſhut us up on this quarter alſo, whilſt the king's German dominions lay entirely open to their enterprizes.

If we conſider the ſituation of the French armies, they will preſent us with the idea of an immenſe creſcent, the two advanced points of which were at Gottingen and Weſel and the body extended in Heſſe: ſo that being perfectly well provided with magazines, and, maſter of all the proper communications neceſſary for their current ſubſiſtence, with ſtrong places in their rear, and in both their flanks; in the next campaign they had only to advance their ſeveral poſts in a manner to encloſe the allied army, which, without ſome ſignal ſucceſs (from their numbers and ſituation, hardly to be expected) would find it-

ſelf entirely incapable of making any ſtand againſt them.

Prince Ferdinand was very ſenſible of theſe inconveniencies of his ſituation, and of the advantages the enemy had over him. It was extremely difficult to ſettle a plan for action; but no action could be attended with much worſe conſequences, than inactivity in a bad condition. He knew from experience, that the French were ill qualified for winter operations in Germany, and that his own ſoldiers, beſides their ſuperior hardineſs, and their being inured to the rigour of the climate, could ſuffer but little more from field ſervice, eſpecially if attended with ſucceſs, than they muſt endure from the badneſs of their winter quarters. It is true that there was ſomething diſcouraging in the attack of a very ſuperior body of the enemy, poſſeſſed of every advantage againſt him; but it was clear that this ſuperiority, and theſe advantages would not leſſen as the ſummer approached. It was clear, that every ſtep the enemy gained on him, would render his defence weaker and his reſources more ſcanty; and that if the enemy found themſelves in a condition to commence this campaign where they had concluded the laſt, and that nothing ſhould hinder their proceeding in the earlieſt ſeaſon, he could never reaſonably hope to protract the war to another year. For to ſpeak the truth, this was the utmoſt, which in his circumſtances he could promiſe himſelf from the moſt judicious ſcheme of conduct.

Having therefore reſolved to act, he loſt no time to act with vigour. He appointed three places of rendezvous on the Dymel, the Rhume, and in Saverland. His army aſſembled on the 9th of February, without ſuffering the enemy to have any previous notice of their intentions. The next day the troops halted, and the duke communicated to his generals the diſpoſition he had made for the motions of the whole.

The center was led by his ſerene highneſs in perſon; it penetrated directly into Heſſe, and marching by Zierenberg and Durenberg, made its way towards Caſſel. The right and left of the army were each at a very conſiderable diſtance from this body; but they were ſo diſpoſed as fully to co-operate in the general plan of operation, which was very extenſive. The hereditary prince commanded on the right: he marched by Stadbergen for Mengeringhauſen; and leaving the country of Heſſe to the Eaſtward, as the alarm was to be as ſudden, and as widely diffuſed as poſſible, he puſhed forward with the utmoſt expedition into the heart of the French quarters. Gen. Sporken commanded a corps at a greater diſtance to the left, and penetrated into Thuringia, by Duderſtadt and Heiligenſtadt. The deſign of this movement was to break the communication of the French with the army of the empire, to open one for ourſelves with the Pruſſians, and to cut off all intercourſe between the grand army of the enemy, and their garriſon at Gottingen.

By this ſudden, extenſive, and vigorous attack, the French were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation: they retreated, or rather fled upon every ſide. It could ſcarcely have been imagined, that this was the ſame army which had but juſt cloſed the campaign with ſo much ſucceſs.

ſucceſs. Such has been the ſport of fortune in this war, even beyond all former examples of her caprice, that the inſtances are numerous of inferior and beaten armies, without any apparent change in their circumſtances, driving the conquerors before them. So remarkable was the revolution of fortune at this time, that it is highly credible if the French had had their quarters in an open country, their army had been totally deſtroyed: but happily for them, they had very ſufficient means of ſecuring their retreat. For as the allies advanced, they were obliged to leave Caſſel and Gottingen at their backs; into the former of which the enemy had thrown a garriſon equal to a moderate army; and in the latter they had ſeven or eight thouſand men. Beyond theſe again were Fritzlar, Ziegenhayn, and Marpurg, places of a tolerable degree of ſtrength and well garriſoned, beſides ſome other inferior poſts.

The hereditary prince, whoſe party was the moſt advanced, ſtruck the firſt blow, by an attempt to ſurprize Fritzlar. He had received advice that it was not prepared to receive him. He accordingly took only a few battalions and no cannon, in hopes of being able to carry that place at once. But unfortunately he was deceived in his intelligence. The garriſon was prepared and reſolute, and though the hereditary prince attacked it with his uſual ſpirit, he was obliged for that time to deſiſt, and to draw off with no inconſiderable loſs.

About this time, Marpurg was attempted in the ſame manner, and with no better ſucceſs. General Breidenback, an Hanoverian officer, of great bravery, experience and reputation, who commanded there, loſt his life in the attack. Theſe two ſevere checks at the entrance into action, did not, however, diſcourage either the parties that ſuffered them, or the reſt of the army. They advanced as expeditiouſly, and with more caution. Cannon and mortar were brought before Fritzlar, which, after a defence that was rather made for the credit of the commander, than from any hope of ſaving the place, 15 Feb. ſurrendered on honourable terms. A large magazine was found here. The marquis of Granby was employed with ſucceſs in reducing the forts and caſtles in this neighbourhood. The allied army reſolutely advanced, and as they advanced, the French continually retired, abandoning poſt after poſt, and fell back almoſt to the Maine. They fired their magazines as they retreated; but the allies purſued with ſo much rapidity, that they ſaved five capital ſtores; one of which contained no leſs than eighty thouſand ſacks of meal, fifty thouſand ſacks of oats, and a million of rations of hay, a very ſmall part of which had been deſtroyed. Theſe were acquiſitions of the utmoſt advantage, as they wonderfully facilitated the progreſs of the army; which as it advanced, ſtill found its ſubſiſtence; proviſion was alſo thereby made for the cavalry, which otherwiſe it could never have been ſupplied with in ſuch a ſeaſon, and at ſuch a vaſt diſtance from our original quarters.

Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs in front, it was not here the grand object of our operations lay. Caſſel was to be reduced. The French had in that town a garriſon of ſeventeen

ſeventeen battalions, beſides ſome other corps, under the command of the count de Broglio; and there was no doubt, that he would defend the place to the utmoſt. The fortifications of Caſſel are moſtly in the old manner; they conſiſt of very high, but ſtrong walls. Some works indeed had been newly added; but the great hope of the enemy was in the ſtrength of the garriſon and the rigour of the ſeaſon. The ſiege of this place was not to be delayed; however it was neceſſary previouſly to clear all the adjacent country of the enemy, and to cut off the communication of the garriſon with their grand army.

Therefore when marſhal Broglio had been driven quite out of Heſſe, and had retreated towards Frankfort, prince Ferdinand ceaſed to advance; and having ordered two bodies to the blockade of Marpurg and Ziegenhayn, which ſtill obſtinately held out, he formed that part of the army which was with him, into a chain of cantonments, making a front towards the enemy which extended from the river Lahn to the river Ohm, and from the Ohm to the Fulda; thus he propoſed to watch the motions of marſhal Broglio's army, to cover the ſiege of Caſſel, and the blockades of the two fortreſſes juſt mentioned. The ſiege of Caſſel was carried on by the count of Lippe Schaumburg, a ſovereign prince of the empire, reputed one the ableſt engineers in Europe. His management of the artillery at Thornhauſen was a principal cauſe in the acquiſition of that great victory; and it was not doubted that his abilities would be exerted as effectively at Caſſel. Trenches were opened on the firſt of March. All eyes were now directed to this point; for on the ſucceſs of this ſtroke depended the whole fortune of the campaign. It was very apparent that if Caſſel and its garriſon ſhould fall into the hands of the allies, Gottingen and the inferior places muſt inevitably fall along with it; and this misfortune would be more than equivalent to to the loſs of a great battle.

Whilſt the war was thus carried on in Heſſe, M. Sporken who commanded the detachment to the left, on the ſide of Saxony, advanced with an intrepidity equal to the reſt; he was ſoon joined by a corps of Pruſſians, and the united army loſt no time to clear the Werra and the Unſtrut of the bodies of French and Saxons which occupied the moſt important poſts upon theſe rivers. As theſe bodies were advantageouſly poſted, and could be ſupported on one ſide by the garriſon of Gottingen, and on the other, as they promiſed themſelves, by the army of the empire, they maintained their ground; and this ſoon brought on a ſharp action. The allies attacked a large body advantageouſly poſted at Langenſaltze upon the Unſtrut; the event was entirely favourable. Three whole battalions of Saxons were made priſoners by the Pruſſians; M. de Sporken took two battalions. The enemy's loſs was computed at five thouſand men; ſeveral pieces of cannon were alſo taken, and a large magazine was abandoned. This blow was well followed; one body of the combined army puſhed to Eiſenach and Gotha, whilſt another by forced marches got forward to Fulda; the French gave way on their right, and the army of the empire on the left; the latter fell back to 14th Feb.

Bamberg,

Bamberg, totally abandoning a very large tract of country.

Hitherto the affairs of the allies proceeded almoſt in an uninterrupted courſe of proſperity. It was indeed a degree of proſperity altogether aſtoniſhing, and which as at firſt it could ſcarcely have been expected, ſo there was no reaſon to imagine it would have any long continuance. For the allies on the ſide of Saxony, where M. Sporken acted, in proportion as their activity and ſucceſs carried them forward, left the countries on their rear more and more uncovered, and expoſed, without any or with a very inſufficient defence, to the attempts of the powerful garriſon of Gottingen. The count de Vaux, who commanded that garriſon, is a very able and enterpriſing officer. And he no ſooner perceived, that the allies were wholly intent upon driving their enemies from the Werra and Unſtrut, and on puſhing the advantages they had acquired to the utmoſt, than he marched out of Gottingen with a ſtrong detachment, attacked and routed an Hanoverian convoy, fell upon the town of Duderſtadt with the utmoſt violence; and though he failed in his firſt attempt, he repeated it with ſo much ſpirit that at length he carried that town, and afterwards ſome of the moſt conſiderable places near it. By theſe ſucceſſes he prevented M. de Sporken's corps from returning by the way they had advanced, and indeed abſolutely diſqualified them from acting ſeperately from their main army; to which ſoon after theſe events, they were obliged to join themſelves. This junction now became neceſſary on another account.

Marſhal Broglio toward the cloſe of the laſt campaign had been obliged, by the enterpriſes of the hereditary prince, to detach from his army in Heſſe a large body to the Lower Rhine. He now found it equally proper to recall this body together with further reinforcements, in order to maintain his ground in the country northward of the Maine, where he was cloſely preſſed by the allies, and which he muſt be compelled ſhamefully to relinquiſh, if Caſſel was not relieved in time. Senſible of this, with whatever difficulty, he called in his moſt diſtant poſts, embodied his army, inſpired them with new ſpirit, and made them capable, by a more exact order in their diſcipline and a great ſuperiority in their numbers, of attempting ſomething conſiderable.

On the other hand, the hopes of the allies depended on the effect of their firſt impreſſion; they were obliged to attempt too many objects at the ſame time, and theſe too arduous for the number of which their army conſiſted. For it was neceſſary that they ſhould keep one army, and that no ſmall one, employed on the ſiege of Caſſel; another was occupied in the blockade of Ziegenhayn; a third was employed to the eaſtward of the Fulda; and ſtill a fourth was neceſſary to cover and ſuſtain all theſe various operations, and to oppoſe itſelf to the attempts of marſhal Broglio. It was but too plain, that when the whole of the French force was collected in one point, it could never be reſiſted by a part only of the allied army; if they ſhould attempt to draw away any of the ſeparate corps from the critical ſervice upon which it was employed, the entire

purpoſe

purpoſe of their labours was given up. In a word, prince Ferdinand had three ſtrong poſts of the enemy on his rear, and their grand army now perfectly united on his front, and his ſituation, which was far from advantageous, obliged him to call in M. Sporken's body which had effected its purpoſe and could beſt be ſpared. However the prince kept his poſition as long as poſſible; and the ſiege was carried on with as much vigour as a winter operation, and the ſpirited defence of a great garriſon ably commanded, would admit.

But marſhal Broglio, as ſoon as he had collected his army, advanced without delay. He cauſed the troops under the hereditary prince to be attacked near the village of Stangerode in the neighbourhood of Grunberg, where he was advanced in front of the beforementioned line of the allied army. The attack was made by the enemies dragoons, the very firſt ſhock of which broke the whole foot, conſiſting of nine regiments, Hanoverians, Heſſians, and Brunſwickers. The French on this occaſion made two thouſand priſoners, and poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral trophies of victory; few were killed or wounded on either ſide.

After this blow the allied army could no longer think of making head againſt the French, or of maintaining their ground in Heſſe. They broke up the blockade of Ziegenhayn; and ſoon after raiſed the ſiege of Caſſel, after twenty-ſeven days open trenches. They evacuated the whole country of Heſſe, retiring behind the Dymel, and falling back nearly to the quarters they poſſeſſed before this undertaking.

Thus ended an expedition which was carried on againſt many difficulties, with much ſpirit, and which at firſt excited great hopes. It failed indeed in ſome of its objects; but it produced its effect in the total of the operations of the year. The French, by the deſtruction or ſeizure of ſo many of their principal magazines, were for a long time diſabled from taking any advantage of their ſucceſſes in the preceding campaign, or from their late victory. It was not until the ſeaſon was a good deal advanced that they were in a condition to act. This ceſſation was not dearly bought even by the loſs we ſuſtained at Stangerode, and the extreme hardſhips the troops had endured during the whole ſervice; for circumſtanced as both armies were at their quitting the field, without this ſeaſonable check it is probable we ſhould have at this day no footing in Germany. Both armies as it were by conſent lay quiet in their winter quarters. During their inaction, the negotiation at London and Paris, whoſe commencement we have related in the firſt chapter, was purſued without interruption.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The negotiation continued. Propoſition of uti poſſidetis. *Debate concerning the periods. Belleiſle deſcribed. Engliſh repulſed at Lochmaria bay. They make good their landing. Palais beſieged. Town abandoned. Citadel capitulates.*

IT muſt be obſerved, that after the judicious ſeparations which had been made of the intereſts of the ſeveral powers at war, there ſtill remained a ſufficient fund of intricacy and altercation in each particular diſcuſſion. In order therefore to make the way to peace as ſmooth as poſſible, it was reſolved previouſly to eſtabliſh ſome certain and ſimple points that might ſerve to direct and keep ſteady the whole negotiation. Theſe points were but two; indeed they were ſo inſeparably connected with each other, that they ſeem rather members of the ſame propoſition than ſeparate articles. The firſt was "*that the two crowns ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of what they have conquered one from the other.* The ſecond imported that, *the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand at certain periods, ſhall be the poſition to ſerve as a baſis for the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers.*

As France was known to have had the worſt in the war, a propoſition of *ſtatu quo*, coming from her, muſt have appeared an inſtance of moderation, altogether ſurprizing to our miniſters. It is certain, that had peace been concluded at that inſtant, and upon the ſole foundation of this article, England would then have poſſeſſed all the conqueſts ſhe had made, every one of which was in a very high degree advantageous to her commerce and her power, and none of which could be conſidered as a ſubject of future diſcuſſion. On the other hand France, continuing in poſſeſſion of the places ſhe had conquered, would have acquired no advantage that could at all countervail the expence of keeping them; at the ſame time that ſhe would be expoſed to endleſs altercations, and would afford matter of the higheſt jealouſy, indignation and diſcontent, even to her neareſt allies. This baſis being therefore ſettled, although it was evident, that the treaty could not reſt upon this baſis ſolely, England had certainly a great ſuperiority in the negotiation, and might rationally expect (when they ſhould come to talk of reſtitutions) to purchaſe the evacuation of the French conqueſts in Germany, at a much ſmaller price than their apparent magnitude might ſeem to demand. However theſe were ſtill a matter of ſo much anxiety, and the nature of the preciſe ſtipulations were ſtill ſo uncertain, that the negotiation, though it proceeded with ſtrong appearance of a deſire for peace, met with very frequent checks and delays. Both parties were indeed unanimous in the article of *uti poſſidetis*; than which, it muſt be admitted, there could not be a better ground to treat upon. But as the war ſtill continued, and whilſt it continued might make a daily alteration in the fortune of the contracting powers, it was neceſſary to fix upon ſome epochas to which this poſſeſſory article ſhould refer.

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The French on this head propoſed, *that the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand on the* firſt of September in the year 1761 *in the Eaſt Indies*, on the firſt of July in the ſame year *in the Weſt Indies and in Africa and on* the firſt of May following *in Europe, ſhould be the poſition, which ſhould ſerve as a baſis to the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers.* They added further, that as theſe epochas might ſeem too near or too diſtant for the intereſt of Great Britain, they were extremely willing to enter into a negotiation upon that object.

The Engliſh miniſtry received this propoſition with leſs ſatisfaction than its apparent fairneſs deſerved. They entirely rejected the French epochas; and declared that they could not admit, without prejudice to themſelves, any other epochas than thoſe which *have reference to the day of ſigning the treaty of peace.* Had this reſolution been ſtrictly adhered to, it was evident that the negotiation was that moment at an end. For though what was aſſerted in the French memorial in reply to this declaration, *(that the baſis of the propoſition of* uti poſſidetis *was neceſſarily connected with the particular epochas propoſed)* is by no means to be admitted; it is on the other hand not eaſy to deny the validity of their ſubſequent aſſertion, " that if not theſe, at leaſt *ſome* certain periods during the war ought to be fixed; and that the *uti poſſidetis* could not reaſonably have reference only to the time of ſigning the treaty of peace." For if the contrary principle were once admitted, it would become difficult to know, or even with probability to gueſs, at the nature or the value of the poſſeſſions which by ſuch an article ſhould be mutually given away. And if theſe difficulties occurred in the ſimplicity of a poſſeſſory article, they muſt be increaſed tenfold upon every other, and muſt come to ſuch an height as to preclude all poſſibility of negotiation on things of ſo intricate a nature as exchanges and equivalents. The French in their memorial inſiſted ſo ſtrongly on the propriety of eſtabliſhing theſe periods, that they threatened to recall the whole propoſition if they were not agreed to.

It muſt doubtleſs appear at firſt view ſurprizing, to ſee France, whoſe actual ſituation was very indifferent, contending for a near period, and England, whoſe affairs were at that time apparently in a proſperous ſituation, poſtponing the *uti poſſidetis* to one more remote. But the truth is, that in that particular neither party conſulted their preſent condition. They acted wholly on foreſight. For though the Engliſh, on the 25th of March when this propoſition was made, were carrying on the ſiege of Caſſel, and the other ſtrong places in Heſſe, and the enemy had no army in that country to oppoſe them, it was notwithſtanding evident that from the ſlow progreſs of thoſe ſieges, and from the alacrity of marſhal Broglio in collecting his troops, they muſt be ſhortly obliged to abandon the enterpriſe; it was evident that France muſt be reinſtated in the abſolute poſſeſſion of her former conqueſts long before the epocha of the firſt of May, the period which they fixed for Europe. Both courts were fully apprized of this. It was therefore

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the intereſt of France to offer and of England to reject this near period; eſpecially as the fate of the deſign on the coaſt of France was then depending, and our adminiſtration ſeemed to have conceived no mean hopes of its ſucceſs, and no ſmall opinion of its importance in the negotiation.

The fleet employed in this expedition ſailed from Spithead on the 29th of March, and it was ſoon diſcovered that Belleiſle was the object.

Belleiſle, the largeſt of all the European iſlands belonging to the French king, is between 12 and 13 leagues in circumference.

The iſland originally belonged to the earl of Cornouaille, but has been ſince yielded to the king: it contains only one little city, called Le Palais, three country towns, 103 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants.

The town of Palais takes its name from a caſtle, belonging to the duke de Belleiſle, in its neighbourhood, which is now converted into a citadel, which is a regular and ſtrong fortification, fronting the ſea, compoſed principally of horn-work, and is provided with two dry ditches, the one next the counterſcarp, and the other ſo contrived as to ſecure the interior fortifications. This citadel is divided from the largeſt part of the town by an inlet of the ſea, over which there is a bridge of communication; from the other part of the town, and which is moſt inhabited, it is only divided by its own fortifications, and a glacis. There are three nominal harbours in this iſland, Palais, Sauzon and Goulfard. Every one of which labours under ſome capital defect, either in being expoſed, ſhallow, or dangerous at the entrance. The only branch of trade carried on here is the curing pilchards.

From this ſtate of the iſland, poor in itſelf, capable of little improvement, and ſo ill circumſtanced in point of harbours, a ſort of a diſlike to the expedition began to ariſe. Several did not ſee of what conſiderable ſervice ſuch a conqueſt could be of to England in time of peace, or of what prejudice to the enemy in time of war. They foreſaw that it could not be taken without conſiderable loſs, or kept without conſiderable expence; and on the whole they apprehended that when exchanges came to be made, France would lay no great ſtreſs upon it. On the other hand it was urged, that though the harbours were bad, yet ſmall privateers might iſſue from thence, greatly to the moleſtation of the French coaſting trade; and that the fleet of England might ride between it and the continent in a well protected road. They imagined the poſſeſſion of this iſland, if not of great detriment to the intereſt of France, would be a grievous wound to her pride; and that thoſe circumſtances which had formerly induced her to expend money on the fortifications here, and on the apprehenſion of an invaſion to fill them with a powerful garriſon, would likewiſe perſuade her to ſet a value on the place when it came to be eſtimated in the treaty.

Whilſt they reaſoned in this manner in England, the fleet under the command of commodore Keppel, and the land forces under general Hodgſon, arrived before Belleiſle

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on the 7th of April, and on the 8th agreed to attempt a landing on the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland in a ſandy bay near Lochmaria point. Here the enemy were in poſſeſſion of a little fort; they had moreover entrenched themſelves on an hill exceſſively ſteep, and the foot of which was ſcarped away. The attempt was made in three places with great reſolution; a few grenadiers got on ſhore, and formed themſelves; but as they were not ſupported they were for the greater part made priſoners. The reſt of the army, after ſeveral very brave and repeated efforts, being wholly unable to force the enemies lines or make good their landing, were obliged to retire with loſs; what added to the diſaſter was, that ſeveral of the flat bottomed veſſels were deſtroyed or damaged in an hard gale which followed on our retiring from the ſhore. This made the proſpect of any future attempt more unpleaſing even than the firſt. In this attack we loſt in killed, wounded and priſoners, near five hundred men.

Neither commanders nor ſoldiers were however diſpirited by this mortifying repulſe. They reſolved if poſſible not to return without effect, and then determined diligently to ſearch the whole coaſt in order to find a place more favourable for another attack. The view indeed was not encouraging. The iſland is naturally a fortification; and what nature had left undone to make it ſuch, had been amply ſupplied by art.

It was a long time after this firſt failure before the weather would give our commanders an opportunity of a ſecond trial; however they perſiſted with the utmoſt ſteadineſs, and found at length a convenient ſituation. Not that it was a part of the coaſt leſs ſtrong than the reſt; on the contrary they built their principal hopes on the exceſſive ſteepneſs and difficulty of the rocks, which had rendered the enemy rather leſs attentive on this quarter. This arduous attempt was made at a bold rocky ſhore near the abovementioned point of Lochmaria. Beſides the principal attack, two feints were made at the ſame time to diſtract the enemy, whilſt the men of war directed their fire with great judgment and effect on the hills. Theſe manœuvres gave brigadier general Lambert with an handfull of men an opportunity of climbing up a very ſteep rock without moleſtation. This little body having thus proſperouſly gained the top of the hill, formed themſelves in good order and without delay. They were immediately attacked by three hundred of the French, but they maintained their advantage with reſolution until the whole corps of brigadier Lambert, which now had aſcended in the ſame manner, arrived to their aſſiſtance, and repulſed the enemy. April 25.

The landing of all the forces was made good in a ſhort time after. The loſs in this daring and ſucceſsful attempt was inconſiderable. In one or two places the enemy ſeemed diſpoſed to make ſome ſtand; but the body of light horſe, which was embarked in this expedition, ſoon drove them to the town, and laid all quite open to the intrenchments before it. The great difficulty

difficulty now consisted in bringing forward the cannon, which were first to be dragged up the rocks, and afterwards, for two leagues, along a very rugged and broken road. This necessarily took up some time. However the siege was commenced with vigour: and the garrison, commanded by the chevalier de St. Croix, a brave and experienced officer, threatened on their side a long and obstined defence. Nothing in fact was deficient on either part. The enemy made some sallies; one of them with considerable effect. Major gen. Crawford was made prisoner on this occasion. But our troops were only animated by these checks. A furious attack was made upon the enemies lines which covered the town; and they were carried without much loss; principally by the uncommon intrepidity of a corps of marines which had been but newly raised. No action of greater spirit and gallantry had been performed during the whole war.

The town was now entirely abandoned, and the defence confined to the citadel. It was obvious, that as our fleet prevented all communication with the continent, and thereby cut off all hope of relief, the place must necessarily be reduced; but the chevalier de St. Croix was resolved to provide for his own honour, when he could not for the preservation of the place entrusted to him, and, since he could not maintain it, to sell it as dear as possible. Accordingly there was no mention of yielding, until the 7th of June, when there was no longer the slightest prospect of succour, and the place was by no means safely tenable. Then he capitulated, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war.

Thus was the island of Belle-isle reduced under the English government, after a defence of two months. In this expedition we had about eighteen hundred men killed and wounded, The loss most regretted was that of Sir W. Peere Williams, a young gentleman of great talents and expectations, and who had made a distinguished figure in parliament. He had but newly entered into the service. He was shot in the night by having carelessly approached too near a centinel of the enemy. He was the third gentleman of fashion whom in this war, the love of enterprise had brought to an honourable death in these expeditions to the coast of France.

Whatever difference of opinion might have been entertained concerning the value of this conquest, or the price which was paid for it, the rejoicing in London was great and sincere. The general and the land and sea officers employed in the expedition were the subject of very just applause, who with so noble a perseverance had struggled with, and had overcome such great difficulties, and who had the spirit, after such a disaster on their outset, to renew an attack under circumstances nearly as unfavourable as those by which they had been at first foiled. The city of London addressed the king on the occasion. And it was generally expected that this new proof of our superiority must influence the negotiation in our favour. Some however were of opinion that it would

would rather exaſperate the French, and irritate their pride to renew theſe efforts which their misfortunes had ſlackened, when they ſaw us in the midſt of a treaty making attempts and carrying places in Old France, and as it were in the preſence of that haughty court. However as there was nothing done that was not ſtrictly juſtifiable, no complaint was made, and the treaty proceeded, to all appearance with as much good humour as before.

CHAP. IV.

England and France agree to treat of a ſeparate peace. Epochas propoſed by England. Court of Vienna agrees. Objects of the negotiation. Propoſals of France with regard to Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. French memorial concerning Spain. Indignation of the Engliſh miniſter. Engliſh anſwer to the French memorial.

IT muſt be obſerved that though the courts of London and Verſailles treated ſeparately, it was hitherto by no means propoſed, that this ſeparate diſcuſſion ſhould lead to a ſeparate peace. It was no more than a previous arrangement for the removal of thoſe difficulties, which might prevent the peace of France with England from being united with the general peace of Europe. But in proportion as the treaty advanced, it became obvious that the ſettling of any terms, which had no reference to the ſignature of ſomething obligatory between the two crowns, could at beſt be only void and illuſory, and might in the end even prove the ſource of dangerous and captious altercations. The Engliſh miniſter therefore, before he would agree to treat definitively upon any point, and particularly upon the epochas, inſiſted upon two preliminary conditions.

Firſt, that every thing, which ſhould be happily adjuſted between the two crowns in relation to their particular war, ſhall be made obligatory final, and concluſive, independent of the fate of the negotiation of Augſburg.

Secondly, that the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, or preliminary articles to that end, ſhall be ſigned and ratified between the date of that memorial and the firſt of the following Auguſt.

If theſe conditions were accepted, then England on her part conſented to name determinate epochas to which the *uti poſſidetis* ſhould refer; the firſt of July for Europe; the firſt of September for Africa and America; and the firſt of November for the Eaſt Indies. The French miniſtry without conteſting the epochas themſelves, complained of the conditions; of the firſt, becauſe they ſaid it departed from the letter and ſpirit of the memorial of the 26th of March, which was the foundation of the whole treaty; of the ſecond, on account of the extreme ſhortneſs of the time allotted for the diſcuſſion of ſuch difficult and momentous points; and the adjuſtment of matters which regarded a war extended over the four quarters of the globe;

globe; for the memorial which contained thoſe conditions, was dated on the 17th, and was not received at Paris until the end of June, ſo that little more than a month was left to obtain the conſent of the court of Vienna to a ſeparate treaty, to ſettle the terms of this treaty, and finally, to ratify it.

If a very uncommon good underſtanding had not ſubſiſted between her imperial majeſty and the king of France, it muſt have been very difficult to have received this conſent. But in fact it was immediately received, and upon one very ſhort and apparently reaſonable condition, "That nothing might be ſtipulated to the prejudice of the houſe of Auſtria." But when this condition came to be explained, as we ſhall ſee preſently, it was ſo far from facilitating, that it created new obſtacles to the peace. However, this acquieſcence of the principal of her allies enabled France to accept of the firſt condition without reſerve; and to the laſt ſhe verbally, though not in the cleareſt terms, agreed alſo.

Things ſeemed for the preſent in the beſt ſituation, which in this ſtage of the treaty could be expected. The baſis of the negotiation was ſolidly eſtabliſhed. The article *uti poſſidetis*, ſince the taking Belliſle, was a matter of leſs difficulty, and the epochas were in general ſettled in ſuch a manner, as to coincide with the deſigns and deſires of both parties. The treaty was confined to the two powers, and it was to be perfectly definitive as to them. A time for concluding it, was alſo in a great meaſure ſettled; a circumſtance, which if it did not admit ſufficient leiſure for accurate diſcuſſion, cut off however the opportunities of chicane, and ſeemed to be the moſt ſuitable to a candid proceeding, and a ſincere deſire of peace.

The foundation being thus laid, the ſuperſtructure was the next conſideration. This ſuperſtructure conſiſted in the adjuſtment of thoſe compenſations which were to be made for the reciprocal conqueſts (and here the difficulty lay) of the two powers; a punctilio of honour might have intervened at the very firſt ſetting out, extremely pernicious to the ſalutary work in hand; from which party the firſt propoſition ſhould proceed? But in this reſpect France gave way, and that conceſſion afforded no inconſiderable proof of her pacific intentions.

We muſt apprize the reader that we do not mean to enter exactly into the whole detail of this negotiation, nor undertake preciſely to deſcribe all the turns that were taken in it. This, we imagine, would prove a tedious and unacceptable performance. We ſhall attach ourſelves to the capital objects which were contended for in this game of policy: we ſhall endeavour to point out the matters which firſt obſtructed, and then finally broke off the treaty; and we ſhall reſt on theſe things in ſuch a manner, as ſeems to us fitteſt for marking out the true ſpirit of the negotiating powers. Our own obſervations ſhall be very ſparingly interpoſed. We are hiſtorians, and not advocates

The *uti poſſidetis* being ſettled as the baſis of the treaty, nothing could reaſonably be claimed by either party, that was not to be counterpoiſed by ſome equivalent from the other; and conſequently

it was neceſſary to adjuſt and value their ſeveral poſſeſſions, pretenſions and demands. There were ſix principal objects in this negotiation. Firſt, the limits of the two crowns in North America. Secondly, the conqueſts of Great Britain in the Weſt-Indies, (together with the Neutral Iſlands there.) Thirdly, our conqueſts in Africa and in India. Fourthly, the adjuſtment of the particular affair between the Engliſh and French in Germany. Fifthly, the conduct which the two crowns were to hold with regard to their reſpective allies in Germany. And laſtly, the reſtitution of the captures made by England, previous to the declaration of war.

On the firſt of theſe articles, France propoſed to cede and guaranty all Canada to England; ſtipulating only that the free and publick exerciſe of the Roman Catholick religion ſhould be permitted under the Engliſh government, and that thoſe of the old French coloniſts who choſe to retire might have leave to tranſport themſelves from thence, and take away or diſpoſe of their effects. In compenſation for this, they required a confirmation of the privilege of what fiſhing they enjoyed on the coaſt of Newfoundland, under the treaty of Utrecht; and that this fiſhery might be carried on with advantage, they likewiſe required the reſtitution of the iſle of Cape Breton, excluding themſelves in return from erecting on that iſland any kind of fortification whatſoever.

The affairs in the Weſt Indies, which makes the ſecond capital object, they propoſed to ſettle in this manner: they offered to exchange Minorca for Guadaloupe and Marigalante; and as to the four Neutral Iſlands, they inſiſted that two of them, Dominica and St. Vincent, were held by their natural inhabitants the Carribees, under the protection of France, and that they ought ſtill to remain in the ſame condition. With regard to the two others, they propoſed to make a fair diviſion; that St. Lucia ſhould remain to France, and that England ſhould enter into poſſeſſion of Tobago. On this head it is ſufficient to obſerve, that in the opinion of ſome people, our miniſtry did not, in this treaty, ſet the juſt value on the acquiſition they had made; when they looked upon Canada as the great and leading object, and only conſidered Guadaloupe and Marigalante in a ſecondary and ſubordinate light. This is a queſtion of difficulty, and has been much agitated. Thoſe who dread a freſh American war from the ambition of France, and were ſtruck with the idea of extended empire, preferred the former conqueſt; theſe who ſolely conſidered our intereſt as a commercial people, were generally in favour of the latter.

On the ſide of Africa, France ſatisfied herſelf with demanding either the ſettlement at Senegal, or the iſle of Goree: for which (together with the reſtoration of Belle-iſle) they conſented to evacuate Gottingen, Heſſe and Hanau, and to draw off their army to the Maine and the Rhine. This was certainly a full equivalent. But with regard to the Eaſt Indies, they had no tolerable equivalent to offer. They expatiated much in their memorial upon the diſadvantages which muſt ariſe to the companies of the two nations, from their entertaining views

views of conqueſts, ſo contrary to the true ſpirit, and the real intereſt of theſe trading eſtabliſhments; and they concluded by propoſing the treaty, formerly ſettled between the ſieurs Godcheau and Saunders as a baſis for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in Aſia. It muſt be remarked, that this treaty had been concluded at a time when the affairs of France in the Eaſt Indies made a figure very different from their preſent ſituation; and therefore it ſeemed unfair to make this treaty a ſtandard under circumſtances altogether inapplicable.

The war, which has been ſo long, with ſo much bloodſhed and ſo fruitleſsly carried on in Weſtphalia, the French ſtrenuouſly contended, was from the time of (what they called) the breach of capitulation of Cloſter-Seven, a war purely Engliſh; and therefore that their conqueſts in that part of Germany, formed a proper compenſation for the Engliſh conqueſts in the other quarters of the world. Our miniſters did not attempt formally to refute this aſſertion; they rather ſeemed to admit it; and they agreed accordingly to receive the evacuation of theſe places as an equivalent for ceſſions to be made on the footing we have already mentioned. On this point there was little difficulty.

The intricate and knotty part was on what we have ſtated as the fifth object; the conduct of the two crowns with regard to their allies. Here was a real, a capital difficulty. From the beginning of the negotiation, England had declared that they would inviolably preſerve their faith to the king of Pruſſia, and would act ſtrenuouſly in his ſupport. This picqued the French miniſters; who, in their turn, thought themſelves bound to make a declaration equally ſtrong in favour of the empreſs; and they had, moreover, recently conditioned with the court of Vienna, to admit nothing in the treaty to her diſadvantage; words of great latitude. However, in this difficulty, they found out a ſolution, which, it muſt be confeſſed, had a very fair and captivating appearance. They propoſed that both armies in Germany ſhould obſerve an exact neutrality; and ſhould be reciprocally bound to afford no ſort of aſſiſtance, nor to give no ſort of offence to the allies of either of the parties. And they propoſed further, that as armies in this ſtate of inert neutrality muſt be a dead and uſeleſs expence to the power who maintains them, the French king, from the time his Britannic majeſty recalled the Engliſh forces from Germany, would cauſe double the number of French forces from the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine to return into France; and that no French troops ſhould remain in Germany but in proportion to thoſe which the king of England ſhould keep in his pay. It might certainly be urged in confirmation of the propriety of this offer, that in reality theſe armies, whilſt they continued in action, though they worried each other abundantly, afforded no kind of aſſiſtance to their allies, and therefore, when they came mutually to entertain pacific ſentiments concerning their own particular quarrel, and were to give an example of moderation to the reſt of Europe, there ſeemed to be no reaſon why they ſhould make efforts in favour of any ally which they had not made, or been able to

make in the hotteſt time of hoſtility.

The laſt article had its difficulties alſo. The French inſiſted, as a point from which they were reſolved never to recede, upon the reſtitution of the captures made before the declaration of war. This demand, they were of opinion, was grounded on the cleareſt principles of the law of nations, and the moſt expreſs ſtipulation of treaties. Without entering into thoſe various arguments with which this poſition might be maintained and attacked, it appeared to many that the honour of both nations was almoſt equally concerned, the one to claim, the other as reſolutely to refuſe this reſtitution.

On the whole, theſe propoſals, which the French ſent to London in a memorial of the 15th of July, formed, though in ſome reſpects undoubtedly exceptionable, a very agreeable plan for a treaty of peace. A better could not have been expected in the firſt project of an enemy, and it might be hoped, that a negotiation thus favourably begun, could not fail of adjuſting eaſily whatever appeared wrong, or ſupplying whatever was defective in this firſt draught of the propoſitions. But fatally for the repoſe of mankind, in the very inſtant that this fair propoſal was made, at the very moment when theſe ſtrong demonſtrations were given, an act was done which blew up at one exploſion, the whole baſis of the treaty that had been long and carefully laying, ſcattered the materials which had been ſo induſtriouſly collected, and ſo cautiouſly arranged, and inſtead of extinguiſhing, ſpread the flames of war more widely, and made them rage with new fury. From this time forward all the tranſaction was full of animoſity, reſentment and miſtruſt. The reader has been apprized of the meaſures which France had been invariably purſuing at the court of Madrid, and the arguments ſhe employed to infuſe a jealouſy into that court. Hitherto however, there was no appearance that theſe meaſures had any effect; but to the infinite ſurprize and indignation of the Britiſh miniſter, together with the memorial which contained the above recited propoſitions, Mr. Buſſy, the French agent, delivered a private memorial, ſignifying, that in order to eſtabliſh the peace upon ſolid foundations, not to be ſhaken by the conteſted intereſts of a third power, the king of Spain might be invited to accede to guaranty the treaty, and that to prevent the differences which ſubſiſted between Great Britain and this monarchy from being a means of producing a freſh war in Europe, with the conſent and communication of his Catholic majeſty, he propoſes, that in this negotiation, the three points which had been diſputed between the crowns of England and Spain, might be finally ſettled. Firſt, the reſtitution of ſome captures made upon the Spaniſh flag. Secondly, the privilege of the Spaniſh nation to fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland. Thirdly, the demolition of the Engliſh ſettlements made on the Spaniſh territories in the bay of Honduras.

It may be eaſily imagined, from the character of the then ſecretary of ſtate, in what manner he received theſe propoſals: he rejected with the utmoſt ſcorn, the offer of negotiating, through an enemy humbled, and almoſt at his feet, the diſputes

of

of his nation, with a power actually in friendſhip with us. He called upon the Spaniſh miniſter to diſavow the propoſitions, which had been ſaid to be made with the knowledge of his court. He returned as wholly inadmiſſible this offenſive memorial, declaring, that it would be looked upon as an affront to the dignity of his maſter, and incompatible with the ſincerity of the negotiation, to make any further mention of ſuch a circumſtance.

And now he prepared, without delay, an anſwer to the principal memorial, in a ſtile rather dictated by the circumſtances which accompanied that paper, and which ſufficiently indicated the deſigns of France, than what the propoſitions themſelves ſtrictly deſerved. Indeed, as he had by this time conceived an incurable ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of France in the whole proceeding, it would not have been prudent to have made thoſe advances, which on a ſuppoſition of good faith and pacific intentions, might poſſibly have been adviſeable; for though both powers had over and over declared, that their reſpective propoſitions, if the treaty ſhould by any accident be broken off, would be conſidered as retracted or never made; yet it is certain, that things once ſettled and agreed to, unavoidably ſtamp their own impreſſion upon any future negotiation, relative to the ſame ſubject.

Mr. Pitt's anſwer, which is dated on the 29th of July, agrees to the reſtitution of Guadaloupe, Marigalante and Belleiſle, on the compenſations propoſed by France. It agrees alſo to receive Canada, but without any new limits or any exception whatſoever; and it adds to the French offer of all Canada, "its appurtenances." It admits the propoſal of the partition of the Neutral Iſlands. It rejects the French demand of Cape Breton, or of any other iſland in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence; or of any power of fiſhing in that river, in that gulph, or on thoſe coaſts; and it allows the privilege of fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, only on conſideration of the demolition of Dunkirk. But the propoſed reſtitution either of Senegal or Goree is utterly refuſed. The German neutrality is rejected with diſdain; and it is declared that Great Britain is unalterably reſolved to ſupport the king of Pruſſia with efficacy and good faith. In addition to the offer made to evacuate Heſſe, &c. it is inſiſted that the French ſhall make a general evacuation of all her conqueſts in Weſtphalia, and all its countries, including its conqueſts from the king of Pruſſia on the Rhine, though France had before declared, that they were conquered for the queen of Hungary, that they were actually governed in her name, and that ſhe could not, conſiſtently with good faith, agree to deliver them to the king of Pruſſia. The treaty between Saunders and Godcheau was not admitted as a proper baſis for a treaty relative to the Eaſt Indies. But it was agreed, that the two companies ſhould negotiate concerning their reſpective intereſts, as the king of Great Britain could not diſpoſe of the rights of the Engliſh Eaſt India company without their conſent. As to the reſtitution of the captures before the war, this was moſt poſitively refuſed.

In this period we leave the negotiation

gotiation to follow the motions of the armies In Germany. It is certain, that the diſpoſitions of the two courts grew daily more unfavourable: their confidence in each other, and their mutual good-will wore away; and it was to be feared, that this negotiation, if it broke off in an unſatisfactory manner, muſt leave impreſſions on the minds of the two nations of ſuch a nature, as might cauſe them to wiſh they had never engaged in it.

CHAP. V.

Motions of the French and allied armies. General Sporken attacked. French paſs the Dymel. Skirmiſhes. Poſition of prince Ferdinand. Junction of Broglio and Soubiſe. Battle of Kirch Denkern. French defeated. French threaten Hanover. Prince Henry of Brunſwick killed. Taking of Dorſten. Various movements of the armies. Deſtruction of Schartsfelts-caſtle. Prince Xavier of Saxony takes Wolfenbuttle, and inveſts Brunſwick. Detachments from prince Soubiſe take and abandon Embden. Attempt on Bremen. Sufferings of Lower Weſtphalia.

ALthough the great purpoſe of the early and ſtrenuous effort made by the allies was not fully anſwered, it nevertheleſs produced, as we have before obſerved, a very conſiderable and uſeful effect. The deſtruction of the French magazines retarded their operations in ſuch a manner, that the greateſt part of the month of June was ſpent before their armies found themſelves in a condition to act. But as ſoon as they had taken proper meaſures for their ſubſiſtence, the prince of Soubiſe cauſed his troops to paſs the Rhine, and to advance on the ſide of Munſter, not far from which city the hereditary prince of Brunſwick was poſted to oppoſe him. Marſhal Broglio aſſembled the forces under his command at Caſſel, and moved towards the Dymel, in order to effect a junction with the body under the prince of Soubiſe. They made no doubt that their conjoined ſtrength would ſoon attain a decided ſuperiority over the allies, who had ended their late enterprize with a loſs which was conſiderable, and which in their circumſtances, they could not well bear, nor eaſily ſupply.

Theſe hopes were ſupported by the ſucceſs of their firſt encounter. General Sporken with a ſtrong detachment had been poſted in an advantageous ſituation on the Dymel, and in the front of the allied army. On the approach of Marſhal Broglio, he attempted to retire with all that expedition which his inferiority made neceſſary. But the French came upon him with ſuch rapidity, that 29th June. they overtook and attacked his rear, which was inſtantly routed; they took eight hundred priſoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, four hundred horſes, and upwards of an an hundred and ſeventy waggons. The ſame day they paſſed the Dymel; and whilſt prince Ferdinand, diſcouraged by this check, fell back to the Lippe, they made themſelves maſters of War- 2d July. burg, Dringleburg and Paderborn.

The allies, however, ſoon recovered their ſpirit; and the main body

body of their army being well ſecured, they ſent out ſeveral detachments. Their ſmall bodies were conducted by general Luckner, and other able partizans, who undertook ſeveral bold and very diſtant enterprizes, attacked the enemy where they were leaſt upon their guard, routed their convoys, deſtroyed ſeveral of their magazines, carriages and horſes, and carried off their prey even from the gates of Caſſel. Theſe lively actions ſeemed a prelude to ſome more important and deciſive attempt.

The French became ſenſible that a ſtroke of ſome importance was expected from the greatneſs of their force, and that it was not for the credit of their arms only, but for their ſecurity from the minute, but continual and galling attempts of parties from the allied army.

For ſome time prince Ferdinand had been poſted to the ſouth of the Lippe, between Ham and Lipſtad. This poſition he took, in all probability, becauſe M. Broglio had, by occupying the places on the Dymel, got between him and Hanover. Therefore he judged it expedient for him in his turn to get between the prince de Soubiſe and the Rhine. In this ſituation, if the enemy attempted any movement towards the king's dominions, he was ready to fall directly on the places they occupied by that river, which, in the preſent circumſtances, were full as important to them as the Hanoverian territory was to us. Thus whilſt he ſeemed to retire from that territory, and in a manner to abandon it, he in reality provided with the greater effect for its ſecurity.

Marſhal Broglio, when he had reſolved on the attack of the allied army, united his troops to thoſe of the prince de Soubiſe, at a place called Soeſt, between Lipſtadt and Ham. On the other hand, as ſoon as the general of the allies was apprized of their intention, he poſted his army in a very ſtrong and advantageous manner.

The river Aeſt runs for a conſiderable way, almoſt parallel to the Lippe, from which it is not diſtant in ſome places, much more than half a mile. The high road from Lipſtadt to Ham paſſes between theſe rivers; and it was of the utmoſt moment to prince Ferdinand to ſecure that important communication, by which alone he could hope an advantageous retreat, or in any degree propoſe to command the adjacent country. With a view therefore to protect that communication, he eſtabliſhed his left wing on the Iſthmus between the rivers. The left extremity of that wing under general Wutgenau, leaning to the Lippe, by which it was perfectly ſecured, as the right was ſupported by the village of Kirch Denkern, ſituated immediately on the Aeſt. The marquis of Granby commanded in that wing, with the aſſiſtance of lieutenant gen. Howard and the prince of Anhalt, who were poſted towards the abovementioned village.

At that village, another river called the Saltzbach, ſmall, but very deep, joins the Aeſt almoſt in a right angle. Behind this river on a conſiderable eminence was placed the center, commanded by general Conway; and on a continuation of the ſame eminence, the right wing, under the hereditary prince, ſtretched out towards the village of Werle, and it was well defended on the flank by rugged,

rugged, buſhy, and almoſt impracticable ground. Nothing could be more advantageous than this diſpoſition of the army, by which the whole center and right wing were covered in front by a river, and the left ſupported by rivers on both its flanks. In the left indeed, was the ſtrength and flower of the army; the count of Lippe had placed alſo in this wing, the greateſt part of the artillery, as he knew that it defended the moſt important ſituation, was the moſt expoſed in front, and conſequently would be the object of the enemy's moſt conſiderable efforts.

He was not miſtaken in his conjecture. On the 15th of July in the evening, a very furious attack was made on lord Granby's poſts, which was ſuſtained for a long time with all the intrepidity and firmneſs, which Britiſh troops always exert, and which that gallant officer knows ſo well how to inſpire. The diſpoſition we have juſt mentioned, was not then compleated; ſo that they had the whole torrent of that impetuoſity, which diſtinguiſhes the French in their firſt attacks, to reſiſt for ſome hours, until Wutgenau, according to the plan originally projected, arrived to their aſſiſtance, and then with efforts united and redoubled in a long and obſtinate combat, which continued until it was quite dark, they repulſed the French, and drove them into the woods.

July 16th. By the next morning, the diſpoſition of the allies was perfected; and it was evident that the French, far from being diſmayed by their misfortune, were prepared for a more general and better ſuſtained attack than the former. M. Broglio commanded againſt our left, which, as on the preceding day, was the principal object of the enemy. The prince de Soubiſe led their center and their left. The engagement began at three in the morning, and it was a ſevere and continued fire for upwards of five hours, before the leaſt effect could be perceived on either ſide. The weight of the attack this day lay on Wutgenau's corps, which ſupported it with a degree of bravery, that rivalled the ſtand which had been lately made by the Britiſh forces. But about nine, the prince diſcovered that the enemy were preparing to erect batteries on an eminence, in the front of the marquis of Granby's camp, which he had not been able to encloſe within his lines. Senſible of the preſſing neceſſity there was of preventing the enemy from ſeizing on an eminence, from whence they might cruelly gall his army, he called in a reſerve, which had been placed at the other ſide of the Lippe under general Sporken. Strengthened by this ſupply, and encouraged by the irreſolution which now began to appear in the motions of the enemy, he commanded the troops which were neareſt at hand to advance upon them.

This movement was deciſive, the enemy gave way, fell into diſorder, and retired with precipitation. Their center and left, which had not been able to paſs the Saltzbach, after a long and ineffectual cannonade, retired with the reſt, and covered their retreat; ſo that favoured by this circumſtance, and the cloſeneſs of the country, which was full of hedges, they marched off in tolerable order, and were purſued but a little way. However, their loſs was conſiderable: the

the regiment of Rouge, conſiſting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours, was entirely taken by the ſingle battalion of Maxwell. Their whole loſs in killed, wounded, and priſoners, has been eſtimated at five thouſand. The allies had about three hundred killed, a thouſand wounded, and about two hundred priſoners. This action was the climax of the campaign of 1761, in Weſtphalia; it did the greateſt honour to the wiſdom of the accompliſhed commander in the diſpoſition, and to the bravery of the troops in the combat; but it was far from deciſive. Notwithſtanding the loſs the French ſuffered, they were ſtill much ſuperior in their numbers. On this misfortune the old ill underſtanding between Soubiſe aud Broglio broke out with freſh animoſity. Narratives, memorials, and replies, conceived with great bitterneſs, were mutually remitted from both marſhals to their court. Marſhal Broglio alledged, that his misfortune was owing to the prince de Soubiſe's delay, who did not begin the attack till it was too late for him to continue it; the prince de Soubiſe, on the other hand, ſuggeſted, that Broglio began his attack earlier than the time that had been fixed, in hopes of forcing the allies without Soubiſe's aſſiſtance; and when he found that point loſt, obliged Soubiſe to retreat, that he might not have the honour of recovering it.

The allies after this battle kept their ground for ſome time, whilſt the French retreated. It is impoſſible regularly to account for all the unexpected turns which have happened, perhaps, more in this campaign, than in any of the former. It is enough to know that the original ſuperiority of the French, together with their opportunity of continual reinforcement, may very tolerably explain the reaſon of the advantages which they ſo often obtained after very conſiderable defeats. This is a point which it is neceſſary the reader ſhould continually keep in his mind during the whole narration of this ſtrange war. After their late loſs and retreat, the French ſoon advanced again. The party under the prince de Soubiſe paſſed the Lippe, and made diſpoſitions for the ſiege of Munſter, whilſt marſhal Broglio's army turned off on the other ſide, croſſed the Weſer, and threatened to fall in upon Hanover.

This diviſion of the enemy compelled prince Ferdinand, though little in a condition for it, to divide his army alſo. The hereditary prince poſted himſelf to cover Munſter; whilſt prince Ferdinand continued in the country towards the Weſer, to obſerve the motions of marſhal Broglio.

Whilſt theſe various poſitions were mutually taken, as the armies were continually moving near each other, a number of very ſharp ſkirmiſhes enſued. Marſhal Broglio cautiouſly avoided a battle whenever he ſaw that the duke of Brunſwick, by calling together his troops, had prepared for, and was deſirous of it; ſo that there was no way left, but, if poſſible, to check his motions, and wear down his force, by reiterated leſſer actions. Theſe actions were almoſt always to the advantage of our troops. In one of them, however, the young prince Henry of Brunſwick was mortally wounded; and the whole army ſaw with July 20th. regret, the diſappointment of ſuch great

great hopes as were formed from the riſing gallantry of a prince, who ſo nobly ſupported the martial ſpirit of his family, and had fallen whilſt he was emulating the heroic actions of his brother the hereditary prince and his uncle Ferdinand.

On the ſide of Weſtphalia, the prince de Soubiſe perſevered, notwithſtanding ſome checks, in his deſign of laying ſiege to Munſter; there was great reaſon to apprehend that he might ſucceed in that enterprize, as it was always in marſhal Broglio's power, by taking ſome ſteps on the ſide of Hanover, to make it neceſſary to draw away the greateſt part of the force deſtined to the ſuccour of Munſter. He therefore began to make the previous arrangements at Dorſten. The hereditary prince, who knew that he was continually liable to be called off, took the firſt opportunity of attacking this place. A battalion of French troops formed its garriſon, and made a brave defence, but it was aſſaulted with ſo much reſolution and perſeverance, that they were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. The prince totally deſtroyed the ovens which were eſtabliſhed here, and by this means not only fruſtrated their deſign of beſieging Munſter, but compelled them for a time, to retire from the Lippe.

Aug. 30th

As to prince Ferdinand, he ſaw clearly, that the intentions of marſhal Broglio were to make himſelf maſter of his majeſty's, and the duke of Brunſwick's territories. To attempt to follow him, and to beat him from thence, would only be irrecoverably to transfer the ſeat of war into thoſe countries, and wholly to abandon Weſtphalia to the enemy. Diverſion therefore, and not direct oppoſition, became his object. He reſolved, that as often as he perceived Marſhal Broglio's making any progreſs on the ſuſpected quarter, he ſhould throw himſelf as far into Heſſe as the enemy had advanced towards Hanover, and by ſtopping their ſubſiſtence, oblige them to quit their enterprize. This plan at firſt ſucceeded to his wiſhes, and drew back marſhal Broglio into Heſſe, upon whoſe approach prince Ferdinand retired to his old quarters at Paderborn, and was ready for a new movement as ſoon as Broglio ſhould return to the execution of his former deſign.

19th Oct.

Accordingly he ſoon returned to the Weſer. Then the hereditary prince, who had by this time rejoined the grand army, advanced into Heſſe, and puſhed to the fartheſt extremities of that country, even as far as Fritzlar; but though he ſucceeded ſo far in his attempts as to deſtroy all the leſſer magazines which he found in the open country; yet as all the fortreſſes were in the hands of the enemy, as the garriſons had been newly reinforced and the grand magazines were well ſecured in thoſe places, he kept his ground in his advanced poſition.

It was on this occaſion principally that prince Ferdinand found the diſadvantage of not being able to form two armies, which might act ſeparately. For on one hand, marſhal Broglio, when he had perfectly ſecured his poſts in Heſſe, took a ſituation in which he watched all the motions of prince Ferdinand, and kept himſelf in readineſs to fall back into Heſſe, or to advance into Hanover, as might beſt agree with his deſigns. From hence he

ſent out ſome powerful detachments which acted with great effect. One of theſe detachments entered the Harts Foreſt (the remains of the great Hercynian, ſo famous among the ancients) and beſieged the ſtrong caſtle of Schartsfelts, which they took and demoliſhed. Then they laid the whole tract of country under ſevere contribution. Another, and ſtill more powerful detachment under prince Xavier of Saxony appeared before Wolfenbuttel, a conſiderable city, and ſtrongly ſituated, as it is wholly ſurrounded by the Ocker. But the French, as they knew that the town is moſtly built of wood, commenced their operations with a very fierce bombardment. This had ſuch an effect, that the reſiſtance of the place was not proportioned to its ſtrength; in five days it ſurrendered, and was ſubject, like the reſt, to a grievous contribution.

Oct. 5th.

Fluſhed with this ſucceſs, the French followed their blow, and advanced, keeping ſtill the courſe of the Ocker, to Brunſwick; and began alſo to inveſt that city. The reigning prince, unable to protect his ſubjects, or to ſecure his perſon in his dominions, fled to Hamburgh, where he met the landgrave of Heſſe, whom the rage of war had in the ſame manner driven from his territories. This free city now became a place of general refuge, and enriched itſelf by the calamities, as it had in better times done by the proſperity of Germany. It was lately computed, that the ſtrangers there had increaſed to forty thouſand, amongſt whom they could reckon two ſovereign princes, and ſeveral other perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

This rapid and unreſiſted progreſs of the French to the eaſtward of the Weſer, was to the higheſt degree alarming. Prince Ferdinand with all the expedition in his power, detached the hereditary prince to the relief of Brunſwick. This meaſure fortunately ſaved that very important place. This active commander compelled the enemy not only to raiſe the ſiege of Brunſwick, but to abandon Wolfenbuttel, and to make a precipitate retreat with the loſs of ſome of their cannon, and upwards of a thouſand men.

Whilſt Broglio's detachments proceeded thus in diſtreſſing the country to the eaſtward of the Weſer, the prince of Soubiſe, who by the removal of the hereditary prince of Brunſwick to another quarter, ſaw no longer any thing capable of oppoſing him, ſpread his army by detachments over all Weſtphalia, and ravaged it in the moſt cruel manner. They took Oſnabrug; and becauſe the contributions were not immediately paid, they gave up the place to be pillaged by their troops, who rifled the miſerable inhabitants without mercy. Another body puſhed as far as Embden. This important town was immediately ſurrendered by the garriſon (two Engliſh companies of invalids) at the deſire of the timid inhabitants, and the promiſe of favourable treatment: notwithſtanding this capitulation, and the merit of ſo eaſy a ſurrender, the town, as well as the whole country of Eaſt-Frieſland, was laid under a ruinous contribution. But their exorbitances grew to ſuch an extremity, that the boors were at length compelled to riſe, and with

ſuch

ſuch arms as a ſudden rage ſupplied them, to drive theſe oppreſſors out of their country.

A more conſiderable corps commanded by the prince de Conde, laid ſiege to Meppen, a place on the Ems, of ſome conſequence, and where we had ſome magazines. In three days it was reduced, and the garriſon of five hundred men were made priſoners of war.

Oct. 3d.

The city of Bremen was defended by a weak garriſon. This was a place of far greater moment than Meppen, the allies having amaſſed there immenſe magazines, as it was a great and trading town, advantageouſly ſituated on the river Weſer; and the poſſeſſion of this place muſt undoubtedly have given to the French the command of that river, through which the allies derived all their ſubſiſtence. If the Engliſh had loſt Bremen, they muſt have ſeen themſelves inveſted and locked up in a barren country, in the heart of Germany, ſurrounded by their enemies, and deprived of every reſource. Fortunately the inhabitants of this city proved as brave as thoſe of Embden were timid. They were exaſperated by the example of the French rigour, which they had ſeen on every ſide of them. They therefore joined the garriſon, inſtead of diſcouraging them in the defence of the place. The French were obliged to retire precipitately; and a ſtrong reinforcement was thrown into Bremen, to ſecure that very important city from the like enterprizes for the future.

Whilſt the two French armies in this manner ravaged all the country held by the allies, prince Ferdinand, who ſaw the rage of war ſpread all around him, with his uſual firmneſs, kept that central poſition which he had taken ſoon after the battle of Kirch Denkern; no movements of the enemy could terrify or allure him from it. He had ſettled his head quarters at Buhne, and his army extended from thence towards Hammelen. Poſted in this manner, he ſecured the courſe of the Weſer, by preventing the enemy from making themſelves maſters either of Hammelen or Minden; he lay in the beſt ſituation in which it was poſſible to place a ſingle army, that was to act againſt two; and knowing that he could not follow their movements with the body of his army, without hazarding the king's electoral dominions, and indeed every object of the war, he contented himſelf with ſending out ſuch detachments as he could ſpare, ſucceſſively to the relief of the places which were attacked. He ſaw that the winter approached, which had always been a circumſtance favourable to him; and it was evident that whilſt he continued with his main body immoveably fixed as it was, and his detachments active on every ſide, it was impoſſible for the enemy to keep any of thoſe places, they had ſeized in their incurſions.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Condition of the king of Pruſſia. His inaction. Motions of the Ruſſians and of Laudohn. Breſlau cannonaded. Tottleben removed. Colberg beſieged. Ruſſian magazines in Poland deſtroyed. War transferred to Pomerania. King of Pruſſia quits his ſtrong camp. Schweidnitz taken by a coup de main. General Platen repulſed. General Knoblock made priſoner at Treptow. Prince Wurtenburg retreats. Colberg taken. Ruſſians winter in Pomerania.

UNTIL this year the operations of the Pruſſian armies took the lead in intereſt and importance before all the other events of the war. The firmneſs and activity of their illuſtrious monarch, the number and animoſity of his enemies, the blows that he gave, and thoſe that he ſuffered, his diſtreſſing and terrible falls, his amazing and almoſt miraculous recoveries, kept all eyes fixed on his motions, as the great center of public attention. Undoubtedly nothing that has ever been acted on the ſcene of human affairs, attracted the minds of men to it with greater juſtice; none perhaps afforded at once more entertainment to the imagination, and furniſhed more copious materials for political and military inſtruction; and probably, therefore, this part of all our modern hiſtory, will be the moſt carefully ſtudied by poſterity, when it comes to be properly known, and worthily written.

To judge of the importance of this branch of the general war, it will be proper to recollect that, beſides a number of ſieges which were proſecuted, together with innumerable and bloody ſkirmiſhes, no leſs than nineteen pitched battles, or capital actions, have been fought on his part ſince the cloſe of the year 1756, when the king of Pruſſia firſt ſeized upon Saxony, and made an irruption into Bohemia. In eleven of theſe battles, the king or his generals were defeated. He was victorious only in eight. Ten of them were fought under his own command; and ſeven out of the eight victories which were gained, were obtained by himſelf in perſon; of the eleven defeats, he was preſent only at three.

From theſe circumſtances ſome judgment may be formed of the active and enterprizing character of this monarch, and of the amazing reſources he had prepared, or formed, or ſeized, and in ſome inſtances, one may ſay, almoſt created. We have obſerved that the laſt campaign had ended more to his advantage, than the one preceding had done; for for thoſe two great victories of Lignitz, and Torgau, with which he then ended his operations, had not only reſcued his affairs in Sileſia and Saxony from impending deſtruction, but had enlarged his field for recruiting, and prepared him, to all appearance, for more early and vigorous action, than could have been expected in moſt of the preceding campaigns. But every one was ſurprized to obſerve, that this year he had totally altered the ſyſtem of his conduct. An inactivity and langour was diffuſed over all his proceedings. He ſeemed to have adopted the caution and ſlowneſs which had been ſo long oppoſed to his

his vivacity by M. Daun. The ſummer was almoſt wholly ſpent, and the king of Pruſſia had ſcarcely been mentioned.

It was not ſuſpected that the propoſed negotiation at Augſburg could have had much if any influence upon his method of proceeding. No particular propoſals had been made concerning his affairs, nor indeed any other marks of a pacific diſpoſition towards him ſhewn, except what were contained in thoſe general declarations, which a regard to common decency had exacted. It muſt have added to the anxiety of his ſituation, that Great Britain and France were at that time engaged in a ſeparate treaty, in which the latter power was in a condition to make ſo many flattering offers in relation to Germany, that he might well have dreaded the withdrawing of that aſſiſtance which had hitherto been his great ſupport againſt all attacks, and his final reſource in all his diſtreſſes. Perhaps he was well aſſured, that the faith of Great Britain was proof againſt every offer however alluring; in fact it proved to be ſo; for in rejecting the German neutrality, which the French propoſed in the late negotiation, our country afforded as convincing a proof of an unſhakeable public faith, as any people had ever given to their allies.

However, whilſt this point remained in any degree of ſuſpence, it would have appeared natural, that the king of Pruſſia ſhould make ſome uncommon exertions to confirm the faith of his allies, as well as to put himſelf upon a more reſpectable footing at the enſuing congreſs. It is notwithſtanding certain, that he contented himſelf with acting wholly upon the defenſive; a conduct, which perhaps his circumſtances had rendered abſolutely unavoidable. Prince Henry commanded an army in Saxony, which entrenched itſelf ſtrongly under Leipſic. M. Daun continued near Dreſden; and theſe two armies did no more than watch each other during the campaign. The king was alſo entrenched in a very ſtrong poſition in Upper Sileſia, not far from Schweidnitz, whilſt the fortreſſes in the lower part of that country were filed with ſuch garriſons, as put them out of the reach of any ſudden inſult.

This poſition was pointed out by the motions and apparent deſigns of his enemies. The Ruſſian army was this year, as well as in the former, divided into two ſtrong bodies; one of which, led by Tottleben, directed its march towards Pomerania: and the other under M. Butterlin, entered into the Upper Sileſia, advancing towards Breſlau. Baron Laudohn entered that province in the part oppoſite to them, and they propoſed to unite their armies, in order to attack the king, or to take Breſlau or Schweidnitz in his preſence. The remarkable drought in the beginning of the ſeaſon, which had greatly lowered the Oder, facilitated their junction. The Ruſſians ſpread themſelves over all the open country of Sileſia, and exacted heavy contributions. A body of them appeared before Breſlau, and began to cannonade the town from ſeven batteries. Laudohn exerted the whole of his ſkill to draw the king from his poſt, and to engage him in a diſadvantageous action. Sometimes he advanced, as if he meant to join the Ruſſians; ſometimes his motions indicated

Aug. 1.

indicated a design on Schweidnitz; these attempts failing, he turned off and made a feint as if he proposed to fall upon the Lower Silesia, in hopes that he might at least oblige the king of Prussia to detach and divide his forces; but the king continued immoveable in his post.

Whilst these various movements were making with little effect, on the side of Silesia, the other grand division of the Russians advanced without opposition into Pomerania; and it was expected that their proceedings would be attended with greater effect since the removal of Tottleben, and the appointment of general Romanzow to that command. Tottleben had been long suspected, and, it is said, at length convicted, of a secret correspondence with the king of Prussia. The situation of this monarch obliged him to fight with every sort of weapon; and Tottleben, a soldier of fortune,, without any national attachment or particular allegiance, was a fit object for the king of Prussia's pecuniary stratagems. He did not succeed so well in the attempts of the same kind which he is said to have made upon Laudohn. Every circumstance concurred to render the method of corruption less successful in that quarter.

Colberg, regularly besieged, or closely streightened every campaign, since the Moscovites made themselves masters of the kingdom of Prussia, was now assaulted with greater and more determined force than ever. A strong fleet, consisting of forty sail of all kinds, blockaded it by sea, whilst the army of general Romanzow formed the siege by land. On the other hand, the place threatened a defence worthy of its former efforts. This city was from the beginning of the war of greater strength than it had commonly been represented; every attempt of the Russians, by demonstrating where any weakness lay, taught the Prussians, who were fully sensible of its importance, in what part and in what manner it was necessary to add to its works; and they had omitted no opportunity. In addition to this defence, the prince of Wurtenburg was strongly entrenched under the cannon of the town, with a body of six or seven thousand men.

The king of Prussia was extremely alarmed at the danger of this momentous post, the key of his dominions to the north, from the relief of which he was removed, and, as it were, chained down, at such an immense distance. Though Laudohn and Butturlin found abundant employment for all his forces, he resolved to send a considerable detachment under general Platen to the assistance of Colberg. The fertility of his genius proposed two ends from this single expedient. He ordered Platen to direct his march through Poland, and to destroy the Russian magazines, which had been amassed on the frontiers of that kingdom, and from which their army in Silesia drew its whole subsistence. This service might, he hoped, be performed without any considerable interruption to the progress of the detachment towards Colberg. The event was entirely answerable to his wishes. General Platen ruined three principal magazines of the enemy. He attacked a great convoy of their waggons; destroyed 500, and burned or dispersed the provisions they carried. Four thousand men who protected this convoy were, for the greater

part, killed or made priſoners. General Platen, after this uſeful and brilliant exploit, purſued his march with the utmoſt diligence to Pomerania.

Intelligence of this blow was no no ſooner received by the Ruſſians in Sileſia, than they were ſtruck with the utmoſt conſternation. They had lately effected one of their purpoſes by their junction with the Auſtrians; but this ſtroke compelled them at once to ſever this union, ſo lately and with ſuch difficulty compaſſed, to drop all their deſigns upon Breſlau, to repaſs the Oder, and to retire without delay into Poland, leſt their remaining magazines ſhould ſhare the ſame fate with the three abovementioned, and their future ſubſiſtence be thereby rendered wholly precarious.

Aug. 25th.

So unfortunately circumſtanced were the affairs of the king of Pruſſia, that his wiſeſt ſchemes and happieſt ſucceſſes could hardly anſwer any other end than to vary the ſcene of his diſtreſs. The ſtorm which had been diverted from Sileſia by general Platen's expedition, was only removed from thence to be diſcharged with irreſiſtible fury on Colberg. The Ruſſians, when they ſaw that the meaſures the king had taken rendered the completion of both their deſigns impracticable, reſolved at all adventures to ſecure one of them. Colberg was the object of their choice, not only as the place furtheſt from ſuccour, but as the poſſeſſion of it would be an advantage fitteſt for anſwering thoſe ends which were more nearly and properly Ruſſian. M. Butturlin, therefore, as ſoon as he had eſtabliſhed his convoys, directed his courſe towards Pomerania, and being maſter of Lanſperg, he ſent detachments from thence, that cruelly waſted all the adjoining Marche of Brandenburg, without at the ſame time diverting himſelf by theſe ravages from his main intention.

A force of Ruſſians was by this time aſſembled in Pomerania, to which it was impoſſible for the king of Pruſſia to oppoſe any thing that was in any degree able to contend with them in the field; of courſe he could not promiſe himſelf that the immediate raiſing the ſiege could be the effect of theſe ſuccours. All he could do was to ſend another detachment to that part, under general Knoblock; and hoped that by the union of theſe ſeveral ſmall corps, and by their intercepting or at leaſt diſtreſſing the Ruſſian convoys of proviſion, the place might be enabled to hold out, until the ſevere ſetting in of winter ſhould render the operations of a ſiege impracticable.

He was providing in this manner, and ſtudying new methods for the relief of Colberg, to the danger of which place his whole attention was drawn, when an event happened juſt by him, and, as it were, under his eye, almoſt as diſtreſſing as the taking of Colberg would have proved, and ſo much the more diſtreſſing, as it was entirely unexpected.

On the retreat of the Ruſſians under Butturlin, the king of Pruſſia imagined himſelf at liberty. He found a want of proviſions in his ſtrong camp near Schweidnitz, and to be the more eaſily ſupplied, he approached nearer to the Oder. He was ſo little in fear of the enemy, that on making this movement, he drafted 4000 men from the garriſon of Schweidnitz: he thought that the preparations neceſſary to a

ſiege

ſiege would give him ſufficient notice, and ſufficient leiſure to provide for the ſafety of that important place, from which after all, he had removed but to a very ſmall diſtance. Laudohn, who through the whole campaign had watched the king with a moſt diligent and penetrating aſſiduity, and hitherto had found no part open and unguarded, thought in this inſtant he perceived an advantage. It was indeed an advantage which would never have appeared as ſuch, but to a general as reſolute as ſagacious. He reſolved to attempt this ſtrong place, by a *coup de main*. On the 1ſt of October at three in the morning, the aſſault began. An attack was made at the ſame time on all the four outworks, which the troops, ordered on this important enterprize, approached with ſo much precaution, that they were not perceived by the garriſon. They ſcaled all the four at the ſame time; and the troops which defended them had ſcarce time to fire a few cannon ſhot. On the ſide of the aſſailants, not a gun was diſcharged: but in one of thoſe out-works the fire of the ſmall-arms ſet fire to a powder magazine, which blew up, and on this occaſion about 300 of the Auſtrians, and about the ſame number of the Pruſſians were killed. As ſoon as the outworks were carried, they prepared to aſſault the body of the place, which they entered by burſting open the gates, and at day-break they found themſelves maſters of the town, after firing a few ſhot. Five battalions, making about 3000 men, and lieutenant-general Zaſtrow, governor of the fortreſs, were made priſoners. The conquerors found here a great number of cannon, and a large magazine of meal. Their loſs in the whole of this bold and fortunate undertaking, amounted, by their accounts, to no more than 600 men.

In a manner ſo unexpected, and, conſidering the nature of the fortifications, ſo unprecedented, Schweidnitz fell for a ſecond time in this war into the hands of the Auſtrians; and that city, which in the year 1758 had coſt the Pruſſians a blockade of ſome months, and a ſiege of thirteen days open trenches to recover it, was again loſt in a few hours, and with a very inconſiderable damage to thoſe who undertook this daring enterprize.

The king of Pruſſia felt this grievous blow to the quick. By their poſſeſſion of Schweidnitz he ſaw the Auſtrians enabled to winter in Sileſia; he ſaw that, whilſt they held this place, he could poſſibly make no motion for the relief of any other part of his dominions without expoſing Breſlau, and along with it the whole of Upper Sileſia, to a certain and irrecoverable conqueſt. In the firſt agitations produced by ſo extraordinary and affecting a diſaſter, he was diſpoſed to attribute this misfortune to the treachery of the governor, but he was too generous to harbour ſuch a ſuſpicion, for any time, againſt an officer who had hitherto ſerved him with fidelity, and who might have been ſurprized with an attack of ſo uncommon a nature, and which the king himſelf had as little ſuſpected as the governor. He immediately recovered his temper, and ſaid with a ſmile, "It is a fatal "blow; we muſt endeavour to re-"medy it." He wrote to general Zaſtrow who commanded there, "We may now ſay, what Francis I. "of France wrote to his mother "after the battle of Pavia, *We have*

" *loſt all except our honour.* As I " cannot comprehend what hath " happened to you, I ſhall ſuſpend " my judgment; the thing is very " extraordinary."

Schweidnitz was loſt ſuddenly; but Colberg made a moſt obſtinate and noble defence. At length, however, the garriſon began to be ſorely diſtreſſed for proviſions. General Platen quitted the entrenchments, which he had maintained in conjunction with the prince of Wurtenburg, in order to cover the reinforcements, which the numerous and ſtrong detachments of the Ruſſians, who overſpread the whole country, had hitherto kept at a diſtance. But he had the misfortune to meet an infinitely ſuperior body of the enemy, to be beaten, and to loſe part of his convoy; and it was with difficulty he eſcaped with the remainder to Stetin.

The other (general Knoblock) had eſtabliſhed himſelf at Treptow, which was to ſerve as a reſting place for the convoys; but as general Platen had been repulſed, in the manner we have juſt ſeen, Romanzow advanced with a large force to Treptow. Knoblock, hopeleſs of aſſiſtance in a town which had ſcarcely any walls, and inveſted by a body ſo vaſtly ſuperior, yet made a vigorous and gallant defence for five days; he was at length compelled to ſurrender himſelf and his body of about 2000 men priſoners of war.

Theſe ſucceſſive diſaſters were occaſioned by the neceſſity there was for revictualling Colberg, coſt what it would, and, for that end, of diſperſing the Pruſſian troops in the face of a Ruſſian army of 50,000 men. This revictualling in theſe circumſtances could not be effected without a ſingular piece of good fortune; and, in order to get into the way of this good fortune, every riſque was to be run.

Theſe advantages over Platen and Knoblock raiſed the ſpirits of the Ruſſians, and enabled them to contend with the extreme rigour of the ſeaſon in that northern latitude; they puſhed the ſiege with redoubled efforts. All hope of a ſupply from the land was abſolutely at an end; and though the Ruſſian fleet had been by a violent ſtorm driven off the coaſt, the ſuccour from the ſea was too precarious to be depended on. In this deſperate ſituation the prince of Wurtenburg became apprehenſive, leſt his army, which had been unable to relieve the town, by delaying any longer under its walls would only ſhare its fate, and that famine might alſo oblige him to a ſurrender. He therefore reſolved, whilſt his men retained their vigour, to break through a part of the Ruſſian army, and to leave Colberg to make the beſt terms its circumſtances would admit. This deſign he accompliſhed happily, and with little or no loſs.

And now Colberg, hopeleſs of all relief, the garriſon exhauſted, proviſion low, the fortifications in many places battered to pieces, after a ſiege of near ſix months, ſurrendered to the Ruſſians. The governor and the garriſon were made priſoners of war. This place was defended by the gallant *Heyde*, who to this time had maintained it ſucceſsfully againſt all the efforts of the Ruſſians during the war; and as he was diſtinguiſhed by the king his maſter for his merit in the ſucceſsful defence of it, he had likewiſe as full aſſurances of his favours after having on the late occaſion conducted himſelf with his former bravery, though it was Dec. 16th.

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not with the former good fortune.

The loſs of two ſuch places as Schweidnitz and Colberg, at the two extremities of his dominions, were deciſive againſt the king of Pruſſia. It was now impoſſible for him to make any movement by which the enemy could not profit to his almoſt certain deſtruction. To form ſieges, with an army like his, inferior in the field, was impoſſible. The Ruſſians, by poſſeſſing Colberg, poſſeſſed every thing. They were maſters of the Baltick; and they now acquired a port, by which their armies could be well provided, without the neceſſity of tedious, uncertain, and expenſive convoys from Poland. The road lay almoſt open into the heart of Brandenburg. Stetin alone ſtood in their way; but it was obvious that nothing but the advanced ſeaſon could ſave Stetin from the fate of Colberg. The Muſcovites, now for the firſt time, took up their winter quarters in Pomerania.

It is remarkable, that this whole year paſt without a regular battle between the king of Pruſſia and any of his enemies, yet none of the moſt unfortunate of his campaigns had been ſo ruinous to him. He had ſuffered four terrible defeats, without having ballanced them with a ſingle advantage of conſequence in the campaign of 1759. Yet in theſe circumſtances it is almoſt incredible how little he really loſt. He was able to take the field again the enſuing year in a very reſpectable manner, and to make head againſt his enemies. In that year he loſt a whole army near Landſhut; ſtill he was far from broken. Afterwards in that ſame campaign, he gave his enemies two ſignal defeats, and ended his operations advantageouſly, and with great glory. But in the year, of which we now write, without ſuffering any conſiderable blow in the field, without any ſtriking efforts on any ſide, his power has gradually crumbled away. The moſt calamitous defeats could not ſink him lower. And in the ſituation in which he ſtood after the taking of Colberg, we may ſafely ſay, that there was ſcarcely a poſſibility that he could be preſerved from deſtruction by any thing that lay within the reach of human endeavours.

CHAP. VII.

The negotiation reſumed. French conceſſions. Difference concerning the German alliance. Difference concerning the captures antecedent to the declaration of war. Treaty breaks off. Meſſieurs Stanley and Buſſy recalled.

AFTER having been ſo long detained on the theatre of war, it is time we ſhould return to take a view of the negotiation for putting an end to the miſeries it occaſioned. In reality the view, even of this ſcene, was very gloomy and unpromiſing. The confidence and good humour of the two courts being ſubverted, all that followed was rather an altercation than a treaty. It is true, that papers paſt backward and forward; and the pretenſions of each party, the points they agreed to cede, and thoſe which they were determined to adhere to, grew more diſtinct and explicit. But all that cordiality was

vaniſhed, which is ſo neceſſary towards ſmoothing and clearing a road, which a long hoſtility had broken up, and ſo many intricate topics had contributed to embarraſs.

Without involving ourſelves in the detail of the ſeveral memorials which were delivered in, and without referring numerically to the ſeveral articles, it will be ſufficient that we briefly ſtate thoſe points which were, or ſeemed to be, in a fair way of adjuſtment between England and France; and afterwards thoſe on which it ſhould appear that the negotiation broke off.

After ſome diſcuſſions concerning its proper limits, it was agreed, that all Canada ſhould be ceded to the Engliſh. This ceſſion comprehended, on one ſide, all the iſlands and countries adjoining to the gulph of St. Laurence. On the other, it took in all the great lakes, and the whole courſe of the Ohio, to its diſcharge into the Miſſiſippi. A territory ſufficient for the baſis of a great empire.

In drawing this line of diviſion, another queſtion aroſe concerning the bounds of Louiſiana; and the ſtate of the intermediate Indian nations between the lakes and the Miſſiſippi, who inhabit, or are rather ſcattered over an immenſe country, that lies along the back of our colonies all the way from Penſylvania to Georgia. It was therefore very proper that ſomething definitive ſhould be ſettled on this article, as it might otherwiſe eaſily be made productive of a new war. England propoſed that all thoſe nations ſhould continue, as ſhe contended they had heretofore been, under the protection of Great Britain, without ſaying any thing preciſe as to the dominion of the ſoil.

France controverted this propoſition; ſhe on her part propoſed to divide theſe nations; that thoſe to the northward of the line drawn to aſcertain the limits of Canada ſhould be independent, under the protection of England, but that thoſe, who were to the ſouthward, ſhould enjoy the ſame independence, under the protection of France. Nothing was perfectly ſettled in relation to this point; but it does not ſeem as if there could have been any material diſagreement upon it, had the other matters in debate been adjuſted to their mutual ſatisfaction.

The African conteſt ſeemed to have been attended with ſtill leſs difficulty. The French conſented to give up both Senegal and Goree, provided Anamaboo and Acra were guarantied to them.

The momentous queſtion of the fiſhery was likewiſe determined. The French gave up their claim to Cape Breton and St. John's, and were ſatisfied to receive the little iſland of St. Pierre on the coaſt of Newfoundland; but even this they were to receive on conditions ſufficiently humiliating. They were to erect no ſort of fortification, nor to keep up any military eſtabliſhment there. An Engliſh commiſſary was to reſide on the iſland, in order to ſee that theſe ſtipulations were adhered to. As to the reſt, the French were to have the ſame privileges on the coaſt of Newfoundland, checked with the ſame reſtrictions, which before the war they had enjoyed under the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht. Inconformity to another article of that treaty, and in compenſation for the privilege of the fiſhery, they conſented that Dunkirk ſhould be demoliſhed.

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Concerning the iſlands of Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Minorca, and Belleiſle, no great controverſy had ſubſiſted from the beginning. It had all along been agreed, that theſe conqueſts ſhould be recipro. cally reſtored. Neither did the French ſcruple to adopt our propoſal concerning the affairs of the Eaſt Indies, nor to make ſatisfactory declarations concerning Oſtend and Neuport.

So many delicate and intereſting points were ſettled, that it does not at firſt appear what it was that could have retarded the peace. A diſcuſſion of the ſeparate intereſts of two powers only, that are in earneſt to agree, may be ſettled without any very conſiderable difficulty. The hard and almoſt inextricable part of the knot, is that wherein the croſs concerns and intereſts of allies intervene. There were two points upon which, if we may form a judgment from appearances, this negotiation unfortunately broke off. The firſt was upon the manner in which England and France might be at liberty to aſſiſt their reſpective allies; and on the reſtitution of Weſel, Gueldres, and ſuch other places as the French had conquered from his Pruſſian majeſty.

On the firſt member of this principal point, the repeated propoſals of France for a neutrality in Germany had been uniformly and poſitively rejected by our adminiſtration. They conſidered therefore as ſo many attacks upon national integrity. This ſcheme therefore not being admitted, they would or could come to no agrcement, and ſcarcely to an intelligible explanation either of the mode or the quantity of the aſſiſtance which they ſhould be at liberty mutually to impart to their German allies, or of the place in which ſuch ſuccours ſhould be employed. As to Weſel and Gueldres, the French obſtinately refuſed to reſtore thoſe places. They declared that ſuch a ceſſion would be directly againſt the faith by which they they were bound to the empreſs queen of Hungary, for whom they inſiſted that theſe places had been conquered, and in whoſe name alone they were governed, though they had been reduced by the French arms, and were at that moment held by French garriſons.

As to the ſecond point, namely, the reſtitution of the captures made previous to the declaration of war, the negotiating powers were equally poſitive, the one to demand, the other to refuſe it. The Engliſh argued, that this claim had no ſort of foundation in the law of nations, neither was it grounded on any particular convention. That the right of all hoſtile operations reſults, not from a formal declaration of war, but from the hoſtilities which the aggreſſor has firſt offered; that the contrary of this propoſition is at leaſt extremely conteſtible; and ſince it can by no means be clearly eſtabliſhed, it follows that the detainment of thoſe captures muſt be conſidered, on the ſide of England, as part of the *uti poſſidetis*, originally propoſed as the baſis of this treaty.

France, on the other hand, ſeemed as fully convinced of the juſtice of her pretenſions, and ſhe deemed the arguments with which ſhe ſupported them to be ſo unanſwerable, that ſhe offered to ſubmit them to the juſtice of the Engliſh tribunals. They urged that this claim of reſtitution was founded on the law of

nations, and upon particular convention; on particular convention; by the 19th article of the peace of Utrecht; and by the ſecond article of the treaty of commerce; and that this was ſtrengthened by the 3d article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which renews and confirms thoſe articles in the preceding treaties.

By theſe articles a protection is allowed to the reſpective ſubjects who may have ſhips in the ports of either of the powers, becauſe having no opportunity of knowing that a rupture is fallen out, they ſailed under the ſecurity of peace and under the faith of treaties. By a parity of reaſoning, the ſhips not actually in thoſe ports ought to enjoy the ſame ſecurity; elſe, as they are included in the ſame parity of circumſtances, it would follow, contrary to the principles of humanity and right reaſon, that the ſovereigns had provided for the preſervation of one part of their ſubjects from the miſeries of a ſudden rupture, to which they expoſe the reſt. The particular conventions of theſe treaties, they ſaid, had their foundation in general equity and the law of nations; ſince, as it is impracticable for belligerent ſtates to agree amongſt themſelves which is the aggreſſor, it is proper that the ſubjects ſhould receive previous notice of the rupture, in order that they may be able diſtinctly to know when they are, or are not in ſecurity, or when they may, or may not rely on the treaties which ſubſiſt between their ſovereigns.

Theſe topics were, as uſual, bandied to and fro with great heat and little effect; and as in ſuch diſcuſſions the arguments on both ſides are plauſible, and there can be no authoriſed judge, the weight of the ſeveral pretenſions commonly depends upon the power of the parties to enforce them. On theſe two points therefore, the renunciation of German alliances, and the reſtitution of captures, the negotiation from the beginning was at a ſtand; and on theſe at length, to all appearance, it finally broke off.

Not but we are fully ſatisfied that the diſagreement even on theſe points might have been only the oſtenſible cauſe of the rupture. The true cauſe of the breach ſeems to have been the unſeaſonable interpoſition of the Spaniſh claims. For could France be ſuppoſed in good earneſt to deſire peace, that is, to deſire ſuch a reaſonable peace as her circumſtances might demand, when ſhe officiouſly mingled with our particular debate, the affairs of a foreign and neutral power, which had not the ſmalleſt connection with thoſe that were at this time properly under deliberation. It was ridiculous to urge, that this was done from a prudent foreſight, and to prevent a future war which theſe diſputes might poſſibly occaſion. The buſineſs was to put an end to the war which then actually ſubſiſted; and nothing could be farther from aſſiſting this deſign than to increaſe the ſubjects of debate. France muſt be ſenſible of the weight of this argument, who herſelf propoſed in the very beginning of this treaty, as a means almoſt neceſſary for carrying it on with effect, that their particular diſpute ſhould be ſeparated from thoſe of their German allies, with which it certainly had a more natural connection than with thoſe that ſubſiſted between England and Spain; as all the former parties were then engaged di-

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rectly or indirectly in the war, to which Spain had then no manner of relation.

The Engliſh miniſtry finding the French immoveable on the two capital points above mentioned, and having no opinion of the ſincerity of their procedure, ſent directions to Mr. Stanley to return to England, and to deſire that M. Buſſy ſhould, on the part of his court, receive the ſame orders. An end was thus put to this negotiation, (from which Europe had conceived ſuch ſanguine hopes of the alleviation of her miſeries) after it had continued near ſix months. So far indeed was it from producing the happy effects that were propoſed from it, ſo far was it from appeaſing the animoſities of the powers originally engaged, or from extinguiſhing the old war, that the parties ſeparated with intentions more hoſtile, and opinions more adverſe than ever; and the war was ſoon ſpread to a much greater extent by the taking in of a new party, and may poſſibly ſpread, ſtill more widely, by laying open new ſources of contention which may gradually draw in other powers, and finally involve every part of Europe. It was alſo a means of producing changes in England, which at a time of leſs tranquility, and in circumſtances of leſs internal ſtrength, might have been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences. But theſe matters are reſerved for the ſubject of the enſuing chapter.

20th Sept.

The leading negotiation in London and Paris being thus broken off, that which was propoſed at Augſburg never took place.

CHAP. VIII.

Conduct of Spain during the negotiation. Spaniſh miniſter's memorial. Treaty between France and Spain. Difference in the Engliſh miniſtry. Mr. P. reſigns. Mr. P. letter. Diſpute concerning the reſignation. Addreſſes. Parliament meets. The German war continued.

AS nothing could have been more unprecedented, ſo nothing was more alarming than the proceeding of the court of Spain in the negotiation. It was altogether extraordinary to ſee a propoſal for accomodating diſputes that ſubſiſted between friends, coming through the channel of an enemy. It was extremely ſingular to ſee points of ſuch conſequence formally communicated and propoſed for deliberation by a French agent, commiſſioned only to negotiate a particular and diſtinct buſineſs, when the Spaniards had an ambaſſador reſiding in London, from whom no ſort of intimation had been previouſly received of ſuch a deſign.

That propoſal not only marked out a want of ſincerity on the part of France, but it manifeſted ſo ſtrange and irregular a partiality on the part of Spain, that it would very little have become the dignity of the king of Great Britain, or his attention to the ſafety of his ſubjects, to let it paſs without a full and ſatisfactory explanation. Accordingly the Spaniſh ambaſſador was called upon to diſavow this irregular procedure; but he returned

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a verbal, and ſoon after was authoriſed by his court to return, a written anſwer, in which he openly avowed and juſtified the ſtep taken by the French agent, as entirely agreeable to the ſentiments of his maſter. He declared that the kings of France and Spain were united not only by the ties of blood, but by a mutual intereſt. He applauded the humanity and greatneſs of mind which his moſt Chriſtian majeſty demonſtrated in the propoſition that was complained of. He inſiſted much on the ſincere deſire of peace, the only motive which influenced the conduct of the two monarchs; and he added, haughtily, that if his maſter had been governed by any other principles, "his Catholic majeſty giving full ſcope to his greatneſs, would have ſpoken from himſelf, and as became his dignity."

It appeared evidently from the whole of this paper, that the court of Spain was regularly, as a ſort of party, appriſed of every ſtep that was taken in the negotiation; that her judgment was appealed to upon every point, and her authority called in aid to force the acceptance of the terms which were offered by France; in a word, that there was a perfect union of affections, intereſts, and councils between theſe two courts; and the miniſter of the former, ſo far from denying or palliating this conduct, ſeemed to glory in it.

Mr P. who then took the lead in the miniſtry, was fully ſatisfied the intentions of Spain were by no means equivocal, and that this partiality, which they ſtrongly avowed not only by declarations, but by facts, would drive them into all the meaſures of France. That a war on that account was abſolutely inevitable; and if, for the preſent moment, the Spaniards rather delayed their declaration of war, than laid aſide their hoſtile intentions, it was in order to ſtrike the blow at their own time, and with the greater effect; that therefore their reaſons for delaying to act were the very motives, which ought to induce us to act with the utmoſt ſpeed, and utmoſt vigour. That we ought to conſider the evaſions of that court as a refuſal of ſatisfaction, and that refuſal, as a declaration of war. That we ought from prudence as well as from ſpirit to ſecure to ourſelves the firſt blow; and to be practically convinced that the early and effective meaſures, which had ſo large a ſhare in reducing France to this dependence upon Spain, would alſo be the fitteſt for detering or diſabling Spain from affording any protection to France. That, to carry on this war with vigour, it was only neceſſary to continue our preſent efforts; no new armament would be neceſſary; and that, if any war could provide its own reſources, it muſt be a war with Spain. That their flota had not yet arrived, and that the taking of it, would at once diſable theirs and ſtrengthen our hands. This procedure ſo ſuited to the dignity of the nation, and the inſults it had received, would be a leſſon to Spain, and to every other power, how they ſhould preſume to dictate in our affairs, and to intermeddle with a menacing mediation, and an officiouſneſs as inſidious as it was audacious. That he would allow our enemies, whether ſecret or declared, no time to think and recollect themſelves.

Theſe ſentiments, ſo agreeable to the reſolute and enterpriſing character

racter of this miniſter, appeared ſhocking to almoſt all the reſt of his collegues. They admitted that we ought not to be terrified from the aſſertion of our juſt demands, by the menances of any power. They owned that Spain had taken a very extraordinary and very unjuſtifiable ſtep; but that we ought to admit, and even to wiſh for, an explanation; this court, upon a ſober yet ſpirited remonſtrance, might recall that raſh propoſition into which they had been perhaps unwarily ſeduced by the artifices of France; that to ſhun war upon a juſt occaſion was cowardice, but to provoke or court it was madneſs. And, if to court a war was not in general a very wiſe meaſure, to deſire it with Spain, if poſſibly it could be avoided, was to overturn the moſt fundamental principles of the policy of both nations. That this deſire of adding war to war, and enemy to enemy, whilſt we had our hands already as full as they could hold, and whilſt all our faculties were ſtrained to the utmoſt pitch, was ill to calculate the national ſtrength of ourcountry, which, however great, had its limits, and was not able to contend with all the world; that whilſt we were calling for new enemies, no mention was made of new allies, nor indeed of any new reſource whatſoever. To plunge into ſuch meaſures, in the manner propoſed, and upon no better grounds, could not fail to ſcandalize and to alarm all Europe; and we could poſſibly derive no advantage from this precipitate conduct, which would not be more than counter-balanced by the jealouſy and terror it would neceſſarily create in every nation near us. As to the ſeizure of the flota, it was not to be reckoned upon, as at the very time of that deliberation it might be expected to be ſafe in its harbour; and perhaps if we could ſucceed in ſeizing it, we might perform a ſervice not very agreeable to neutral nations, and as little advantageous to our own commerce. If Spain, blind to her true intereſts, and miſled by French councils, ſhould give in a more deciſive manner into the deſigns of that court, and obſtinately refuſe a reaſonable ſatisfaction, it would be then the true time to declare war, when all the neighbouring and impartial powers were convinced that we acted with as much temper as reſolution, and when every thinking man at home ſhould be ſatisfied that he was not hurried into the hazards and expences of war, from an idea of chimerical heroiſm, but from inevitable neceſſity; and that in ſuch a caſe we might depend upon the utmoſt ſupport which the nation could give to an adminiſtration that depended upon its ſtrength, and yet dreaded to waſte it wantonly, or to employ it unjuſtly. The miniſter, warmed by this oppoſition, declared that, "This was the time for humbling "the whole houſe of Bourbon; that "if this opportunity were let ſlip, "it might never be recovered; and "if he could not prevail in this inſtance, he was reſolved that this "was the laſt time he ſhould ſit in "that council. He thanked the "miniſters of the late king for their "ſupport; ſaid he was himſelf "called to the miniſtry by the "voice of the people, to whom he "conſidered himſelf as accountable for his conduct; and that he "would no longer remain in a ſituation which made him reſponſible for meaſures he was no "longer allowed to guide."

The

The noble lord, who preſided in this council, to whom years have added the wiſdom of experience, without abating the vigour and fire of youth; and who was himſelf as bold a miniſter as ever directed the affairs of this nation, made him this reply. "I find the gentleman "is determined to leave us, nor "can I ſay I am ſorry for it, ſince "he would otherwiſe have certain- "ly compelled us to leave him; "but, if he be reſolved to aſſume "the right of adviſing his majeſty, "and directing the operations of "the war, to what purpoſe are we "called to this council? When he "talks of being reſponſible to the "people, he talks the language of "the houſe of commons, and for- "gets, that at this board, he is only "reſponſible to the king. How- "ever, though he may poſſibly have "convinced himſelf of his infallibi- "lity, ſtill it remains that we ſhould "be equally convinced before we "can reſign our underſtandings to "his direction, or join with him in "the meaſure he propoſes."

On the diviſion, the miniſter himſelf, and a noble lord cloſely connected with him, were the only voices in favour of the immediate declaration of war; the reſt of the board were unanimouſly againſt it.

The reader will obſerve that together with thoſe matters, which have been publiſhed, relative to this very important deliberation, with ſome appearance of authenticity, we have added ſuch arguments as have been agitated among the people; a liberty neceſſary to place the matter in its full light.

Mr. Pitt and lord Temple, adhering to their firſt opinion, and having delivered their reaſons in writing, reſigned their employments. This reſignation ſeemed equal to a revolution in the ſtate. An univerſal alarm was ſpread; a thouſand rumours flew abroad, and the firſt ſuggeſtions were, that this great miniſter, endeavouring to avail himſelf by his firmneſs in negotiation of the advantages he had acquired by his vigour in war, was oppoſed by the whole council, who were reſolved to have a peace at any rate, and that this oppoſition had driven him to reſign the ſeals. But the true cauſe of the reſignation very ſoon came out; and on this point a violent conflict enſued, in which the popular cauſe was worſe ſuſtained, and the miniſterial better, (that is, with greater effect) than is uſual in ſuch diſcuſſions. Some circumſtances contributed not a little to this ſucceſs.

When Mr. Pitt reſigned the ſeals, the great perſon to whom they were delivered received them with eaſe and firmneſs, without requeſting that he ſhould reſume his office. His majeſty expreſſed his concern for the loſs of ſo able a ſervant; and to ſhew the favourable ſenſe he entertained of his ſervices, he made him a moſt gracious and unlimited offer of any rewards in the power of the crown to beſtow. His majeſty at the ſame time expreſſed himſelf not only ſatisfied with the opinion of the majority of his council, but declared he would have found himſelf under the greateſt difficulty how to have acted, had that council concurred as fully in ſupporting the meaſure propoſed by Mr. Pitt, as they had done in rejecting it. A ſentiment (in the light in which his majeſty conſidered this meaſure) grounded upon the firmeſt principles of integrity and honour, and which muſt raiſe the higheſt veneration for

his royal character not only among his own ſubjects, but amongſt all nations, when they ſee a power which has ſo little to fear from any human effort, ſo very fearful of the leaſt infringement of the ſtricteſt and moſt critical rules of juſtice.

Mr. Pitt was ſenſibly touched with the grandeur and condeſcenſion of this proceeding. 'I confeſs, Sir, I had but too much reaſon to expect your majeſty's diſpleaſure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodneſs. Pardon me, Sir, —it overpowers, it oppreſſes me.' He burſt into tears.

We are far from an attempt to add any colouring to ſo exquiſitely affecting a picture. We are indeed far from being able to do juſtice to perhaps one of the moſt pathetic and elevated ſcenes which could poſſibly be diſplayed, the parting of ſuch a prince, and ſuch a miniſter.

The next day a penſion of three thouſand pounds a year was ſettled on Mr. Pitt for three lives, and at the ſame time a title was conferred upon his lady and her iſſue; a penſion the beſt beſtowed, and a nobility the moſt honourably acquired, and moſt truly merited. Immediately the Gazette gave notice to the public of all theſe tranſactions. The reſignation made the the firſt article; the honours and rewards the next; and they were followed by a letter from our ambaſſador in Spain, containing an account of the favourable and pacific language of that court, and of the ſtrong aſſurance they gave of a deſire to accommodate all differences in an amicable manner.

It muſt be owned that this manœuvre was very ſkilfully executed. For it at once gave the people to underſtand the true motive to the reſignation; the inſufficiency of that motive, and the graciouſneſs of the k. notwithſtanding the abrupt departure of his miniſter. If after this the late miniſter ſhould chuſe to enter into oppoſition, he muſt go into it loaded and oppreſſed with the imputation of the blackeſt ingratitude: if on the other hand he ſhould retire from buſineſs, or ſhould concur in ſupport of that adminiſtration which he had left, becauſe he diſapproved its meaſures, his acquieſcence would be attributed by the multitude to a bargain for his forſaking the public, and that the title and his penſion were the conſiderations.

Theſe were the barriers that were oppoſed againſt that torrent of popular rage, which it was apprehended would proceed from this reſignation. And the truth is, they anſwered their end perfectly: this torrent for ſome time was beaten back, almoſt diverted into an oppoſite courſe; and when afterwards it returned to thoſe objects, againſt which it was originally directed, and where it was moſt dreaded, it was no longer that impetuous and irreſiſtible tide, which in the year 1757 had borne down every thing before it; it was weakened, divided, and ineffective.

On this occaſion the clamorous and inferior members of each party went lengths, which undoubtedly were neither authoriſed nor approved by their leaders. The friends of Mr. Pitt raiſed the moſt violent clamours for diſplacing a miniſter, whoſe meaſures had raiſed the nation from the moſt abject ſtate, to the higheſt pinacle of glory. They ſaid, that "he was in "fact diſplaced, when he was com-

"pelled

" pelled to reſign, by not being " ſuffered to carry into execution " thoſe meaſures which he knew to " be neceſſary to the honour and " ſafety of his country. That the " check which this miniſter had " received, would moſt unſeaſon- " ably revive the drooping hopes of " France, ſunk by the vigour of our " military operations, and the firm- " neſs of our councils under his ad- " miniſtration, and would ſhew Spain " with what impunity ſhe might " inſult the honour of the Britiſh " crown, and violate the property " of its ſubjects. They reckoned up " the diſgraces which the nation had " ſuffered before Mr. Pitt had enter- " ed into the management of affairs, " and the victories and conqueſts " which were the fruit of his coun- " cils."

In conſequence of theſe reaſonings, addreſſes, reſolutions and inſtructions were ſet on foot in the great corporations; and it was believed, that the example would be followed, as on a former occaſion of the ſame kind, by all the other cities and boroughs of the kingdom. But the progreſs of this meaſure, though commenced with much alacrity, was ſlow and languid; a few only of the corporations entered into it, and ſome even of thoſe few in a manner leſs warm than was expected. A ſtrenuous defence was made on the part of the remaining miniſtry.

" Was it ever heard, ſaid they, " that a ſovereign has been cenſured " for liſtening to the whole body " of his council, in preference to " the particular opinions of a ſingle " man? On the contrary, this un- " controuled ſway of a ſingle mini- " ſter has been often thought dan- " gerous, and was always odious in " our free conſtitution; and is the " more juſtly to be diſliked, as per- " haps inconſiſtent with the true " ſpirit, either of abſolute mo- " narchy, or of limited government. " Let the merit of this miniſter be " what it will, ſhall his maſter " therefore be forced to receive " him upon any terms? Muſt his " prince, to gratify his ambitious " views, or, if you pleaſe, his virtu- " ous intentions, diſmiſs his whole " council, and annihilate his pre- " rogative as a king, his reaſon " and judgment as a man? Was it " ever heard before, that a coun- " ſellor has profeſſed without any " reſerve or any maſk, that becauſe " he could not guide in government, " he would not co-operate? This " has unqueſtionably been the true " motive for the conduct of many " miniſters, but never was the avow- " ed motive until this occaſion. Mr. " Pitt has had the freeſt ſcope for " the exertion of his genius; he " was, perhaps, the only Engliſh " miniſter that never met with the " ſlighteſt oppoſition; he has had " the treaſures and the forces of " the nation at his moſt abſolute " command: let him, in his turn, " do that juſtice that has been done " to him; let him, if the favours " of the crown conſtitute no obliga- " tion, be bound at leaſt by the " rules of equity; and if he will " not partake in the conduct of the " preſent moſt intricate and difficult " buſineſs of adminiſtration, let " him not render it ſtill more in- " tricate and more difficult by his " oppoſition; and let him not ſtudy " to find a juſtification of his " meaſures, from the ill ſucceſs of " thoſe whom he has left, when " that ill ſucceſs will be owing to " his own devices."

Thus far the points ſeem to have been urged with propriety and weight.

weight. A torrent, however, of low and illiberal abuſe was alſo poured out on this occaſion. His whole life, public and private, was ſcrutinized with the utmoſt malignity, to furniſh matter of calumny againſt him. The ſucceſſes of his adminiſtration were depreciated; his faults were monſtrouſly exaggerated; and the rewards and honours ſo juſtly conferred on him by his ſovereign, were by every trick of wit, ridicule, and buffoonery, converted into matter of degradation and diſgrace.

Without preſuming to take any part in a controverſy, which (however unequally) divided the royal council, or without entering into the ſentiments of any faction, which we have always ſhunned, we may affirm with truth and impartiality, that no man was ever better fitted than Mr. Pitt, to be the miniſter in a great and powerful nation, or better qualified to carry that power and greatneſs to their utmoſt limits. There was in all his deſigns a magnitude, and even a vaſtneſs, which was not eaſily comprehended by every mind, and which nothing but ſucceſs could have made to appear reaſonable. If he was ſometimes incorrect, he was never vulgar.

His power, as it was not acquired, ſo neither was it exerciſed in an ordinary manner. With very little parliamentary, and with leſs court influence, he ſwayed both at court and in parliament with an authority unknown before, to the beſt ſupported miniſters. He was called to the miniſtry by the voice of the people; and what is more rare, he held it with that approbation; and under him for the firſt time, adminiſtration and popularity were ſeen united. Under him Great Britain carried on the moſt important war in which ſhe ever was engaged, alone and unaſſiſted, with greater ſplendour, and with more ſucceſs than ſhe had ever enjoyed at the head of the moſt powerful alliances. Alone this iſland ſeemed to balance the reſt of Europe.

In the conduct of the war he never ſuffered the enemy to breathe, but overwhelmed them with reiterated blows, and kept up the alarm in every quarter. If one of his expeditions was not ſo well calculated or ſo ſucceſsfully executed, amends was made by another, and by a third. The ſpirit of the nation once rouſed, was not ſuffered for a moment to ſubſide; and the French, dazzled, as it were, by the multitude and celerity of his enterprizes, ſeemed to have loſt all power of reſiſtance. In ſhort, he revived the military genius of our people; he ſupported our allies; he extended our trade; he raiſed our reputation; he augmented our dominions; and on his departure from adminiſtration, left the nation in no other danger than that which ever muſt attend exorbitant power, and the temptation which may be, to the invidious exertion of it. Happy it had been for him, for his ſovereign, and his country, if a temper leſs auſtere, and a diſpoſition more practicable, more compliant, and conciliating, had been joined to his other great virtues. The want of theſe qualities diſabled him from acting any otherwiſe than alone: it prevented our enjoying the joint fruit of the wiſdom of many able men, who might mutually have tempered, and mutually forwarded each other; and finally, which was not the meaneſt loſs, it deprived us of his own immediate ſervices.

Thoſe

Thoſe who cenſured his political conduct the moſt ſeverely, could raiſe but few exceptions to it; none of them ſingly, and perhaps, the whole united, of no great weight againſt a perſon long engaged in ſo great a ſcene of action.

Whether the part, which under his adminiſtration we rather continued to act than newly took, with regard to the affairs of Germany, be for the real intereſt of Great Britain, is a queſtion of the utmoſt difficulty, and which perhaps will never admit a ſatisfactory ſolution. To condemn him on this head we muſt be ſure of this ſolution. It has been obſerved in favour of that conteſted meaſure, that France demonſtrated, through the whole progreſs of the late treaty, the moſt earneſt deſire, that we ſhould abandon that German connection; no trifling argument, that our enemy did not look upon it to be extremely prejudicial to our intereſts. If he has carried on that war at a vaſt expence, a prodigious ſtand has been made againſt the entire power of France; had leſs been expended, the whole expence might have been loſt. How far this part of his conduct was agreeable to his former declarations, is a diſcuſſion which can avail but little. He found the nation engaged in theſe affairs; it was more eaſy to puſh them forward, than to extricate himſelf from them; as he proceeded, he diſcovered by experience the advantages of that plan of action, and his opinion was changed.

But even admitting, that, to attain the ends of oppoſition, he had once fallen upon popular topics, which even then he knew were not tenable, it can form but a very ſmall blemiſh in a public character, however wrong it may be by application to the ſtrict rules of morality. Ill would it fare with ſtateſmen if this ſort of conſiſtency were to be expected from the moſt conſiſtent of them.

With regard to the penſion and title, it is a ſhame that any defence ſhould be neceſſary. What eye cannot diſtinguiſh, at the firſt glance, the difference between this and the exceptionable caſe of titles and penſions? What Briton, with the ſmalleſt ſenſe of honour and gratitude, but muſt bluſh for his country, if ſuch a man retired unrewarded from the public ſervice, let the motives to that retirement be what they would? It was not poſſible that his ſovereign could let his eminent ſervices paſs unrequited; the ſum that was given was undoubtedly inadequate to his merits; and the quantum was rather regulated by the moderation of the great mind that received it, than by the liberality of that which beſtowed it.

The conduct of Mr. Pitt when the parliament met, in which he made his own juſtification, without impeaching the conduct of any of his collegues, or taking one meaſure that might ſeem to ariſe from diſguſt or oppoſition, has ſet a ſeal upon his character.

Lord Egremont was appointed to ſucceed him as ſecretary for the ſouthern department.

CHAP

CHAP. IX.

Diſpute with Spain. Repreſentation of the earl of Briſtol. Diſpoſition of the court of Madrid. Treaty between France and Spain. England deſires a communication. Court of Spain refuſes. The miniſters mutually withdraw. A rupture.

THE unfortunate intervention of Spain in the late negotiation, raiſed ſo many difficulties, and created ſo much miſchief both abroad and home, that it becomes an era in this hiſtory, and it is neceſſary we ſhould purſue that object from the point at which we left it to its final and fatal determination.

The anſwer which had been received from the Spaniſh miniſter in London was far from being ſatisfactory to our court. Orders were immediately given to the earl of Briſtol, our ambaſſador in Spain, to remonſtrate with energy and firmneſs on ſo extraordinary a proceeding; to adhere to the negative put upon the Spaniſh pretenſions to fiſh at Newfoundland; to reſt the article of diſputed captures, on the juſtice of our tribunals; to continue the former profeſſions of our deſire of an amicable adjuſtment of the logwood diſpute; and of our willingneſs to cauſe the ſettlements on the coaſt of Honduras to be evacuated, as ſoon as ever his Catholick majeſty ſhould ſuggeſt a method for our enjoyment of that traffick to which we had a right by treaty, and which was further confirmed to us by repeated promiſes from that court.

At the ſame time that the earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to proceed with that ſpirit, which the offended dignity of our court required, and to bring Spain to a categorical and ſatisfactory declaration, concerning her final intentions; yet if he perceived on her part any intention to diſavow or even to explain away this offenſive tranſaction, he was readily to accept it, and to afford to that court as handſome a retreat as poſſible. The letter which conveyed theſe inſtructions was written by Mr. Pitt, and dated on the 28th of July, a few days after the fatal memorial had been delivered by Mr. Buſſy.

The earl of Briſtol punctually obeyed thoſe orders. He found general Wall, the Spaniſh miniſter, much in cold blood, and in very equivocal diſpoſitions. He heard with great patience the proper and energetic repreſentation that had been very ably made by the earl of Briſtol. He applauded the king of Great Britain's magnanimity in not ſuffering France as a tribunal, to be appealed to in his diſputes with Spain; and declared, that in the propoſition which had been made with the conſent of his court, things were not conſidered in that light; aſked whether it could be imagined in England, that the Catholick king was ſeeking to provoke us in our preſent moſt flouriſhing and moſt exalted ſituation, and after ſuch a ſeries of proſperous events as no ſingle nation had ever met with? He valued, and reciprocally returned, our frequent profeſſions of friendſhip, and our deſire of amicable adjuſtment. But theſe favourable demonſtrations were accompanied with ſome circumſtances, that had a very menac-

ing appearance. For, in the firſt place, he declared, that at that time the utmoſt harmony ſubſiſted between the courts of France and Spain; that in conſequence of their perfect agreement, there was a mutual unreſerved communication of every ſtep taken in their ſeveral negotiations with England; that France had even offered to aſſiſt Spain, in caſe the diſcuſſions ſhe had with us ſhould grow into a rupture; and that this offer was conſidered in a friendly light. Such an intimate union of a third power with one of the parties at war, forebodes no long duration to its friendſhip, or even to its neutrality with the other. If Spain juſtified the proceedings of France, and owned herſelf concerned in them, it was but one, and that a ſhort, ſtep, to a junction with her.

As to the three matters in diſpute, the Spaniſh miniſter reſolutely adhered to them all; and as to the laſt (that of the logwood) he obſerved, that Great Britain had offered them nothing, but what they had long ſince been tired of, treaty and negotiation; that this matter had been already fully diſcuſſed; and that on this head Spain had given the moſt convincing proofs of her deſire to be on the beſt terms with England; for in the beginning of this war, before England had grown terrible by her ſucceſſes, when their American governors had endeavoured to diſlodge the Engliſh from ſome new eſtabliſhments on the coaſt of Honduras, they had at the complaint of our court, in order to take away all cauſe of miſtruſt, ordered the governors to deſiſt from ſo juſtifiable an enterprize. That on the offer of England on this occaſion to ſettle matters in an amicable manner, they chearfully agreed to that method. But that ſix years had elapſed without their receiving the leaſt ſatisfaction. They even alledged that the Engliſh encroachments on their coaſts in that time increaſed.

In this manner the Spaniards vindicated the form and the matter of their proceeding: they ſhewed no ſort of diſpoſition to relax from their claims; but at the ſame time they no longer inſiſted on blending together the ſeveral diſcuſſions; and they profeſſed, in general, though not in very warm terms, a deſire of continuing in amity with us. With regard to the matters in diſpute, the pretenſions of both powers ſtood in this poſture throughout this whole diſcuſſion; except that they were urged with more or leſs aſperity, according to the fluctuating diſpoſition of the court of Spain, which ſeemed to reſt upon no ſure and ſettled principles. There were probably two factions in her councils, who as they alternately prevailed, changed the language and countenance of the Spaniſh miniſter. However, for ſome time the aſpect of things continued on the whole to be rather favourable: and even an expreſs declaration was at length made, that Spain had been, at no time, more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with us. But ſtill the French intereſt ſilently gained ground at Madrid; the confidential communications of that court with Spain; her affected moderation in the treaty; the dangerous greatneſs of England: the common intereſt of the houſe of Bourbon, every part of which muſt ſuffer, both in its dignity and ſafety, by allowing the principal of its branches to be pruned to the quick; theſe points were urged with continual ſollicitation;

tation; and they assured the Spaniards that even the signing an alliance between the sovereigns of the two nations, would intimidate England, already exhausted by the war, and apprehensive of losing the valuable commerce she carried on with Spain.

These arguments and suggestions at length prevailed, and a treaty was signed between the two courts, the purpose of which was to preserve from oppression and to maintain the interests of the house of Bourbon. This alliance was of a nature the more dangerous, as it turned upon family not national interests, and because not stating exactly its objects, it might might be made just of what extent they pleased. We make no mention of any other treaty than this, of itself sufficiently alarming, because whatever suspicions may be entertained, there is no certainty that any other has been concluded between those powers.

France had obtained in this treaty almost all that she aimed at; by it she entered into the closest connection with Spain; this connection did not indeed seem directly and of necessity to include a breach with England; it led to it however, almost inevitably. At first the whole transaction was kept a profound secret; the inferiority of the marine of Spain, and the precariousness of their supplies from America, in case they came to a present rupture with England, obliged them to this temporary reserve. France took care that this treaty should not transpire until the negotiation was broken off; and Spain, whilst she was under these apprehensions, exhibited those occasional proofs of a pacific disposition, which we have just now seen. But as soon as France had lost all hopes of concluding the negotiation in the manner she had wished, and had failed in the use she made of the intervention of the claims of Spain, she circulated with great industry a report, that Spain would immediately declare against Great Britain, in consequence of a treaty lately concluded among the Bourbon courts.

England found that those boasts of the French were too confidently made, and too generally believed, to be altogether without foundation. In consequence of these apprehensions, orders were sent to Spain, to demand in the most moderate terms, but in a manner not to be evaded, a communication of this treaty, or at least a disavowal that it contained any thing to the prejudice of Great Britain. But before these orders could reach Spain, lord Bristol had himself received intelligence of the treaty, and of the hopes, which the French made no secret of their deriving from that source. He therefore thought himself under a necessity of desiring satisfaction from the Spanish secretary of state concerning it.

Upon this application there appeared on a sudden such a change in the countenance, language, and sentiments of that minister, as indicated but too fully the justness of the suspicions that were entertained. The Spanish flota was now safely arrived with a very rich cargo; the French arms had made a considerable progress in the king's electoral dominions; the success of the imperial arms was no less striking; the reasons for their former shew of moderation no longer existed. They therefore gave a loose to those movements which they had hitherto concealed. M. Wall, evading a

direct answer, entered into a long and bitter complaint, not only of the treatment which Spain had received from us, but of the haughtiness of our late proceedings with France; that it was time for them to open their eyes, and not to suffer a neighbour, an ally, a relation, and a friend, any longer to run the risque of receiving such rigid laws as were prescribed by an insulting conqueror; that we were intoxicated with our successes; and a continued series of victories had elated us so far, as to make us reject the reasonable conditions offered by France. This refusal made it evident, that our design in ruining the French power, was the more easily to crush Spain; that we proposed entirely to chase the French from all their colonies in America, to have the easier task in seizing on the Spanish dominions in those parts, thereby to satisfy to the utmost our ambition, and to gratify our boudless thirst of conquest; therefore he would himself be the man to advise the king of Spain, that since his dominions were to be overwhelmed, at least that they should be seized with arms in his subjects hands, and not to continue the passive victim he had hitherto appeared in the eyes of the world.

The English ambassador, though astonished at so extraordinary a change of stile, replied with coolness to the invectives, and with firmness to the menaces of the Spanish minister; he obviated the objections which had been made, and supported our pretensions; after answering in the best manner to what Wall had urged, he returned to his first demand, an explanation concerning the treaty; as often as a direct answer was evaded, the same question was again put; and at length the only reply was, that the king of Spain had thought proper to *renew his family compacts*; and then Mr. Wall, as if he had gone farther than he was authorised, suddenly turned the discourse, and no farther satisfaction could be obtained.

This revolution in the appearances of things in Spain, was too interesting not to be immediately communicated. Our ministry saw evidently, that the moderation they had hitherto displayed, might be attributed to fear, and that the language of the court of Spain would permit no doubt of their hostile intentions. Orders were therefore given to the earl of Bristol, conformable to the dignity of the nation, and the justice of our claim. He was ordered to renew his instances concerning the treaty; to demand an explanation with a proper firmness, but without the mixture of any thing which might irritate; and to signify, that a peremptory refusal to communicate the treaty, or to disavow an intention to take part with our enemies, would be considered as an aggression on the part of Spain, and an absolute declaration of war.

Things were now brought to a single and precise point. The demand was made in the terms of the order. Then it was that the pride of Spain entirely threw off the remainder of that mask, which her policy had persuaded her to assume; the secretary, M. Wall, replied, "That the spirit of "haughtiness and of "discord, which dic- Dec. 10th. "tated this inconsiderate step, and "which for the misfortune of "mankind still reigns so much in "the

" the Britiſh government, is what " has made the declaration of war, " and attacked the king's dignity; " and that the earl of Briſtol might " return when and in what manner " was convenient to him."

The earl of Briſtol parted from Madrid the 17th of December; and thus was brought on a rupture which has prodigiouſly extended the operations, and conſequently the miſeries of war, and threatens to protract them to a very long duration. Europe unfortunately found herſelf plunged into the gulph of a new war, at the time ſhe hoped to emerge from the old one, and by the very means which were uſed to draw her out of it. A point of honour alone ſeemed to have been the laſt and immediate cauſe of the breach; but whoever has diligently attended to the Spaniſh affairs from the memorial preſented by Buſſy to the final anſwer delivered by Wall, will ſee that the motives were, however ill underſtood, of a much more ſerious and important nature.

As the two powers had now come to extremities and the Engliſh ambaſſador had departed from Madrid, the Spaniſh miniſter alſo quitted London; but before his departure he left a paper, in the nature of a manifeſto, of very little importance in point of argument, but filled with invectives, charging the war on the haughtineſs of the late Engliſh miniſter, and on the little management with which his court had been treated, both during the adminiſtration of that miniſter, and ſince his reſignation. That had the purport of the treaty been deſired in a manner leſs offenſive to the dignity of his maſter, it might as eaſily have been obtained, as it could have been juſtified; for the treaty, which was believed to have been ſigned on the 15th of Auguſt, contained only a reciprocal guaranty of the dominions of the ſeveral branches of the houſe of Bourbon, but with this particular reſtriction, that it ſhould only extend to the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the preſent war.

It muſt be remarked that, this paper, whilſt it pretends to ſet forth the purport of a treaty dated the 15th of Auguſt, does not deny the exiſtence of any other treaty, which might more offenſively concern the intereſts of Great Britain. It was however anſwered in every article with the utmoſt moderation, perſpicuity and force, in a memorial of lord Egremont. Here we cloſe the Spaniſh tranſaction; as this is the whole of what belongs properly to the year we treat of. All that remains to fulfil our annual taſk is to touch upon the affairs of the Eaſt Indies and America.

CHAP. X.

Blockade of Pondicherry. Diſtreſs of the French. Fleet diſperſed in a ſtorm. Fleet returns. Town ſurrenders. Mahie taken. Enterpriſes of Mr. Law. Mogul army defeated by major Carnac. Nabob of Bengal depoſed. Coaſt of Sumatra ravaged by the count d' Eſtaing. Dominica taken by lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas.

AFTER the defeat of the French near Wandewaſh, the taking of the city of Arcot, and the reduction of the fortreſſes of Chitteput and Carrical, Pondicherry was the only place of conſequence which remained to our enemies in India. This town, beautifully built, ſtrongly fortified, and four leagues in circuit, ſeemed rather the capital of a kingdom, than a trading eſtabliſhment. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Malabar, about forty miles from our ſettlement at Madraſs, which in the days of its proſperity it rivalled, if not exceeded in trade, opulence and ſplendor; and it ſtill remained the depoſitary of whatever wealth was left to the French, after the reverſe of their fortune in war.

As ſoon as the fortreſſes adjacent to this important place had been reduced, and the inland country brought perfectly to our intereſts by the total expulſion of the French, the blockade of Pondicherry was commenced by the land forces under colonel Coote, and the marine under admiral Stevens. A regular ſiege was at that time impracticable on account of the periodical rains, which were daily expected; and even under more favourable circumſtances it would have proved a taſk of infinite difficulty to attempt by any army that could be ſupported in India, the taking of a place ſo ſtrongly fortified, defended by a good garriſon, and by an officer able and reſolute, and whoſe pride and obſtinacy, ſo prejudicial on all other occaſions, would have made him, as in effect they did make him, perſevere to the very laſt moment in the defence of the laſt ſtake, which the French had left in India.

The blockade being therefore choſen as the moſt eligible for the time, was continued with the beſt diſpoſitions, and the moſt extraordinary patience on both ſides, for full ſeven months. In this time the garriſon and inhabitants ſuffered ſorely by famine. Colonel Coote, in order to augment their diſtreſs, erected batteries at a diſtance, not with a view of ruining the walls, but to harraſs the enemy by an increaſe of garriſon duty.

At length when the weather appeared ſettled, four batteries were raiſed at ſome diſtance to enfilade the ſtreets of Pondicherry, whilſt others were advanced nearer in order to play upon the works. Theſe operations, though the ſiege was not yet formally undertaken, commenced on the 26th of November, 1760, but as the ſeaſon of the rains and winds was not yet quite over, much was ſuffered from ſtorms, which ruined the batteries and approaches. They were however always repaired with the utmoſt alacrity and ſpeed, and the ſiege ſuffered no intermiſſion. So that the beſieged, who eagerly expected the arrival of their fleet to their relief, were reduced

duced to the moſt extreme diſtreſs. They lived on camels, elephants, dogs, and cats. The extreme ſcarcity and dearneſs even of this wretched proviſion, increaſed their miſery. Sixteen roupies (half crowns) had been paid for the fleſh of a dog.

In the midſt of this diſtreſs their hopes were ſuddenly revived, and thoſe of the beſiegers, notwithſtanding the progreſs they had made, almoſt totally depreſſed. On the firſt of January 1761, one of thoſe terrible ſtorms, ſo frequent in the Indian ſea, and ſo ruinous, drove the Engliſh ſquadron from before Pondicherry. Two ſhips of the line were wrecked, and their crews, with the exception of two or three men, entirely periſhed. Two others of the ſame claſs were driven aſhore, and beat to pieces. The men fortunately eſcaped. The real damage which our fleet ſuſtained on this occaſion, together with the idea of a far greater, ſuggeſted by their own deſires, and juſtified by the violence of the ſtorm, elevated to the higheſt pitch the ſpirits of the garriſon, ſunk by diſeaſe, famine, fatigue, and an uninterrupted train of adverſe fortune. General Lally ſeeing the port clear, ſent an expreſs without delay to the French agent in the neighbouring neutral ſettlements, that this was the time to throw in ſuccours; he ſeemed ſanguine and full of vigour. The letter, which was intercepted, is printed below *, as it may tend to furniſh ſome idea of the character of this ſingular man.

But admiral Stevens, and thoſe who commanded under him, exerting themſelves with unparalleled diligence and celerity, appeared again before Pondicherry in leſs than four days after the ſtorm, with eleven ſhips of the line and one frigate, and the blockade was as compleat as ever. No ſuccours had been thrown in, and admiral Stevens in order to prevent the ill impreſſion which the late diſaſter might have occaſioned, ſent a meſſage to the neighbouring Dutch and Daniſh ſettlements, of the good condition and ſtrength of the remainder of his fleet, and aſſured them he would make prize of ſuch veſſels as he found infringing the neutrality by attempting to ſupply the enemy.

* Tranſlation of an intercepted letter from general Lally to M. Raymond, French reſident at Pullicat, dated Pondicherry the 2d. of January 1761.

" Mr. RAYMOND,

The Engliſh ſquadron is no more, Sir; out of the twelve ſhips they had in our road, ſeven are loſt, crews and all; the four others diſmaſted; and it appears there is no more than one frigate that hath eſcaped; therefore don't loſe an inſtant to ſend us chelingoes upon chelingoes loaded with rice: the Dutch have nothing to fear now; beſides (according to the law of nations) they are only to ſend us no proviſions themſelves, and we are no more blocked up by ſea.

The ſaving of Pondicherry hath been in your power once already; if you miſs the preſent opportunity, it will be entirely your fault: do not forget alſo ſome ſmall chelingoes: offer great rewards: I expect ſeventeen thouſand Morattoes within theſe four days. In ſhort, riſque all, attempt all, force all, and ſend us ſome rice, ſhould it be but half a garſe at a time.

Signed, LALLY."

Notwithſtanding this mortifying diſappointment, M. Lally made no propoſal to ſurrender. The ſiege was carried on with redoubled alacrity; and at length a large battery being advanced within four hundred and fifty yards of the rampart, a breach being effected, and not more than one day's proviſion of any kind remaining, a ſignal was made for a ceſſation; the principal of the jeſuits, together with two civilians came out, and offered terms of capitulation. The governor preſerving all his haughtineſs, which neither his errors nor misfortunes could in the leaſt abate, declined to offer any terms; he ſent out a paper full of invectives againſt the Engliſh, for the breach of treaties relative to India; he alledged that thoſe breaches diſqualified him from propoſing any terms; and in conſequence he rather ſuffered our troops to take poſſeſſion of the place, than formally ſurrendered it. As the governor refuſed to capitulate, the propoſal of the inhabitants was little regarded, and the city of Pondicherry, with a garriſon of about fourteen hundred European ſoldiers, a vaſt quantity of military ſtores, and great riches; was given up at diſcretion to our victorious arms.

Jan. 15th.

Nothing can be ſaid too highly of the conduct, perſeverance, and unanimity of the land and ſea ſervices during a tedious ſiege and blockade of eight months, in a climate ſo unfavourable to all military operations. Colonel Coote gave the final blow to the French power in India; he was now undiſputed maſter of the rich coaſt of Coromandel; the French power was wholly extirpated; the neutral nations were contemptible; the princes of the country conſidered us with an aweful regard, and nothing but a little French ſettlement on the coaſt of Malabar, called Mahie, (and which was ſoon after reduced) oppoſed our commanding the whole trade of the vaſt peninſula of India, from the Ganges to the Indies, the moſt extenſive and profitable ſphere of commerce in the world.

Whilſt every thing was giving way to our arms in the ſouthern parts of this peninſula, the affairs of France, which in Bengal had been to all appearance totally ſuppreſſed, roſe up again for a moment from a quarter, and in a manner, which was little expected. After the taking of Chandenagore by admiral Watſon in the year 1757, Mr. Law, (nephew to that Law who had made himſelf ſo well known by the Miſſiſippi ſcheme) put himſelf at the head of a party of French fugitives, which was augmented from time to time to about two hundred men. With this ſmall party he threw himſelf into the heart of the country, and joining himſelf ſometimes to one, ſometimes to another of the native princes, as his intereſt led him; he rendered himſelf conſiderable by ſeveral ſtriking ſervices, and ſupported the credit of his little corps with a very high reputation.

The Great Mogul having ſome time ſince been depoſed by an irruption of the Marattas, and dying ſoon after, one of his ſons, Sha Zaddah, aſſumed the title, and was ſupported by ſome of the provinces of that extenſive and diſunited empire; he was oppoſed by others; and though he was at the head of a royal army of his native ſubjects, ſuch is the ſtate of the military in that part of the world, that he conſidered

ſidered an handful of European fugitives, as an acquiſition of the greateſt importance, and ſuch as might turn the ballance againſt any weight of Indians, which might be thrown into the oppoſite ſcale. In fact, it was to Mr. Law he attributed the reduction of ſeveral conſiderable provinces to his obedience.

Elated with theſe ſucceſſes, Law perſuaded him to turn his arms againſt Bengal, which had not acknowledged him; it was a rich and flouriſhing country, and the poſſeſſion of it, would undoubtedly contribute more than all the reſt to ſet him on the throne of the Moguls. Here, unfortunately for him, the evil genius of Law impelled him to encounter again with thoſe arms, by which the intereſt of his country had been before ruined in this part of the world, and which indeed were thoſe only, from which he had a great deal to fear. Sha Zaddah entered the kingdom of Bengal at the head of an army of 80,000 Indians, and ſomething more than 200 French.

The French ſupport was more prejudicial to his title in the eyes of the Engliſh, than any other objection, and as they were now become the arbiters of crowns in the Eaſt, they joined the Nabob of Bengal to oppoſe his progreſs. About 20,000 blacks, ſupported by 500 Engliſh ſoldiers, formed the army againſt him. A major (major Carnac) commanded that body, which engaged, and totally routed an army of fourſcore thouſand men, commanded by the Mogul in perſon. That prince was taken priſoner; Mr. Law was alſo taken, and the party of French adventurers diſperſed for ever. It is not yet known with certainty, in what manner they mean to diſpoſe of their captive monarch. It was ſome heightening to the ſatisfaction of this great event, that it happened on the ſame day in which the French agreed to the ſurrender of Pondicherry.

A little before this, Jaffier Ali Cawn, the Nabob who, in 1757, had been placed in that dignity by general Clive, notwithſtanding the terrifying example of his predeceſſor, by his weakneſs and misgovernment, drew on himſelf the hatred of his ſubjects, and loſt the protection of the Engliſh. But as his ambition was the feebleſt of his paſſions, he conſented quietly to quit the throne. The revolution was effected without bloodſhed, his ſon-in-law was appointed in his room; and as the whole tranſaction was with the conſent and co-operation of the Engliſh governor Vanſittart, the old privileges of the company were confirmed, and new were acquired: the Engliſh in Bengal were become neceſſary to the government of that country, and every change produces ſomething to their advantage.

It is certain, that the period of this war in the Eaſt Indies, has been marked by as many ſtriking events, uncommon circumſtances, and ſingular reverſes of fortune, as any that have happened from the time of our knowledge of this part of the world. We are ſorry that the accounts we have hitherto had are ſo broken and imperfect, that it is impoſſible to treat of them in a manner in the leaſt ſuitable to their dignity and importance. Here we only touch them ſlightly.

It can hardly be ſaid, that this ſeries of proſperity was interrupted by

by the ſucceſsful attempts of the count d'Eſtaign. This lively adventurer, with the command of no more than two ordinary frigates, had, in October 1759, taken and deſtroyed the Engliſh ſettlement of Bender-Abaſſi, on the Perſian gulph; he then ſtruck over to the iſland of Sumatra, where we carry on our moſt conſiderable commerce in pepper; and before the end of the following April, reduced Bencoolen, the principal ſettlement, and all the reſt of our forts and factories on that iſland, which made a defence altogether as unworthy of the reſt of our conduct in India, as that of the count d'Eſtaign was ſuperior to the efforts of his countrymen in that quarter. This bold adventurer, however, could not derive ſo much honour from the vigour of his enterprize, as diſgrace from having made them againſt the moſt ſacred laws of arms: if what is ſaid is true, that he was at the very time a priſoner upon parole.

In America the iſland of Dominica, one of thoſe iſlands called Neutral, but which the French had fortified and ſettled, was reduced by a ſmall armament under lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas. North America was perfectly quieted by a peace with the Cherokees. Colonel Grant reduced them to this neceſſity, by penetrating with great courage and perſeverance into their country, and deſtroying fifteen of their towns, and almoſt their whole harveſt.

THE CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. THE London bill of mortality for last year, by the ſociety of pariſh-clerks, comes pretty near the calculation of thirteen males to twelve females, the numbers being 7778 males, and 7173 females; an obſervation long ſince made by Dr. Davenant, Sir William Petty, and other political arithmeticians.

Chriſtenings in Stockholm laſt year, 2120. Burials, 3378. Weddings, 804.

Births in the city of Caſſel laſt year, 567. Burials, 805.

Chriſtenings at Francfort laſt year, 816. Burials, 1781. Weddings, 240.

Births at Koningſberg laſt year, 1649. Burials, 2014. Marriages, 726. Ships arrived there, 478. Ships ſailed from thence, 515.

It has been computed by the French that the number of their ſhips taken by us laſt year, amounted to 944; and the number of our ſhips taken by them, to 2539.

During laſt year the following ſhips arrived at Cadiz, viz. 157 Spaniſh, 26 of which were men of war; 11 Neapolitan; 9 French; 19 Portugueze; 29 Swedes, 13 of which were ſhips of war; 6 Genoeſe; 8 Imperial; 2 Venetian; 6 Raguſan; 6 Malteſe; 42 Danes; 103 Dutch, 16 of which were men of war; 100 Engliſh, 18 of which were ſhips of war, and 3 Engliſh prizes.

During laſt year 370 ſail of ſhips of ſeveral nations arrived at Gottenburg, and 355 ſailed from thence, carrying away 8866 ſhippound of iron, 1118 ſhippound of ſteel, 1436 barrels of tar, 320 barrels of pitch, 102,525 barrels of herrings; and goods, the product of the Eaſt Indies, to the value of 2,554,961 dollars.

According to an account taken in Holland, the number of veſſels which were loſt by ſtorms from Michaelmas laſt, to the firſt of Jan. amounted to upwards of 300.

There are now in and near London, a breed of bulls and cows, brought from ſome of the countries bordering on the gulph of Perſia, whoſe ſtature, although at their full growth, is inferior to a Lincolnſhire ſheep. They have a large camel-like protuberance of fat on the top of their ſhoulders.

5th. The learned and ingenious Stephen Hales, D. D. F. R. S. clerk of the cloſet to the princeſs dowager of Wales, departed this life. See a ſhort character of this excellent man in our article under that title for this year, p. 46.

Letters from the Eaſt Indies, by the way of Holland, adviſe, that

that Goa, the capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in that quarter of the world, had been attacked and taken by the Blacks, who inhabit the circumjacent countries. —— It was this affair which gave riſe to the ſtory about the Jeſuits making themſelves maſters of it, which was currently reported ſome time ago.

A contagious diſtemper having broke out at the town of Sarlata, in the iſland of Cephalonia, and the quarantine upon ſhips coming from the iſlands of the Levant, ſubject to Venice, having thereupon been increaſed to forty days: — it was ordered in council, that the quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting upon all ſhips and veſſels coming from thoſe parts, and from, or through the Mediterranean, be duly and punctually complied with.

6th. His majeſty went to the chapel royal, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincenſe, as uſual. On account of the mourning, there was no playing at hazard at night, nor any ball.

The wind having ſhifted to the eaſt, upwards of 400 ſail of ſhips, outward bound, which had been detained by the weſterly winds many weeks, ſailed from the Downs.

8th. Sailed from Spithead, the Sea-horſe frigate, capt. Smith for Bencoolen, with the aſtronomers, named by the Royal Society, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus over the ſun. See our laſt volume, p. [143.

Leeds, Jan. 6. On Thurſday night laſt the wind blew a perfect hurricane at N. N. E. by which a great number of our chimnies, corn and hay-ſtacks, were blown down, and ſlates torn off houſes; but the greateſt damage was done to ſtraw-thatch'd buildings. A poor man at Holbeck in this pariſh, finding his houſe ready to fall, immediately ſtept out of bed, and ſetting his ſhoulder to the beam that ſolely ſupported the roof, held up the houſe till his wife and children crept out between his legs (having no other way) and he had but juſt time to get off himſelf before the whole fabrick fell to the ground.

10th. This day died the right hon. Edward Boſcawen, a lord of the admiralty, admiral of the blue, general of marines, &c.

A man being lately detected in cutting people's cloaths in the gallery of Covent-garden playhouſe, was taken before a magiſtrate, and obliged to pay ſeventeen guineas for the damage he had done ſeveral women, who appeared againſt him.

The following inſtance of a ſeries of repeated acts of compaſſion and benevolence reflects great honour on every perſon concerned in it.——The wife of an honeſt tar, whoſe huſband was on board the late intended expedition, being obliged to take her leave of him at Portſmouth, on the ſuppoſition of their immediate ſailing, (no woman being allowed to go with them) came up to London, in order to proceed from thence to Northamptonſhire, where her friends reſided.——— Being reduced very low, and not in a condition to walk it, ſhe applied to the maſter of the Northampton ſtage, which ſets out from the Bull in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, intreating him to give her credit for an outſide paſſage, till ſhe could get down to her friends, and be enabled to repay him. Perceiving her to be very big with child, he made her an offer of an inſide place in the coach, gratis,

gratis, which was to ſet out the next day. —— That very night, however, the poor woman, who lay at the inn, was delivered of a fine child. —— Thus diſappointed of her paſſage, and in this critical circumſtance, her diſtreſs was much greater than before: but the affair coming to the ears of ſome gentlemen who happened then to be in the inn, they formed a collection among them, to the amount of between 13 and 14 l. Not ſatisfied with this, they ſent for the churchwardens of the pariſh, who contributed 40 s. towards conveying the mother and child home. —— Added to this; two worthy ſailors, who happened to come into the inn, hearing that the wife of a brother tar was in diſtreſs, threw in their mite of all they had about them, which amounted to about 3 s. 6 d. —— This money having been depoſited in the landlord's hands, every neceſſary both for the woman and infant were with diſcretion and œconomy purchaſed out of it; her lodging for the whole time was beſtowed on her by the houſe; the maſter of the coach ſcorned to withdraw his former promiſe; and with a ſum of money in her pocket, ſhe and her child ſet out on Monday morning laſt at free coſt for her own country.

The regulations that have been lately made in that miſerable manſion of miſery, Newgate in Briſtol, muſt ſenſibly affect every breaſt with pleaſure that has the leaſt ſpark of humanity unextinguiſhed in it. Filth, ſtench, and wickedneſs, that have ſo long infeſted theſe doleful regions, have, by the unprecedented diligence of the preſent keeper, been entirely eradicated; even the very *pit*, where the felons are confined at night, may vie with the decency and cleanlineſs that is preſerved in a gentleman's houſe; no fighting or brawling, no lewdneſs or drunkenneſs is now permitted to add to the crimes of the unfortunate inhabitants; nay, idleneſs itſelf, the uſual concomitant of theſe vices, is likewiſe baniſhed, nor is the want of tools or materials made any excuſe to indulge it, as they are provided partly by the keeper at a very moderate profit; partly by the alms occaſionally given, and which are divided with the utmoſt prudence and impartiality; the greateſt care is alſo taken in their religious concerns, nor are they ever permitted to infringe the duties of the ſabbath.

In an addreſs lately preſented to the king of Sweden, by the ſpeaker of the houſe of Peaſants, aſſembled in diet, we find the following paſſage: "A ſincere and ſubſtantial proof of your majeſty's love to your ſubjects, and of your majeſty's zeal to promote their happineſs, for which we cannot ſufficiently expreſs our gratitude, is to ſee the northern countries, which have lain hitherto wild, uncultivated, and uninhabited, known by the name of the Lappmarcken, wear at preſent a quite different face. They are now covered with dwellings, the lands are cultivated, and, for the firſt time ſince the creation of the world, this new people appear in the diet with us by their repreſentatives. How agreeable would it be to us, how would it rejoice our hearts to ſee our dear country extend its bounds more and more, by the draining off moraſſes and other lands covered with water, and the peopling of deſerts."

The

13th. The young prince, ſon to the prince of Naſſau Weilbourg, was baptized with the utmoſt magnificence in the great church at the Hague, by the name of George William Belgicus. The ſponſors were, Gen. Yorke for the king, and count Bentinck for the princeſs dowager of Orange; the prince Stadholder and the prince of Naſſau Weilbourg were repreſented by the deputies of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, and Groninguen.

14th. The committee of city lands contracted with Mr. Blagden, the carpenter, (who lately purchaſed ſeveral of the city gates) for the ground from Moorgate, on the ſouth ſide of Fore-ſtreet, to Cripplegate, 1000 feet in length, at 7s. per foot, on which he is to build an uniform row of houſes, the fronts to ſtand 9 feet backwarder than the fronts of the preſent houſes, and he is to give 10,000*l.* ſecurity, to complete the ſame in four years from Midſummer next.

A few days ago Mr. Thornley, a wealthy farmer, near Cerne Abbey, in Dorſetſhire, was cut a fourth time for the ſtone, and is likely to do well.

Extract of a letter from Nottingham, Jan. 9.

On Tueſday ſen'night Mr. Hall's ſervant of Beckingham, returning from market, and finding the boat at Gainſborough putting off from ſhore, full of people, was ſo raſh and imprudent, (to ſay no worſe of it) as to leap his horſe into the boat, and with the violence of the fall, drove the poor people and their horſes to the farther ſide, which inſtantly carried the boat into the middle of the ſtream, and overſet it.

Imagine you ſee the unfortunate ſufferers all plunging in a deep and rapid river, calling out for help, and ſtruggling for life. It was all horror and confuſion; and during this ſituation the firſt account was diſpatched, which aſſured us, that out of eighty ſouls, only five or ſix were ſaved. By a ſecond account we were told, that there were only thirty on board, but that out of theſe above twenty had been drowned. This was for ſome time believed to be the trueſt account; but I have the pleaſure to hear by a third account, that many of thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be loſt, have been taken up alive; ſome of them at a great diſtance from the ferry, and that no more than ſix are miſſing, though numbers were brought to life with difficulty. It was happy for them that ſo many horſes were on board, as all who had time to lay hold of a ſtirrup, or a horſe's tail, were brought ſafe to ſhore. A poor man, who had a large baſket of fowls on his arm, was providentially buoyed up till aſſiſtance could be had, and he, after many fruitleſs attempts, was at laſt taken up alive, though ſenſeleſs, at the diſtance of four hundred yards from the ferry. A poor woman who had bought a pig, and had tied one end of a ſtring round its foot, and the other round her wriſt, was dragged to land in this providential manner.

All countries have their empiricks, who vend their pernicious noſtrums under ſwelling titles.—In Holland, a perſon of condition, about the age of forty, and grievouſly tormented with the gout, had recourſe to what is called the duke of Mirandola's powder, and eſcaped having any fit, for more than a year.

year. He was then ſeized with a difficulty in breathing, with other ſymptoms, which induced the profeſſor Gaubius to think he had a dropſy in the ſtomach, or breaſt: but the gentleman dying ſuddenly, the profeſſor cauſed his body to be opened, when it appeared two thirds of his lungs were vitiated, and full of little tubercles, of the ſize of ſmall peas, filled with a glutinous ſubſtance, which was in ſome converted into a kind of lime, or chalk; which plainly ſhewed, that the gout being repelled, had ſeated itſelf there.

15th. Mr. Richard Dixon, and Mr. John Spencer, agreed with the committee for building the bridge from Black-Friars, to perform the carpenter's work for 21,612*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

About one this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Baker's, bookſeller, at Tunbridge-Wells, which conſumed the houſe, furniture, and circulating library.

In a letter from Scotland, we have the agreeable news, that there is the greateſt herring fiſhing that ever was ſeen in the highlands ſince the memory of man, in a loch called Loch-Slapan, near Kilmorie, in Strath, in the iſle of Sky; but that there were not veſſels, ſalt, or caſk to cure them, which would be a general loſs to the country.

16th. The right hon. Robert Henley, baron of Grange, lord keeper of the great ſeal of Great Britain, having this day delivered to his majeſty, in council, the great ſeal of Great Britain, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to reſtore the ſaid ſeal to him again, with the title of lord high chancellor of Great Britain; whereupon his lordſhip took the oaths appointed to be taken, inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, as alſo the oath of lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

His majeſty has been pleaſed by an order in council to declare and ſignify his pleaſure, that his ſervants ſhall have and enjoy all ancient liberties, rights, and privileges; and that none of his ſervants in ordinary, with fee, ſhall be obliged to bear any publick office, ſerve on juries or inqueſts, or be ſubjected to any mulct or fine for not ſubmitting thereunto; agreeable to the practice of his majeſty's royal predeceſſors.

'Tis ſaid, that by the death of a Scots nobleman, who died lately a Roman Catholick prieſt, the title deſcends to a man cook, that lived with a general officer in England, who, in regard to his cook's preſent dignity, could not think of employing him any longer in that ſtation, but very generouſly raiſed a ſubſcription for his ſupport; and that on the affair being repreſented to his majeſty, he had ordered him a penſion of 200*l.* per annum.

Laſt Wedneſday the following threat'ning letter was ſent to the maſter of the Red Cow, in Cow-lane, Weſt-Smithfield, viz.

'Mr. BRAY, London, Jan. 16, 1761.

You are hereby deſired to diſpatch yourſelf; I have heard a very good character of you, and therefore leave it to yourſelf whether you will die by dagger, ſword, or poiſon; if you outlive this order above one hour, I have given directions to put you to death by torture. From your friend,

J. LANGDON."

Newcaſtle,

Newcaſtle, January 10. Tueſday a boy, about ſix years old, fell off a key in the cloſe into the river, and was got out without any hopes of recovery; but on laying him upon a barrel, and rolling it, a great quantity of water ran from him, and ſome ſigns of life appeared; on which further aſſiſtance was got, and he happily recovered.

17th. Admiralty-Office, Lieut. John Symons, of his majeſty's ſhip the Unicorn, of 28 guns and 200 men, gives an account in a letter dated at Plymouth the 11th inſtant, that on the 8th. Captain Hunt, his (predeceſſor in the command of that ſhip) being cruizing off the Penmarks, diſcovered, at eight in the morning, a ſail to the northward; to which he gave chace, and found to be a French frigate. At half paſt ten, the Unicorn came up with, and begun to engage her, and continued in cloſe action with her, till near half paſt twelve: at which time the enemy ſtruck, and proved to be the Veſtal, a frigate of the French king's, commanded by M. Boiſbertelot, mounting 26 twelve and nine pounders upon her lower deck, and 4 ſix pounders on the quarter deck and forecaſtle, with 220 men. She eſcaped (as the priſoners declared) from the river Villaine on the 2d inſtant, under cover of a very thick fog, in company with two ſhips of 64, le Grand of 34, and Calypſo of 16 guns, and was bound to Breſt.

Capt. Hunt received a gun-ſhot wound the third broadſide, in his right thigh, of which he died an hour after the action was over.

The Veſtal had many killed and wounded; and among the latter M. Boiſbertelot, who loſt his leg, and died of the wound next day.

The Unicorn had five men killed and ten wounded, ſix of whom dangerouſly.

Lieut. Symons adds, that the day after the action, he ſaw a ſail to windward, which had greatly the appearance of a French ſhip, and bore down upon him for about half an hour, then hauled her wind, and ſtood in for the land. That on the 10th in the morning, he ſaw two ſhips engaging, which proved to be his majeſty's ſhip Sea-horſe, and the le Grand frigate above mentioned, the latter of which made all the ſail ſhe could from the other, upon the Unicorn's coming within two gun-ſhot of them, and eſcaped, notwithſtanding he chaſed her till evening, having greatly the advantage in ſailing, the Unicorn having got a mizen top-maſt up for a fore top-maſt, to eaſe the fore-maſt; and a main-top-gallant-maſt for a mizen top-maſt, and her ſails and rigging much damaged in the action with the Veſtal.

Capt. James Smith, of his majeſty's ſhip Sea-horſe, of 20 guns and 160 men, by letter dated at Plymouth the 11th inſtant, gives the following account of the abovementioned action with the le Grand frigate, which happened 34 leagues S. W. from the Start, viz. That he ſaw her in the morning, about eight o'clock, in the S. W. quarter, crowding down upon him; that he continued his courſe and prepared to engage. At a quarter before eleven the enemy came within piſtol ſhot, and an action began, which laſted an hour and quarter, with great warmth, during which the ſhips were board and board three different times, which occaſioned great

ſlaughter

ſlaughter on both ſides. The enemy then left the Sea-horſe (as before-mentioned in Mr. Symons's letter) notwithſtanding his utmoſt endeavours to bring her to action a ſecond time.

The Sea-horſe had 11 men killed, and 38 wounded, many of the latter, Capt. Smith fears, cannot recover.

Lieut. Symons is preferred to the command of the Mortar ſloop.

And another captain is appointed to the Sea-horſe (which is to proceed, the moment ſhe is refitted, on her outward-bound voyage) that Capt Smith may be at home, in the way to be preferred the firſt opportunity.

Both theſe gentlemen give the officers and ſeamen of their reſpective ſhips the greateſt encomiums for their bravery during the above engagements.

18th. The arch-duke Charles, ſecond ſon of their imperial majeſties, died at Vienna, aged ſixteen years.

19th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when two perſons convicted of forgery, and one of a highway robbery, received ſentence of death: twenty-one were ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation, one for fourteen years, two were burnt in the hand, and three ordered to be whipped.

20th. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to

An act for granting to his majeſty an additional duty upon ſtrong beer and ale, and for raiſing 12 millions by way of annuities, and a lottery to be charged on the ſaid duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of ſtrong beer and ale.

An act for regulating his majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

By the above beer act, which takes place the 24th inſtant, an additional duty of 3*s.* per barrel is laid on all beer or ale, above 6*s.* the barrel, brewed for ſale in England. A proportionable duty is to be paid for every barrel of two-penny ale, brewed for ſale in Scotland. Beer brewed before the ſaid 24th inſtant, if any time thereafter mixed with any freſh guile or brewing, is to pay the additional duty. A drawback of 8*s.* a barrel is to be allowed by the commiſſioners of exciſe, on all beer and ale brewed after the ſaid 24th inſtant, and exported to foreign parts; deducting 3*d.* a ton for charges of the officers. Even a bounty of 1*s.* a barrel is to be paid by the commiſſioners of exciſe, on all ſtrong beer and ale exported, for which duties have been paid, brewed after the ſaid 24th inſtant, from malted corn, when barley is at 24*s.* a quarter or under.

The profits ariſing from this act, ſuppoſing the conſumption to be (which is a very moderate computation, if the number of people in England and Wales is conſidered) 2,000,000 quarts per diem, will be as follows.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
To the government	760416	13	4	
From which muſt be deducted for the payment of the new loan	488250	00	0	
There will remain annually	272166	13	4	
To the brewer on advancing 2*s.* the butt	506934			per ann.
To the publican	253472			per ann.
Per day at 2,000,000 quarts at 1 far.	2083	06	8	

Admiralty-Office. His majeſty's ſhip the Venus, of 36 guns and 240 men, commanded by captain Harriſon, arrived the 16th inſtant at Plymouth, and brought in thither the Brune, a French frigate of 32 guns and 316 men, and a Frence privateer of St. Maloes, of ſix carriage and ſix ſwivel guns and 39 men. The Venus was in company with the Juno, of 32 guns and 220 men, commanded by captain Philips, when they fell in with the Brune, on the 10th inſtant, 50 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly. After a chace for ſome hours, the Venus came up with her, and engaged her upwards of two hours, when the Juno coming up, and firing a few guns, the Brune ſtruck. The Venus had 4 men killed and 18 wounded; among the latter were Capt. Harriſon, his firſt lieutenant, and maſter; and the Juno had 2 men wounded. The Brune had 19 killed and 39 wounded.

An elderly gentlewoman, at Newington-Green, being left alone, fell into the fire, and was ſo terribly burnt that ſhe ſoon expired.

25th. This day the kingdom went into ſecond mourning for his late majeſty of bleſſed memory; his preſent majeſty out of his tender regard to the working and trading part of his ſubjects, having been graciouſly pleaſed to abridge the uſual duration of that ceremony.

The following melancholy accident happened lately in Grace-church-ſtreet: an officer who had come to the Croſs-Keys, in a ſtage coach, and had brought with him a gun loaded with ſlugs, for his ſecurity on the road, having ordered a coach to carry him from thence home, bid one of the porters of the inn put his gun into the hackney coach, in doing which the gun went off, and ſhattered the leg of aCamberwell ſtage coachman, who was on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, waiting to turn into the inn. Another ſlug is lodged in the poor man's thigh, and two in the buttock of one of the horſes, The man was carried to St. Thomas's hoſpital.

26th. The late earl Marſhal of Scotland, took the oaths at the court of King's-bench.

Died at Verſailles, the marſhal de Belleiſle, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate to the French king for the war department, aged 78. He was knight of the orders of the Holy Ghoſt, and Golden Fleece, prince of the empire, and governor of the biſhopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. It is ſaid he has left to the French king his whole fortune, about 600,000 livres a year, except 40,000 livres to his domeſticks; a large ſum to the royal military ſchool; and to his ſucceſſors in the war department, his magnificent houſe in the Rue de Bourbon, near Pont-Royal, which for the future is to be named the hotel of the miniſter at war: the king hath given leave to bury his body at St. Denis, where the royal family are interred.

Fowey, January 20. The ſeans are all taken out of the water, and it is generally thought, that the pilchards taken out of them is about 8000 hogſheads; the number of hogſheads taken out of the Fowey alone exceeds 2000, and it is thought would have turned out much greater, had they not loſt a good deal of fiſh out of her during the ſtrong eaſterly winds, which blow directly upon

our coaſts, and are very prejudicial to the ſeans in general.

An ordonance was iſſued at Copenhagen, on the laſt day of December, prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco or ſnuff of any ſort; and the uſe of tobacco in ſmoaking is forbid throughout the whole kingdom.

The following letter hath been received from Weyloe, in the dioceſe of Copenhagen.

"On the 26th of December laſt, about ten at night, there aroſe a great ſtorm. I did not go to bed, and about four minutes paſt two in the morning, I obſerved a ſudden light acroſs my windows, which I took for lightning: the ſtorm at this time increaſed not a little. I kept my eye fixed at my window; and at four o'clock I perceived a ray of light, which ſeemed to come in a horizontal direction from the moon, to appearance about a toiſe and half (nine feet) in length, and about the thickneſs of a man's arm. Rays darted from it on each ſide. Running into my garden, I ſaw a ball of fire, about the ſize of a common ball, running gently from ſouth to north. At firſt the ball was of a pale colour, like the ſun covered with clouds, and threw out many rays. It grew more and more red, and ſmaller, and in two minutes diſappeared without noiſe or ſmoke. My aſtoniſhment was the greater, as the tempeſt ceaſed ſoon after, though it had been accompanied with ſuch violent blaſts of wind, that many imagined they felt the ſhock of an earthquake. I have ſpoken to a dozen of people, who alſo ſaw it. Of all the phænomena I have ſeen in Norway, I remember none equal to this, nor attended with like circumſtances."

Dreſden, 3d. The Jews having clandeſtinely ſent away a large quantity of effects, which were ſtolen during the late bombardment of this place, one of their rabbis has been ſent for, who is to ſwear all the Jews in this city, in preſence of the magiſtrates, to make reſtitution of thoſe effects, on pain of being excommunicated.

Madrid, Dec. 16th. The king has thought proper to adopt in his troops the evolutions brought from Germany, by a Spaniſh officer, who hath ſerved under M. Daun.

The duke d'Alva hath reſigned the place of ſteward of the houſehold, as too fatiguing. —— The Jeſuits have obtained leave to ſend a ſupply of ſixty miſſionaries to Paraguay, which ſhews that the Catholick king thinks differently of them, from his moſt faithful majeſty.

Hague, Dec. 10. M. Berkenrode, our ambaſſador at Paris, has informed the States-general, that he had a long conference with the duke de Choiſeuil, who declared to him, in the king his maſter's name, in relation to the 10,000*l.* ſterling, found on board the Engliſh packet boat lately taken, which money their high mightineſſes had ſtopt, "That if they did not immediately reſtore the money to the captors, his majeſty would make repriſals, by ſtopping the intereſt of the money placed by the Dutch in the French funds." This menance hath had the deſired effect. The affair is terminated to the ſatisfaction of the moſt Chriſtian king; and we are ſince told from Dunkirk, that the gold and other valuable effects taken on board the ſaid packet-boat, have

been re-purchaſed by one of the head-clerks of Mr. H. an eminent merchant at Rotterdam, who went thither for that end. Theſe effects, or at leaſt the money, actually belonged to Dutch merchants; but being taken on board an enemy's ſhip, the French inſiſted upon its being a lawful prize; and yet they ſeize all Engliſh manufactures found on board Dutch ſhips, or at leaſt they have by their edict declared that they will.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to renew the patents of the twelve judges.

Admiralty-Office, January 30th. Captain Elphinſton, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Richmond, of 32 guns and 220 men, being on a cruiſe upon the coaſt of Flanders, received intelligence, the 23d. inſtant, of a French frigate, which had, the day before, taken and ranſomed the Dorothy and Eſther, William Benſon, maſter. Captain Elphinſton immediately went in queſt of her, and fell in with her about eleven o'clock the ſame night. She bore down upon the Richmond for a ſhort time after being in ſight, but then, ſuddenly hauling her wind, endeavoured to get away. Captain Elphinſton purſued, and came up with her about half paſt ten o'clock the next morning, when they began to engage, ſtanding towards the land; and at half paſt twelve both ſhips run aſhore, along-ſide of each other, ſtill continuing the engagement for a ſhort time, when the enemy fled from their quarters. The Richmond ſoon afterwards got on float; and being drove by the tide a little to leeward, the enemy quitted their ſhip, and eſcaped; but the ſhip is entirely deſtroyed. The French frigate was called the Felicité, and carried 32 guns; was bound to Martinico, with a cargo valued at 30,000*l.* ſterling. Her conſort the Hermionie, another French frigate, of the ſame force and value, was loſt coming out of Dunkirk. Capt. Donell, commander of the Felicité, was killed in the engagement; and near 100 others of the enemy were killed or wounded. The Richmond had only three men killed, and 13 wounded.

This brave action was near S' Graveſande, about eight miles from the Hague, the young prince of Orange, Gen. Yorke, Count d'Affry, and great numbers of other perſons, were ſpectators of a fight which added ſuch reputation to our arms.

See the memorial preſented by the count d'Affry, on the above occaſion, to the States-general, in our article of State Papers.

Seventy-two Engliſh ſeamen, priſoners of war in France, on their being lately removed from Cherbourg, (where another viſit from the Engliſh was lately expected) to St. Maloes, overcame their guard, eſcaped to the ſea-coaſt, and at a place called D'Ell Santz, ſeized a ſmall fiſhing veſſel, and arrived ſafe upon the coaſt of Wales, near Milford-haven, near which place the pilot was bred and lived.

The ſeaſon is ſo forward, that on the 14th inſtant there was in Comb-wood, between Wimbledon and Streatham, in Surry, a thruſh's neſt with four eggs in it, ſome of which were laid ten days before, and the hen thruſh ſitting very cloſe upon it. Primroſes and daiſies have appeared in great plenty, and at a place near Ryegate, a plate of ſtrawberries were produced a few

days

days ſince at a gentlemans table. And from Swanſey, in South-Wales, we have the following letter, dated the 23d inſtant. "Laſt week ſeveral flocks of ſwallows, and other ſummer birds, were ſeen here, occaſioned by the mildneſs of the ſeaſon; but 'tis thought the preſent froſt (which came pretty ſudden and ſevere) muſt have deſtroyed the greateſt part of them, as many have been ſince found frozen to death.---A few days ſince there was a pear-tree in full bloſſom, in a gentleman's garden not far from this town; and a gooſeberry-buſh, which ſtood under a wall and was fenced from the north wind, had gooſeberries as large as cherry-ſtones; and 'twas thought, had the mild weather continued, ſeveral ſorts of ſummer fruit would have been ripe before Eaſter."

We likewiſe hear from Eſhgill, near Alſton in Cumberland, thnt on Chriſtmas-day laſt, a gentleman there had morigolds, and ten other different kinds of flowers, in full bloom (the ſame as in the months of May or June) and all the trees in his garden in bud, owing to the mildneſs of the ſeaſon: a circumſtance never known before in the memory of man, ſo far north.

Died lately. General Huſke, whoſe remarkable will ſee amongſt our Characters.

At Bononia in Italy dame Jane Wilks, an Engliſh lady, aged 101 years. She went over from England at the age of fifteen years and four months. It is ſaid ſhe has died very rich, and has left great part of her fortune to convents, and ten thouſand pounds to one John Wilks, a diſtant relation, who went as a common ſoldier to the Eaſt Indies twelve years ago.

At Camentz in Upper Luſatia, George Lehman, an inhabitant of that place, aged 111 years; he never had a fit of ſickneſs, and retained his ſenſes till the laſt, except his ſight, which he loſt three years before he died.

At Koningſberg, in Pruſſia, capt. Bromfiſh, aged 112; 93 years of which he had been in the ſervice of Pruſſia.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Cottrel, aged 120 years; and three days after, his wife, aged 115. This couple lived together in the marriage-ſtate 98 years, in great union and harmony.

FEBRUARY,

4th. The Seahorſe frigate being refitted ſailed from Plymouth for the Eaſt-Indies, with the Dorſetſhire of ſeventy guns, captain Campbell, who was to eſcort her ſome leagues to the weſtward. The aſtronomers, being too late for their intended deſtination, are to be landed in the moſt convenient part of the ſouthern hemiſphere, ſo as to ſave the day of obſervation.

The ſtationers company gave 50l. to the marine ſociety, being their third donation.

6th Between 11 and 12 at night, a ſhock of an earthquake, attended with a rumbling noiſe, was felt at Sturminſter and ſeveral adjacent towns in that neighbourhood.

Died at Ebrenbrieſtein, in his way to Munich, Clement Auguſtus, elector and archbiſhop of Cologn, biſhop of Munſter, Paderborn, Oſnaburg

and Hildeſheim, and grand maſter of the Teutonick order.

The biſhoprick of Oſnaburg, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, was made an alternative between the roman catholics and lutherans; and in conſideration that the houſe of Brunſwick had, for the ſake of a general peace, made ſeveral valuable ſacrifices, the lutherans that were to have the alternative, were to be the younger princes of the houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg.

Laſt week, as ſome workmen were making a plantation in Shawdon, in Northumberland, they found two Roman urns with hubones in them; the ſhapes of them were globular, but a little oblong, and were made of a blueiſh earth, abouth eighteen inches in diameter. This way of burial was practiſed among the Romans, and deemed a grand manner of interment. They muſt have lain at leaſt 1400 years in the earth. Near theſe urns was alſo found an *arca lapidea*, or ſtone cheſt, which, it is ſuppoſed, there had been more urns in. This they alſo made uſe of for the preſervation of the urns. Juſt by this there was likewiſe found an entire foundation of a triangular ſtone building, with three rows of ſteps, and alſo a Roman cauſeway.

A gentleman at the court end of the town has laid a wager of a thouſand gnineas, that he will produce 29 horſes that will run 2900 miles in 29 days ſucceſſively; that each horſe ſhall run 100 miles in each day, and the whole to be ridden by one man.

Letters from Ratiſbon of the 20th ult. Jan. adviſe, that the froſt was ſet in the there very exceſſive and ſudden; that the river Danube was froze over, and faſt, in 24 hours, which was hardly ever known before, the ſwiftneſs of the current of that river being very great.

Came on in the court of King's-bench a hearing in regard to an information againſt capt. Holland, for publiſhing a libel on Mr. Sutton, in the account of Miſs Bell's death *(See our laſt volume p. 133.)* when the court, upon examining evidence, ordered Mr. Sutton to be tried at the next ſeſſions at the old bailey. 7th

Advice was received at the Admiralty, that capt. Alexander Wood in his majeſty's ſhip the Minerva of 32 guns and 220 men was arrived at Spithead, after taking the Warwick, formerly belonging to his majeſty, pierced for 60 guns, but now carrying but 34, and 295 men, 74 of them ſoldiers, bound with ammunition, ſtores and proviſions, to the French ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies. Both ſhips had about 14 men killed and 30 wounded.

An account was received from rear admiral Holmes at Jamaica, dated November 11, that being informed that five French frigates were preparing to ſail from cape Francois to old France, he made a proper diſpoſition of his fleet to intercept them: that the enemy ſailed from the cape Oct. 16, and the next day were diſcovered and purſued by the Hampſhire, Boreas, and Lively. The commodore, after two ſmart engagements, was taken off the eaſt end of Cuba by the Boreas, as was alſo the Valeur, after an action of an hour and a half, by the Lively. The three other frigates were purſued and attacked by the Hampſhire. One of them having the wind, 10th

wind, eſcaped into Port au Paix, and the two others being run on ſhore, on the Hampſhire's approach, were blown up. The Syrenne, Fleur de Lys, and Valeur, were king's frigates, and landed 643 veteran troops, with a brigadier gen. in their way from France. They were all loaden with indigo and ſugar. The admiral gives the higheſt commendation of the conduct and ſpirit of the three commanders, &c. who were engaged, and of the diligence and attention of thoſe who were not, and has annexed the following account.

The Sirenne, 32 guns, and 128 men, was taken by the Boreas, capt. Uvedale, of 28 guns, and 170 men.

Duke de Choiſeuil, of 32 guns, and 180 men, eſcaped.

Prince Edward, of 32 guns, and 180 men, and the Fleur de Lys of 32 guns, and 180 men men, were deſtroyed by the Hampſhire, capt. Norbury, of 50 guns, and 350 men.

The Valeur, of 20 guns, and 160 men, was taken by the Lively, hon. capt. Maitland, of 20 guns, and 160 men.

10th In the morning, between one and two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Cope's, baker, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite College-hill; which conſumed the ſame, and his dwelling-houſe adjoining, with many houſes and ware-houſes between that and Joiners-hall, which was full of whalebone, the property of ſeveral merchants in London, and of exceeding great value; and communicated to Sir Charles Blunt's, Bart, where it was got under. It is computed to have done 60,000l. damage. Several perſons buried in the ruins were all happily dug out.

11th Two uſurers were caſt at Guildhall by the ſame plaintiff; one in 300l. for exacting ſix guineas to diſcount 100l. for ſix weeks; the other for exacting two guineas to diſcount a 50l. note for ſix days, being treble the ſums diſcounted, beſides treble coſts, according to the ſtatute.

This day died Richard Naſh, Eſq; generally called beau Naſh, maſter of the ceremonies at, and the friend and patron of Bath, where he was interred in the abbey church with grateful ſolemnity. This gentleman had a warm and a generous heart, and felt for, and relieved, the diſtreſſes of his fellow creatures. He was in the 87th year of his age. See his character more at large in an Epitaph on him attributed to doctor K——g of Oxford, among our Characters for this year.

12th The ſheriffs of London waited on the king with a petition from the court of common-council, paying his majeſty to grant a commiſſion for the mayor, aldermen, and common-council men, and their ſucceſſors, to be the commiſſioners of the lieutenancy for the city of London. His majeſty was pleaſed to receive the ſheriffs very graciouſly, and they had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

13th. Being the day appointed by authority for a general faſt, the ſame was duly obſerved as uſual; the collections made at Mr. Whitfield's tabernacle, for the ſufferers by the fire at Boſton, in New-England, and the plundered proteſtants in the New Marche of Brandenburgh, amounted to upwards of 500l.

There are letters from Stock-

holm, that ſince the return of Mr. Schultz, who, on the recommendation of the board of health, was ſent to England in 1754, to inform himſelf of every thing relating to the inoculation of the ſmall pox, that operation gains ground daily; the free maſons have erected an hoſpital for inoculation at Gothenbourg, and another will ſoon be eſtabliſhed at Stockholm---The board of health is diſtinct from the royal college of phyſicians. It was eſtabliſhed in 1719. The buſineſs of the commiſſioners is, in times of contagion, to take the propereſt methods for ſtopping the progreſs of epidemical diſeaſes. All projects and eſtabliſhments that have any relation to medicine fall under their cognizance. Thoſe which they approve of, they ſupport with all their influence, and procure for them the king's protection and patronage.

There are letters from Salamanca in Spain, that an Engliſh gentleman on his travels was married there the 24th of December to a Spaniſh lady, aged 14 years, daughter to don John Byde Colo, with a fortune of two hundred thouſand Spaniſh dollars; and that he had embraced the Roman catholic religion.

We may form a judgment of the immenſe trade the Dutch have acquired during the war, from the following liſt of the fleet which ſailed from the Texel the 26th ult. which conſiſted of 72 ſail for France, 20 for Liſbon, 22 for Cadiz, 30 for the Streights, 10 for England, 8 for Curacoa, 17 for Euſtatia, 17 for Surinam, and 10 for Eaſt-India, all under convoy of men of war.

Died the right hon. Sir Rich. Anneſley, Bart. earl of Angleſey, baron Altham, in Ireland, aged 75. Mr. M'Kercher, ſoon after his deceaſe, took poſſeſſion of the manor of Newport-Pagnel, and the toll of the market, for the young lord Angleſey, ſon to the unfortunate James Anneſley, who died laſt year; and alſo of the Angleſea eſtates in the counties of Warwick, Caermarthen, and Pembroke. 14th.

The wife of a labouring man, near Kingſton, in Surry was delivered of three girls. 15th

At a court of common-council, part of the London work-houſe was agreed to be applied for, and fitted up, for the reception of the priſoners in Ludgate. 18th.

Letters from Briſtol mention, that there is arrived there in a ſhip lately come from America, an Indian woman about 21 years old, taken at Lake Champlain; that for fine features and ſhape few in England can equal her. She is very curious in painting, and is conſigned to an officer's lady in Scotland, whoſe huſband has a command now in America, under the brave general Amherſt.

Winbourn, Dorſet, Feb. 7. Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, when it was extremely dark, as I was returning home in my coach with the canvaſes up, I was ſuddenly ſurprized with the moſt extraordinary appearance of light I ever beheld; which rendered every object ſo viſible (not only on the ſpot where we were, but for miles round) that my ſervants, who, but juſt before, could ſcarce perceive the heads of the horſes they rode on, could now

ſee

ſee to take a pin from the ground; and, what rendered it the more alarming, it happened when I was but two fields diſtance from my houſe, and appeared as if riſing from the top of it, in two large pillars of about ſeven feet high; from whence I conjectured the roof was on fire, and ordered my ſervant to drive on as faſt as poſſible; in the interim, ſo light was every thing round the houſe, that I could plainly ſee into the rooms, thro' every window in view, and when I came near, I jumped out of the coach, expecting to find the whole building in flames; but, in an inſtant, to my ſecond great ſurprize, the light vaniſhed, without leaving a ſpark behind, or doing the leaſt damage. I ſince hear this ſurpizing phænomenon, or meteor, or whatever the naraliſts pleaſe to call it, was ſeen at ſix miles diſtance, and laſted for only half a minute; but its continuation over the houſe, I judge to be near five minutes, and when it diſappeared, it ſeemed to move forward, and ſink down below the roof.

The following very melancholy accident lately happened at Elgin in Scotland: One Harvie, a journeyman dyer, having bought of William Fraſer, merchant, ſome gunpowder, Harvie, to try the powder, loaded a piſtol in the ſhop, with an intention to fire it. At the very inſtant he was about to fire, one James Finlay came into the ſhop, and called out to him to ſtop, as he knew a barrel of gun-powder was juſt by them; but his alarm unhappily came too late; the piſtol flaſhed in the pan, and a ſpark flew into the caſk, which contained about forty pounds weight, and which inſtantly blew up, and brought down the whole tenement. Finlay and Harvie were miraculouſly preſerved, but Fraſer, the owner of the ſhop, was killed by the exploſion, which burſt out at the door and windows, and carried the lintel ſtones of both to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. The moſt ſhocking part of this fatal affair was, that Laurence Calder, merchant, James Bowie, maltman, James Grant, taylor, John Adam, and James Roſs, being in the ſhade at the door of the ſhop, were carried off with ſuch impetuoſity, that Bowie and Grant were daſhed to pieces, and killed againſt the walls of the houſes on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. They were found quite dead, and almoſt naked, their cloaths being almoſt entirely burnt off them. Calder was found alive, in the moſt diſmal condition, his head terribly bruiſed, one of his legs cut quite open, and the foot hanging by a ligament only; he expired in a few hours. Roſs is yet alive, but his recovery uncertain. It can hardly be accounted for, how Finlay and Harvie were preſerved within the ſhop; but certain it is, they too likewiſe muſt have periſhed, had not the town's people, at the hazard of their lives, from the broken and tottering walls, dug them from beneath the rubbiſh, and in that manner ſaved their lives. There is no other damage done to the adjoining or oppoſite houſes, but ſome of the windows and caſements broken.

A grant has paſſed the great ſeal to John Wood, of Wedneſbury in Staffordſhire, for his new invented method of making malleable iron from pig or ſow mettal.

Alſo to Jonathan Greenal of Parr in the county of Lancaſter, for his new-invented fire engine for draining

ing mines, coal-pits, and lands from water.

Private letters from Prague mention an adventurer, who keeps himſelf concealed in that city, who, after living by his wits for many years, endeavours to impoſe himſelf upon ſome zealous and credulous Jews for their Meſſiah. There has been a ſtrict, tho' ſecret, ſearch after him, and there is no doubt that if he falls into the hands of juſtice, he will be treated as he deſerves.

The prize offered by the Imperial academy of ſciences at Peterſburg for the beſt diſſertation on the queſtion they had propoſed *on the ſexes of plants*, has been unanimouſly adjudged to the celebrated M. Lineæus, who confirms the difference of ſex in plants by ſolid reaſoning.

The following tragi-comical occurrence is ſaid to have happened to a Spaniſh gentleman lately arrived in London. Being greatly enamoured with the London demoiſelles, he viſited a houſe in Hedge-lane near the Haymarket, but had the caution before he retired with his lady to conſider the ſubſtance of his pocket, where was 31 thirty-ſix ſhilling pieces, which according to the cuſtom in ſome foreign countries, where of two evils they chuſe the leaſt, and as it were, tolerate ſuch houſes under certain regulations, he very wiſely gave to the old lady of the houſe to take care of; but before he returned, her ladyſhip was moved to another part of the town, and he not having a farthing left, was moſt ſeverely treated by his lady, who tore his cloaths almoſt off his back; and what heightened the confuſion of the whole was, he could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh.

The following uncommon accident is ſaid to have happened at a place near Appledore in Devonſhire, to the ſurprize of the inhabitants: a ſhoemaker's wife being in labour, there were in the room with her a midwife, nurſe, and two aſſiſtants; a little after the good woman was delivered, ſhe fell down as in a fit. One of the aſſiſtants, who was ſupporting her, immediately followed: next the midwife fell, and then the nurſe, after dropping the unclad infant on the floor. The only perſon remaining ran haſtily down ſtairs to call a doctor, and ſhe broke her thigh. The myſtery is explained thus: there being no chimney in the room, a pan with charcoal was introduced, and from the ſuffocating fumes of the charcoal, theſe diſorders are ſuppoſed to have riſen; but, however, the amazing fits ſoon were off, and no hurt is like to accrue, unleſs to the poor woman whoſe thigh was broke.

A late juſtice of the peace for the county of Norfolk, who lived to upwards of ninety, has ordered it in his will, to be buried in his wedding ſhirt, with his cloaths and wig; his ſilver buckles in his ſhoes, a cane in his hand, and black ribbands round his wriſt.

Naples, January 20. The 8th inſtant at night, Mount Veſuvius began to throw up in the the air, with uncommon violence, trees, ſtones, and bituminous matter. In the morning of the 9th, this eruption ceaſed. On the 12th, a very terrible noiſe proceeded from the mountain, and ſoon after it was diſcovered, that the whole top was fallen

fallen in. At preſent, it ſends out neither *lava*, fire, nor ſmoke: and inſtead of a vulcano, one would take it for a cultivated hill. The owners of the lands on it are labouring there with the ſame unconcern, as if there had never been an eruption; yet the damage cauſed by the laſt, amounts to a million of ducats. The proprietors of the lands on it propoſe to raiſe a fund to indemnify ſuch as ſhall hereafter ſuffer by eruptions. They reckon that the cultivated lands amount to 200,000 ſquare toiſes; and they compute that twenty ſous yearly for each toiſe will be ſufficient. This matter is at preſent before the miniſtry.

Boſton, Jan. 19. We have had an extreme cold ſeaſon, whereby our harbour has been for two or three days almoſt filled with ice. We have, within that time, had ſeveral alarms by fire, which were ſoon extinguiſhed; but Tueſday evening laſt, a violent fire broke out in one of the ſhops oppoſite the north ſide of Faneuil Hall Market, on Dock-ſquare, which entirely conſumed all the row of wooden buildings from the ſtore-houſe, occupied by the hon. Thomas Hubbard, Eſq; to the Swing-bridge. Theſe buildings belonged to the town, and were leaſed to a number of tradeſmen, ſome of whom had their whole ſtock therein, moſt of which was either conſumed or loſt. There were ſeveral ſchooners in the dock, but they received little damage; nor did the fire proceed to the north ſide of the dock: on the contrary, it communicated itſelf to that ſtately edifice, Faneuil Hall Market, the whole of which was ſoon entirely conſumed, excepting the brick walls, which are left ſtanding. The fire then proceeded to a number of ſhops occupied by ſome tradeſmen, on the ſouth ſide of the market, and conſumed them alſo. The wind riſing about this time, carried the flakes of fire over the houſes towards King-ſtreet, and the warehouſes and ſtores on the Town-dock, and Long-wharf, wherein were the greateſt quantities of the richeſt merchandize in the town. Although the flames and flakes of fire fell on many houſes and ſtores, yet no dwelling-houſe was conſumed; though one or two near the market were conſiderably damaged. Never were ſlates on houſes diſcovered to be of ſo much advantage as at this time; for when great flakes of fire fell thereon, they immediately ran off without doing any damage. The loſs of Faneuil market muſt be great to this town: it was built near twenty years ago, at the ſole expence of the late generous Peter Faneuil, Eſq. This capacious hall, which bore the founder's name, could contain 1000 of the inhabitants at a meeting. There were convenient apartments for the officers of the town to tranſact their reſpective buſineſſes therein; beſides two offices at the eaſt end of the lower floor, one of which was occupied as a naval office, the other as a notary public's, the other part was very commodious for a market. The records, papers, &c. with ſuch other things as could be removed, were moſtly ſaved.

There were near twenty tradeſmen deprived of ſhops by this fire, which muſt make it extremely difficult in this winter ſeaſon, eſpecially when it is conſidered that many of thoſe, who loſt their ſhops in March laſt, are not yet ſupplied with

with proper places to carry on their reſpective buſineſſes.

23d. The two gold medals given annually by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, for the beſt claſſical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Poſt, of Queen's-college, and Mr. Maddiſon, of St. Peter's College, batchelors of arts.

A gentleman, who had undertaken to ride one horſe 100 miles in 13 hours, for 200 guineas, ſtarted from Whitechapel church, and rode twice to Market End and back again (which is 100 miles) in 12 hours.

There lately appeared a moſt ſhocking inſtance of the bad uſe often made of private mad-houſes; in a cauſe brought before a ſupreme court of juſtice, where it was moſt clearly proved, that an unnatural father, in order to gratify his cruel diſpoſition, and to cut off his only daughter from her birth-right, cauſed her to be conveyed to one of theſe infernal manſions, and to be kept under the ſtricteſt confinement (though in her perfect ſenſes) and where ſhe would have, no doubt, ſoon ended her days, had not her friends, by a moſt providential accident, diſcovered the place of her confinement, and ſtirred in her behalf.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Dutch governor of Surinam, finding himſelf unable to reduce the rebellious negroes of that colony by force, hath wiſely followed the example of governor Trelawney, at Jamaica, and concluded an amicable treaty with them; in conſequence of which all the negroes of the woods are acknowledged to be free, and all that is paſt is buried in oblivion. Sixteen negro captains ſwore to the obſervance of this treaty in the Chriſtian manner: but the negroes inſiſted, in their turn, that the other ſhould ſwear in their manner: accordingly each of them had a ſmall inciſion made in his arm, and blood being received in a kind of cup, in which was a little water and earth, the Dutch chriſtians, as well as the heathens, drank of the ſtrange mixture: after which a negro prieſt pronounced a ſolemn imprecation againſt the breakers of the treaty.

25th A highwayman having committed ſeveral robberies on the Highgate road, the north ſtages, to protect their paſſengers, have employed a guard to attend them till daylight, when they generally think themſelves ſafe; but this day two thieftakers, in hopes of entrapping the highwayman and apprehending him for the ſake of the reward, ſet out early in the morning in a poſt-chaiſe like travellers, upon the ſame road, with a view of being attacked by the highwayman at the uſual place. When they had got to the bottom of Highgate-hill, they paſs'd one of the ſtages already mentioned, and obſerving the guard riding towards the coach with fire-arms, concluded him to be the highwayman of whom they were in purſuit, and firing a blunderbuſs at him, ſhattered his arm in a terrible manner, and killed a ſervant who rode upon the top of the ſtage. Information of this affair being given to a proper magiſtrate, warrants were iſſued out for apprehending the thief-takers, one of whom is already committed to Newgate, and the other is ſaid to have abſconded.

The

26th. The mill at the Red-houſe, Deptford, with a quantity of flour, &c. was conſumed by fire, damage 2000 l. it was occaſioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with ſuch velocity that it could not be ſtopped.

27th. They write from Milan of the 27th ult. that the farmer general at Mantua endeavouring to riſe ſeveral duties, eſpecially on fleſh, the citizens got to their arms, and ſhot nine exciſemen dead upon the ſpot; upon which all the reſt of the collectors fled immediately to the monaſtery of St. Francis for refuge.

Mr. Willy Sutton, after a trial of nine hours, for the murder of Miſs Bell, was acquitted at the Old Bailey.

28th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when one received ſentence of tranſportation for 14 years, 14 for 7 years, and one was ordered to be whipped.

His excellency Mark Milbanke, Eſq; his late majeſty's ambaſſador to the emperor of Morocco, and commodore of the ſquadron employed all laſt ſummer upon the coaſt of Barbary, is arrived at Portſmouth in his majeſty's ſhip Guernſey, with the Leghorn convoy under his command, after having compleated the redemption of captain Barton, and the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and his majeſty's other ſubjects, ſlaves in thoſe dominions, and eſtabliſhing a peace with the aforeſaid monarch, infinitely more advantageous than ever ſubſiſted with his anceſtors.

The Grand Signior has peremptorily demanded reſtitution of the Turkiſh man of war maſtered by the chriſtian ſlaves on board, and brought into Malta the 6th of Nov. laſt; (See our Chronicle for laſt year, (p. [152.) and the knights of Malta, who are always at war with the Turks, have as peremptorily refuſed to reſtore her; on which account the Ottoman court are preparing a fleet, and threaten to attack the iſland of Malta; in which caſe the court of Spain will probably ſend their fleet to defend it, as the Turks have always protected the pirate-towns of Barbary againſt the Spaniards.

The following letter has been wrote to Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, viz.

SIR. Febry 26th, 1761,

I as your Mos herty well wiſhar take this Liberty to Acquaint you with the Dark diſine's Laid againſt your Honour's Perſon as I Viery Strangely heard of it by great Accedent I think it my Duty to tell you your Life is ABſalutly agreed upon to Bee taken away upon the Account you have taken the Vails from your Sarvts thair is A Cartin Earl or Tow that is to Share the ſame fate I find when A Convenient OPertunity Sarves thair is Likewiſe Sr James Lowther & C. in the Liſt which I am Much Affraid will End in Evel Concider your honours Life & Fortunes is All at Stake Drop that wrong Proſieding & So Adviſe you'r Friedds I muſt Concl'd with Telling you I have no intereſt in it my Celfe But interle for your honr Perſon & the wellfare of the Engluſh Nation

I am with All Dutifull
Reſpects yours
A Trewarth.

For the diſcovering the perſons concerned in the threats mentioned in the ſaid letter, the king has promiſed his pardon, and Sir Walter Blackett offers a reward of an hundred pounds.

The

The following threatening letter has been wrote to Mr. William Goddard, of Watford, in the county of Hertford, viz.

" December 4, 1760.

Mr. Gorrord if you intend to go an in the maner as you go an you may geſs watt I mean you ſhall ſhorley have a braſe of Bollots thru your head or your Body, as ever you are borne for if I cant have you by Night I will have you by Day you ſhant tell hu aurt you you damd onder minden Roge thar is no Ways to manage you But that I think you have run your Raſe long anuff in this Toune but now you have got in to good Hands to due your Jobb."

His majeſty's pardon, and a reward of 20 l. is offered to any perſon that ſhall diſcover the author of the above letter.

Letters from Guadalupe, dated the end of September laſt, and confirmed by others to the admiralty-office, mention, that his majeſty's ſhips the Temple, capt. O' Bryen, and Griffin, capt. Taylor, being ſome ſhort time before on a cruize, in concert, off the Grenados, received intelligence that his majeſty's ſloop of war the Virgin (which had been formerly taken by the enemy, her commander, capt. St. Loo, being killed in the engagement) was then lying, together with three privateers of 12 guns and 165 men each, under protection of three forts, in a bay belonging to Martinico, and were preparing to ſail in company together on a cruize. Upon which capt. O'Bryen reſolved to go in queſt of them; accordingly both the ſaid commanders got cloſe with their ſhips in ſhore, and came up with the ſaid forts, one of eight 24 and 32 pounders, another of ſix 18 and 24 pounders, and a third, flanking the entrance into the bay, of two batteries of two guns each, twelve and ſix pounders; that the attack was carried on ſo briſkly from both ſhips, that notwithſtanding a vigorous defence of ſeveral hours, they ſilenced all the enemy's guns, demoliſhed, and beat down into the ſea, both forts and batteries, and cut out and carried off all the ſaid four prizes: that afterwards they attacked another fort on the ſaid iſland of ſix 24 pounders, and after beating down and demoliſhing the ſame, entered the harbour, where they lay four days, firing morning and evening guns all the time; and at their departure, cut out and carried off with them three more of the enemy's ſhips: that in their ſeveral attacks, tho' the enemy made a ſtout defence, the Temple had but one man killed and two wounded, beſides the firſt lieutenant, who had loſt his thigh by a cannot ſhot. On board the Griffin the cockſwain of the Temple was killed, and only five men wounded.

Died lately. At Munich in Bavaria, one John O'Farrel in the 99th year of his age, ſeventy-ſeven of which he was a ſoldier in the ſervices of ſeveral foreign princes, and died in the elector of Bavaria's.

In France, madame Clifton, an Engliſh lady, dame of honour to the queen of James II. aged 103.

At Nancy in Lorrain, Dr. Cha. Broomgood, an able phyſician, aged 103. He practiſed till within ten years of his death.

In the pariſh of Chaldon, near Godſtone in Surry, Humphry Saunders, aged 106; he had followed the farming buſineſs, man and boy, upwards of 90 years. It is remarkable

able, that in the parish where he died, there is neither a tradesman nor an alehouse.

George Lehman, of Camentz, in Upper Silesia, aged 113.

MARCH.

2d. The flow of the tide was so little, that the starlings of London-bridge were not covered at high-water, a thing not known in the memory of man. Probably owing to an earthquake in some distant part of the globe.

Theodore Gardelle, was committed to Newgate for the murder of Mrs. King, who kept a lodging-house in Leicester-Fields. For an account of this murder and the murderer, see our article of Characters for this year.

It is said that numbers of persons have been immediately relieved in apoplectic fits, by slashing, with a launcet or penknife, the temporary artery; the common practice of bleeding in the arm, frequently, not reaching the cause time enough to save life.

Extract of a letter from Newry.

"Last week our gabbards and lighters began to navigate the new canal from this town to Fadam Point, where the large ships lie, and it is allowed by all people to be compleatly finished. It was began about two years ago, and executed by Mr. Golborne of Chester, with the money granted by parliament for that purpose."

4d. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in America.

An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on tallow, hogs lard and grease imported from Ireland.

And, to 40 other public and private acts.

After which his majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech to both houses, recommending a law for making the commissions of the judges perpetual, during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any future demise of the crown; which speech, with the addresses of both houses thereupon, and his majesty's most gracious answers, the reader will find in the article of State Papers.

The next day the judges, having waited on his majesty with their address upon this occasion, were most graciously received. And on the 5th, the house of commons came to the following resolutions, *nem. con.* viz.

That provision be made for continuing the commissions of judges, notwithstanding the demise of his majesty, or of any of his heirs and successors.—That his majesty shall be enabled to grant, and establish, the salaries of judges, in such manner, as to be absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions. And, that such part of the salaries of judges, as is now payable out of the yearly rent, or sum, granted for the support of his majesty's household, and for the honour and dignity of the crown, be, from, and after, the demise of his present majesty, (whom God long preserve) charged upon and payable out of, all, or any, such duties or revenues, granted for the uses of his majesty's civil government, as shall subsist after the demise of his majesty, or any of his heirs and successors; and a bill pursuant to these re-

resolutions was ordered to be prepared immediately.

4th. At a previous meeting of the livery held at Guildhall, for the nomination of candidates at the general election of members to represent the city of London in the ensuing parliament: it was unanimously agreed, "That the grateful and respectful thanks of the livery of London be given to Sir John Barnard, knight, for his eminent and disinterested services to this city, both as a magistrate and as one of their representatives in parliament, during a course of eight and thirty years: for the dignity, justice and humanity with which he supported his former station; and for the honour, weight and influence derived to his constituents from his conduct in the latter; where the integrity of his heart, his moderation, and gentleness of manners, were no less conspicuous and persuasive than the solidity of his judgment and the powers of his natural eloquence."

Mr. Paterson having waited on Sir John with the above resolution, he returned the following compliment.

"It was altogether the favour of the citizens of London, undeserved, that raised me to any dignity.—In my endeavours to promote their interest to the utmost of my abilities, I only did my duty.—This their last kind acceptance of my services, does me particular honour, for which I return them my last thanks."

5th. A poor woman at Topsham in Devonshire, was delivered of four children.

Last Saturday four Welsh women walked from the foot of Westminster-bridge to the Boot and Crown over Deptford-bridge, and back again, in an hour and three quarters, for a wager of 20 l. They were allowed two hours and a half. The wager was between a gardener and a farmer; the gardener laying they performed it.

6th. Three persons were killed, and others bruised, by the fall of a wall at Old-Windsor.

7th. At the assizes at Oxford, Isaac Darkin, alias Dumas, &c. was capitally convicted, for robbing Mr. Robert Gammon on the king's highway, near Nettlebed, of his watch and money. See an account of him among our Characters for this year.

8th. The court went into third mourning for his late majesty of blessed memory.

12th. Being the anniversary feast of the Magdalen charity, a sermon was preached before the governors, &c. at St. Bride's, by the Bp. of Ossory, and the collection at church and dinner amounted to 440 l. 2 s. 3 d.

A pretended ghost, which has lately appeared in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, St. John's church-yard, Milbank, Masham-street, &c. was seized on Wednesday evening, and found to be a servant to one of the gentlemen belonging to the abbey, wrapped up in a large white sheet, with the corners hanging over his head, in imitation of feathers. He had struck such a terror into the credulous inhabitants thereabouts, that those who could not be brought to believe it a ghost, entered in to a subscription, to give five guineas to the person who would seize him, in order to remove the superstitious error adopted by their weak-minded neighbours.

The

The following odd affair lately happened at a church near town; a couple preſented themſelves to be married, and producing their licence, the parſon obſerved it to be dated eight years ago, and upon expreſſing his ſurprize, the man acquainted him, that the night before he was to have been married, he was obliged to go abroad, which had prevented his being married for the above ſpace of time, but was then come to finiſh the affair.

Corfe Caſtle, Dorſet, March 4. On Saturday laſt a remarkable accident happened at Mr. H. Stickland's, at Chalwell-Farm near this town; as he and his family, conſiſting of a wife and five children, were drinking tea in the afternoon, he obſerved, after drinking two or three diſhes, that the tea looked of a darker colour than uſual, and had no flavour in it, upon which, after various ſurmiſes of what ſhould be the reaſon, the kettle was examined, wherein, to their great aſtoniſhment, they found a large toad, boiled to that degree, that the legs were ſeparated from the body; upon this alarming circumſtance, they all ſeemed greatly indiſpoſed, concluding themſelves poiſoned, and ſent directly for an apothecary, who very prudently gave each of them a large doſe of ſalad oil, which both purged and vomited them plentifully, and thereby, 'tis preſumed, happily recovered them, as they all ſeem out of danger.

Extract of a letter from the miniſter of Glencairn, dated March 4.

"Laſt week a farmer's wife in this neighbourhood was delivered of four boys at a birth; one of them died ſoon after he was born, the other three I baptized on Sunday laſt. The farmer is about 70 years of age, and was formerly married; his wife is about 44, and was never married till June laſt: ſhe is a little woman, and of a ſlender make."

The following propoſal is under conſideration, viz. that Epping-Foreſt be cantoned into encloſures, (and thoſe encloſures planted with oak, the chief bulwark of this nation) for the benefit of fattening lean cattle for the uſe of his majeſty's navy; the expence would be but ſmall, if any; for the underwood and other timber would partly, if not quite, pay the charges; or it might be burned into charcoal for the uſe of his majeſty's powder-mills.

It is ſaid that in a houſe at Amſterdam, occupied by ſome merchants lately become bankrupts, there was a moſt elegant and well-furniſhed room, the floor of which was in-laid with Engliſh crown-pieces, and which has been only uſed on extraordinary occaſions, and for the ſight of ſtrangers.

Three men and three women having taken a whim into their heads to divert themſelves gratis, during the carnival at Paris, aſſumed the titles of dukes and ducheſſes, and thereby obtained many things neceſſary to their pleaſures; but the fraud being at length diſcovered, they have been expoſed on the pillory for three days; and on the 14th ult. the laſt day of their public ſhame, they were conducted to the Greve with two papers fixed to each, proclaiming them ſharpers and impoſtors. The men were afterwards whipped and branded, and ſent to the gallies for nine years; and the women were condemned to the hoſpital for the ſame term. The moſt diſtinguiſhed perſon of the band was a ſtudent in ſurgery.

The ſieur de Mirabeau, a member of the French academy, and author of ſeveral learned and ingenious pieces, was taken up lately by order of the French king, and ſent to the caſtle of Vincennes, for a book which he lately publiſhed, entitled, The theory of the finances: written on the principles of the great Fenelon, archbiſhop of Cambray, and author of Telemachus; a work penned with too much ſpirit and freedom for a country, where miniſters can with impunity ſacrifice the real happineſs of the ſubject to the imaginary grandeur of the ſovereign.

They write from Naples, that early in the morning of the 7th paſt, twenty-four nuns of the monaſtery of the Holy Ghoſt, after beating the porter and forcing the keys from him, marched out with a crucifix carried before them, and proceeded directly to the palace to complain to the king, that they were almoſt ſtarved for want of victuals: the officer on duty admitted them into the court-yard, and taking their memorial, carried it to the prince de San Necandro, who, upon reading it, ordered the nuns to be reconducted with a proper guard to their convent, and reprimanded their ſuperior. The young king waking ſoon after, and being informed of what happened, was ſo much chagrined that he had miſſed ſeeing the young ladies, that he ordered his guards to be put under arreſt for not informing him; however, in about three hours it was taken off, and orders iſſued, that the nunnery ſhould not be moleſted, but a ſtrict enquiry ſhould be made into the management of that monaſtery.

16th. Hexham, Northumberland, March 9, 1761.

The deputy-lieutenants and juſtices held their meeting here this day about the militia; and as many of the fellows, who lately made a diſturbance at Newcaſtle, threatened to be here, four companies of the Yorkſhire militia came to town laſt night to prevent any miſchief. This morning thouſands came into town in the moſt deſperate manner: we heard them ſay, as they went by the windows, they did not regard the militia; they were forty of them to one ſoldier, and if they dared to fire, they would not leave a man of them alive. At the ſame time the cryer was going about the town, by order of the juſtices, to deſire all the inhabitants to keep within doors; for in caſe any perſon entered the town in a riotous manner, the militia ſhould be ordered to fire. This deſperateneſs on one hand, and reſolution on the other, gave us a preſage of what we were to expect.

About ten the gentlemen were conducted by the militia from the Globe to the Moot-hall, and the men were drawn up before the gate, to prevent any of the mob going into the hall. The major told them all their complaints ſhould be heard, if they would be peaceable. And they remained pretty orderly, till a large body of pitmen came into the town about twelve o'clock, who were reſolved to break through to the hall. The commanding officer was very patient for a long time, even though one of thoſe villains knocked down one of the militiamen, who is ſince dead. But at laſt the rioters forced the line of the militia, ſhot enſign Hart, a very amiable young gentleman about twenty, dead, and killed two private men. Upon this the commanding officer, ordered his men to fire over the heads of the rioters; but they, exaſperated by the death of one

one of their officers, and two of their fellow militia-men, when once they began, were not to be kept within bounds. Think what a ſhocking ſound! for near ten minutes, fellow ſubjects firing one upon another! and what a horrible ſcene did I behold afterwards, ſome carried by dead in carts, others on horſes; and many were led along juſt dying of their wounds, and covered with blood! and to hear the dreadful ſhrieks of the women, whoſe huſbands or ſons were among the rioters, was enough to pierce a heart of ſtone. A poor widow, with eight children, and big with another, going into the market, to look after her ſon, was ſhot dead, and her ſon was ſhot through the thigh, and they ſay cannot live. Another woman who was with child, was ſhot through the belly, as ſhe was ſtanding at a window. Beſides theſe I have mentioned, there are ſeveral ill who came from Britley, Gungerton, Acton, Wall, and ſome from the Shire. There are ſixteen alſo now lying dead in the church-yard to be owned, moſt of whom are pitmen. Many have been found upon the road, who had been wounded, and were making their eſcape. Among the militia there is only one grenadier killed, beſides thoſe I mentioned. They reckon in all above 100 killed and wounded, but I am afraid the number will be greater, for they are continually finding more and more, who had run away after being wounded, and had died by themſelves in the holes where they lived.

The firſt firing diſperſed the mob, when hundreds ran into the river, being ſo terrified they would not wait for the boat. But the misfortune was, the militia kept a continual fire, 'till I believe there was not a creature left in the market-place."

By other letters dated the next day, there is an account, that the rioters were quelled without doing any more miſchief; but a letter of the 12th from Berwick ſays, that after they diſperſed, all the coal-workers gave over their labour, and it was ſuppoſed that a body of many thouſands were formed by that time: where it will end, God knows; ſo variable is the multitude, that a meaſure brought about a few years ago by their clamour, appears now to them the moſt oppreſſive that ever a free nation was ſubject to! Forty-two perſons were killed on this occaſion, and forty-eight wounded, ſeveral of them men of conſiderable property.

The number of the rioters were between 6 and 7000, armed with clubs with ſix or ſeven inches of pointed iron at the end of them, and the number of the militia only about two hundred.

Lord Ligonier has ordered ſome light horſe to go immediately to Hexham, to prevent any further miſchief. And Sir Walter Blacket, Sir Bellingham Grayham, and ſeveral other gentlemen, immediately ſet out for the ſame place, to quiet the minds of the people, and to endeavour to bring the ringleaders to juſtice; but there ſuffered but one man on the occaſion, who was executed at Newcaſtle the beginning of October.

St. James's. His majeſty having this day thought fit to diſſolve the privy-council, and, at the ſame time, to appoint a new one, conſiſting of the ſame members with the former council, together with Anthony earl of Shafteſbury, all the lords and others pre- 17th.

ſent were thereupon ſworn of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy-council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

Several ſhops were conſumed by fire at Newcaſtle.

18th. The houſe of commons unanimouſly reſolved, "That the thanks of this houſe be given to Mr. Speaker, (who, on account of his age, has declined any further ſervices in parliament) for his conſtant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the courſe of above thirty-three years, in five ſucceſſive parliaments; for the unſhaken integrity and ſteady impartiality of his conduct there; and for the indefatigable pains he had, with uncommon abilities, conſtantly taken to promote the real intereſt of his king and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parliament, and to preſerve inviolably the rights and privileges of the commons of Great Britain." Upon which Mr. Speaker ſaid,

"I was never under ſo great a difficulty in my life to know what to ſay in this place, as I am at preſent. —— Indeed it is almoſt too much for me.——I can ſtand againſt misfortunes and diſtreſſes; I have ſtood againſt misfortunes and diſtreſſes; and may do ſo again; but I am not able to ſtand this overflow of good-will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all ſtrength of language, I could never expreſs the full ſentiments of my heart on this occaſion of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any ſervices here, that are acceptable to the houſe, I am ſure I now receive the nobleſt reward for them, the nobleſt that any man can receive for any merit; far ſuperior in my eſtimation to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this houſe; I not only owe to this houſe, that I am in this place, but that I have had their conſtant ſupport in it; and to their good-will and aſſiſtance, their tenderneſs and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation: thanks therefore are not ſo much due to me for theſe ſervices, as to the houſe itſelf, who made them to be ſervices to them.

When I began my duty here, I ſet out with a reſolution and promiſe to the houſe, to be impartial in every thing, and to ſhew reſpect to every body: the firſt I know I have done, it is the only merit I can aſſume; if I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I aſk pardon, moſt ſincerely, to whomſoever it may have happened. —— I can truly ſay the giving ſatisfaction to all, has been my conſtant aim, my ſtudy, and my pride.

And now, Sirs, I am to take my laſt leave of you. It is, I confeſs, with regret, becauſe the being within theſe walls has ever been the chief pleaſure of my life: but my advanced age and infirmities, and ſome other reaſons, call for retirement and obſcurity. There I ſhall ſpend the remainder of my days; and ſhall only have power to hope and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayer will be for the continuance of the conſtitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this houſe may be perpetual."

It was immediately reſolved, *nem. con.* "That the thanks of the houſe be given to Mr. Speaker, for what he has now ſaid to the houſe; and that the ſame be printed in the votes."

It was alſo reſolved, *nem. con.* "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, humbly to beſeech his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome ſignal mark of his royal favour upon the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; ſpeaker of this houſe, for his great and eminent ſervices performed to his country, for the ſpace of thirty-three years and upwards, during which, he has with ſuch diſtinguiſhed ability and integrity, preſided in the chair of this houſe; and to aſſure his majeſty, that whatever expence his majeſty ſhall think proper to be incurred upon that account, this houſe will make good the ſame to his majeſty."

To this addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious anſwer, viz.

"That he has the juſteſt ſenſe of the long ſervices and great merit of Mr. Onſlow, preſent ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; and has already taken the ſame into his conſideration; and that he would do therein what ſhould appear to be moſt proper, agreeable to the deſire of his faithful commons."

19th. His majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills.—The bill for granting to his majeſty one million for the uſes therein mentioned, and for exempting any annuity, or ſums of money granted or to be granted to the royal family, from the payment of taxes.----The bill to enable his majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum of money towards diſcharging the debt of the navy.——The bill for the better preſervation of the game, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland.----The bill for the relief of inſolvent debtors.---The bill for enlarging the harbour of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland.----The bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund.----The bill to render more effectual an act for the limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights of the ſubject relating to commiſſions and ſalaries of judges, and for the payment of judges ſalaries out of all or any of the revenues which ſhall be applicable to the uſes of the civil government.----The bill for defraying the charge of pay of the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, when unembodied, and for cloathing of the militia now unembodied.----The bill for granting to his majeſty the ſum of fifteen thouſand pounds per annum, for defraying the charges of his majeſty's mints, and coinage of gold and ſilver monies, and the duties of ten ſhillings per tun upon all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer, imported into Great Britain.---And to ſeveral private bills. And then his majeſty put an end to the ſeſſion by a moſt gracious ſpeech, which the reader will find in our collection of State Papers.

As to the above inſolvent act, no perſon can take the benefit of it, that was not actually in cuſtody before the 25th of October laſt, except thoſe who were arreſted before the ſaid 25th of October, and ſurrendered themſelves before the 28th. of November. Likewiſe debtors who were beyond the ſeas on the ſame 25th of October, ſurrendering themſelves, may have the ſame benefit.—No perſons, diſcharged by this act, are liable to be arreſted for debts contracted before the 25th of October.——Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, are excluded in this act.——All attornies embezzling their clients money, are alſo excluded.——The fu-

ture effects and eſtates of priſoners diſcharged, liable to their creditors. ——Debtors to the crown, and priſoners who owe above 1000l. to one perſon, unleſs the creditors conſent, are excluded in this act; and creditors oppoſing the priſoner's diſcharge, to allow him 3s. 6d. per week; on non-payment to be diſcharged. —— All perſons entitled to the benefit of this act, are to obtain their diſcharges before the 31ſt of March, 1763.—— Likewiſe by a clauſe never inſerted in any former act of inſolvency, creditors may compel any priſoner, already or hereafter charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-ſeſſion, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver in a ſchedule of his eſtate, and on his ſubſcribing the ſame, and making a diſcovery of his eſtate, he is to be diſcharged; on refuſing ſo to do, or concealing to the amount of 20l. ſuffers as a felon.—— Priſoners upon proceſs out of the courts of conſcience, are included in this act; and all who took the benefit of the act 28th George II. to be excluded. ——Mariners, and thoſe who have been in the ſea or land ſervice, are upon their diſcharge, if under fifty years of age, and approved of, to ſerve during the preſent war; and if they deſert, may be arreſted and impriſoned at the ſuit of their creditors.

It is computed that there will not be leſs than 600 perſons cleared by the above inſolvent act, from the priſons in and near this metropolis, who have been in the land and ſea-ſervice, and who by the act will be obliged to go again.

The compulſive clauſe in this inſolvent act, may be taken advantage of, and a priſoner diſcharged, in virtue of it, without any debt at all being ſubſiſting, or any oath or proof made of one; as thus: The priſoner may confeſs a judgment to his friend for a ſham debt, execution may be taken out thereon, and the priſoner charged therewith. In this caſe, the priſoner will ſtand charged in execution, juſt in the ſame manner as if it was a real debt; and upon notice in the Gazette, from the ſham creditor, (and in other reſpects alſo purſuing the act) the priſoner muſt be diſcharged; and, as no oath of a debt previous to the confeſſing ſuch judgment is neceſſary; ſo neither have the juſtices any the leaſt authority to enquire into the reality of it, nor to call the creditor before them to make proof of it. The remedy (if it is thought to want one) muſt be left to thoſe only, who have the power to apply it.

The city of Cheſter hath a peculiar court, called a court of Exchequer, (the only one of the kind in England) out of which all or moſt of the writs in that county are iſſued; and when any perſon is arreſted by a writ out of that court, he is kept confined (unleſs he can find bail) till the next day of appearance, and then brought to the bar, where it is demanded of him, to pay down the ſum due to his creditor, with coſts, or give immediate ſecurity to the court for it; neither of which demands it is in the power of the unhappy debtor to comply with, or he certainly would not have been brought before that court, nor ſuffered the diſcredit of an arreſt. Upon his involuntary refuſal, he is committed to jail, not as a debtor, but for diſobeying an order which is impoſſible for him to obey.

By

By this means no perſon arreſted by a Cheſter Exchequer writ can reap any benefit from this act, though every way a proper object of it.

A caution to charitable perſons.

I had, for ſeveral years, the care of a large pariſh in the ſuburbs of London, in which was a priſon for debt. Somewhat more than twenty years ago, I received a letter from one Dr. Burnet, who lived ſomewhere near Briſtol, deſiring me to ſend him an account of the number and circumſtances of the priſoners in our jail. I accordingly made the ſtricteſt enquiry in my power, and wrote back word, that at one of my viſits, I found the number of perſons confined to be eleven, and at another, thirteen; that they were in for very trifling ſums, and that, if he pleaſed to authoriſe me, I was confident, I could diſcharge them all for a very little money. To make my ſtory ſhort, ſeveral letters paſſed between us, when at laſt he wrote me word, that his fellow truſtee, a lady of rank, did not chuſe any one ſhould do the buſineſs, but himſelf; and that he would call upon me in a little time to thank me in perſon, for the trouble he had given me in this affair. In a few days afterwards he did call upon me, and informed me, he had been down at the priſon, and releaſed five and thirty of the moſt miſerable objects that could be conceived.

Being greatly aſtoniſhed at ſo great and ſo ſudden an increaſe of priſoners, it not being two months ſince I took an account of them, I immediately went to work, with all my might, in order to ſatisfy myſelf about it. And in this I met with no trouble at all, it being well known in the neighbourhood, that as the jailor had always notice of the doctor's coming, in order to get the diſcharges ready, ſo in the morning before he came, he (the jailor) got between twenty and thirty poor neighbours to be ſhut up in the priſon, for which trouble they had uſually a crown a piece, and who were diſcharged three or four hours afterwards in great form.

I was moreover informed, that the jailor's mother was always one of theſe fictitious priſoners, and that ſhe had been diſcharged by Dr. Burnet a great many times.

Thus the beſt things are ſometimes abuſed; and to what ſad purpoſes one of the nobleſt legacies was perverted, in the inſtance before us.

R. F.

21ſt. A proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the preſent parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs to bear teſte this day, and to be returnable May 19th; and two others, one for the election of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, on May 5th, and another for continuing all officers, not already removed or diſcharged, for the ſpace of four months, &c. His majeſty alſo ordered writs to be iſſued for the election of the members for the convocation of the clergy.

His majeſty was pleaſed to declare the right hon. the earl of Halliſax, lieut. gen. and general governor of his majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

—— To appoint the duke of Newcaſtle, Wm. viſc. Barrington, [in the room of Mr. Legge] lord North, James Oſwald, Eſq; and Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; [in the room of

James Grenville, Eſq;] to be commiſſioners of the treaſury.

—— To grant to viſc. Barrington, the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, [in the room of H. B. Legge, Eſq;]

—— To appoint lord Anſon, Dr. Hay, John Forbes, and Hans Stanley, Eſqrs; lord viſc. Villiers, [in the room of admiral Boſcawen, deceas'd] and Tho. Pelham, Eſq; [in the room of G. Elliot, Eſq;] commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

—— To appoint lord Sandys, [in the room of the earl of Halifax] Andrew Stone, Soame Jenyns, Edw. Elliot, and Edw. Bacon, Eſqrs; together with John Yorke, Eſq; Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. and George Rice, Eſq; [in the room of Thomas Pelham, W. G. Hamilton, and Wm. Sloper, Eſqrs;] commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

Tregoney in Cornwall, Mar. 15th. As ſome of our tinners were lately employed on a new mine, one of them accidently ſtruck his pick-axe on a ſtone. The earth being removed, they imagined, from its ſize, that it was a rock; but ſome characters being perceived on a more cloſe inſpection, together with its ſhape and hollow ſound, when ſtruck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a coffin. On removal of the lid, they diſcovered the ſkeleton of a man of gigantic ſize, which, on the admiſſion of the air, mouldered into duſt. One entire tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches, and depth three feet nine inches.

21ſt. Whitehall. His majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the right hon. William Pitt, Eſq; to be one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, the oath of ſecretary of ſtate was this day, by his majeſty's command, adminiſtered to him in council.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight came aſhore, about ten miles from Swanſea, a whale; the country people obſerving the approach of it, concluded it to be the hull of ſome very large veſſel; but when the tide left it, the ſands being uncommonly ſhallow, they perceived it to move, which ſtrange and unexpected ſight induced them to come nearer, and then they were convinced it was a fiſh; which with very little difficulty they deprived of life. When entire ſhe meaſured 63 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth; the fan of the the tail was 18 feet, and the jawbones 15 feet: the country being ſtrangers to ſuch a thing, it is thought the profit will not exceed 30l. but if among people of underſtanding, would undoubtedly yield 1000l.

22d. Being Eaſter-ſunday, his majeſty and the royal family went to the chapel-royal, and heard a ſermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Newton. After which his majeſty received the holy communion from the biſhop of Durham, aſſiſted by the ſub-dean.

23d. Died at Verſailles the duke of Burgundy, eldeſt ſon of the dauphin, aged 9.

Iſaac Darking, alias Dumas, (ſee Characters, p. 51.) was executed at Oxford. Having declared that he valued not death, but only the thoughts of being anatomized, a large body of bargemen attended on the occaſion, carried off his body in triumph, and conveyed it to the next pariſh church, where, while ſome rung the bells, others opened

ed the belly, filled it with unſlack'd lime, and then buried the body.

From the report of the ſtate of the city hoſpitals which was read this day in St. Bride's Church, before the governors, it appears that the numbers were as follows:

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital.

In-patients ——	3539
Out-patients relieved with advice, &c. ——	2465
Truſſes given by a private hand to	45
Truſſes given by the hoſpital to	38
Buried this year ——	317
Remaining under cure, in-patients ——	405
Out-patients ——	111
In all ——	6920

St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital ——	6980
Buried this year ——	291
Remaining under cure —	478
Out-patients ——	219
Total	7968

Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this hoſpital laſt year, 12 whereof were inſtructed in the mathematicks, —	104
Buried the laſt year ——	5
Remaining in this hoſpital -	946

Bridewell Hoſpital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged, ——	357
Maintained, ——	80

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Admitted into this hoſpital, -	169
Cured ——	143
Buried —— ——	30
Remaining under cure ——	260

A beautiful monument of alabaſter and marble is finiſhed in Weſtminſter-abbey, to the memory of the late worthy Dr. Joſeph Wilcox, biſhop of Rocheſter and dean of Weſtminſter. It is ornamented on each ſide of the baſe with the figures of Piety and Hope; and above the baſe, in relief, is a north view of the abbey: on a ſcroll held by two cherubims, is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth his ſeveral eccleſiaſtical employments during the reigns of the two laſt kings: on one ſide is the mitre, and higher is his coat of arms. In order to caſt the greater luſtre on this monument, the Gothic pillars of the abbey, on each ſide of it, are coloured black.

The Ajax Indiaman, of 26 guns, and 100 men, commanded by Capt. Lindſey, very richly laden, is taken by one of the French king's ſhips of war.

St. James's. His majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John earl of Bute to be one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; his lordſhip was this day by his majeſty's command, ſworn one of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and took his place at the council board accordingly. 25th.

Cambridge, March 21.

On Wedneſday night the 24th inſt. upwards of 300 perſons aſſembled in a barn of Laurence Cooke's, at Bottiſham Load, a hamlet belonging to Bottiſham, in this county, to hear one Broun, a methodiſt preacher, who was ſome time ſince a ſhepherd. About nine o'clock in the evening fire was cried; the hurry and confuſion were ſo great, that many were trampled under foot, who were pulled out of the barn for dead, but ſome time after recovered; great numbers were hurt and bruiſed, and carried home in carts the next day; they lay near

near ſix foot deep one upon another. The men loſt hats, wigs, and ſhoes; the women their ſhort cloaks, part of their gowns, pockets, ſtockings, and ſhoes, and were uſed with many other indecencies. —— The author of this fright, ſome ſay, was a perſon on the outſide of the barn, who broke a hole in the clay wall behind the preacher, through which he put a pipe, filled with tobacco lighted, and puffing it, the ſmoke was perceived, which occaſioned the alarm of fire.

27th. Admiralty-office. His majeſty's ſhip the Vengeance, of 26 guns, (9 and 4 pounders) and 200 men, commanded by captain Nightingale, is arrived at Plymouth with a prizes, named the Entreprenant, pierced for forty-four, but now carrying only 26 guns, (12 and 6 pounders) with 203 men, being equipped for war and merchandize, and loaded with various kinds of goods for St. Domingo, with which ſhe ſailed from Bourdeaux on the 8th inſtant. Captain Nightingale gives the following relation of his engagement with the Entreprenant: That he got up cloſe along ſide of her at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, when the action immediately began, and continued for three quarters of an hour, in which time the Vengeance was five times on fire, (twice, as was imagined, from the enemy's wads ſetting fire to the main rigging,) that the Vengeance's rigging and ſails being then ſo much ſhattered, that the ſhip was not under command, the enemy ran his bowſprit over her taffarel for boarding; that he was therein prevented, and the Vengeance ſheered off, to repair her rigging and ſails. As ſoon as the ſhip was in condition, captain Nightingale got up again cloſe to the enemy, when the engagement was renewed for an hour, when the Entreprenant ſheered off, and bore away: that the Vengeance being a ſecond time diſabled in her maſts and rigging, was ſome time in wearing: that at length ſhe wore, and captain Nightingale got again within piſtol ſhot of the enemy, and renewed the engagement, which continued for an hour and a half, when the enemy called for quarter. The Entreprenant had 5 men killed, and 24 wounded. The Vengeance had ſix killed and 27 wounded, moſt of of them dangerouſly, and two of them are ſince dead.

His majeſty's ſhip the Bedford of 64 guns, commanded by captain Deane, has taken and ſent into Plymouth the Comete French frigate of war, of 32 guns and 250 men, which the Bedford fell in with on the 16th inſtant, 30 leagues S. W. from Uſhant, and, after a chaſe of nine hours, took her. She ſailed from Breſt on the 9th inſtant.

A letter from Hampſhire, in New Jerſey, dated the 10th ultimo, contains the following remarkable piece of intelligence: "A few days ago ſeven or eight men dug out of the ſide of a hill, from whence iſſued a fine ſpring, 76 large rattleſnakes, and 36 black ſnakes, all twined together in one bunch or knot. The cold weather prevented their making any reſiſtance, though the rattle-ſnakes were ſo lively as to be able to rattle pretty briſkly. They cut the heads of the rattleſnakes off, and then ſkinned them. The digging was purpoſely after them, as great numbers had been ſeen near the ſpring the ſummer before, and ſeveral men, women, and chil-

children received their death by being bit by these venomous and destructive creatures."

All the French in Canada, of any distinction, went into mourning for the late king; and governor Gage received the following address from the officers of the militia, and of Montreal, on the loss of our sovereign.

The address of the officers of the militia, and the merchants of Montreal, to general Gage, governor of that place.

Cruel destiny then has cut short the glorious days of so great and magnanimous a monarch. We are come to pour out our grief into the paternal bosom of your excellency; the sole tribute of gratitude of a people who will never cease to exalt the mildness and moderation of their new masters. The general who conquered us has treated us more like victors, than vanquished, and has left us a precious Pledge *, by name and deed, of his goodness to us. What acknowledgements are we not bound to make for so many favours? They shall be for ever engraved on our hearts in indelible characters. We intreat your excellency to continue to us the honour of your protection. We will endeavour to deserve it by our zeal, and by the earnest prayers we shall offer up to the Almighty Being for your health and preservation.

Leghorn, Feb. 18. By letters from Corsica we learn, that the malecontents have lately made themselves masters of several forts, and bid fair to drive the Genoese out of their island.

30th. The sessions for the High Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when there were only two persons brought before the court, viz. Martin Alexander, detained in Newgate at the last Admiralty sessions, for robbing on the high seas a neutral ship, called the City of Rotterdam, of divers quantities of linen, wearing apparel, &c. the property of Le Marquis de Pignatelli; but no prosecution being commenced against him, he was discharged.

31st. Declarations were delivered at London in the name and on the part of Vienna, Petersburgh, Versailles, Stockholm, and Warsaw, proposing the assembling of a congress in order to put an end to the present destructive war, which declarations and the answers of the courts of London and Berlin thereto, &c. the reader will find among the State Papers for this year.

31st. At the assizes at Huntingdon, 1 convict received sentence of death; at Bedford, 1; at Oxford, 1, viz. the famous Dumas, alias Darking, (see p. 88.) at Reading, 1; at Aylesbury, 3, who were all reprieved; at Chelmsford, 7, 4 of whom were reprieved; at Dorchester, 2; at Gloucester, 1; at Winchester, 10; at Hertford, 1; at Worcester, 1, who was reprieved; at Bury, 1; at Thetford, 1, who was reprieved; at York, 1; Cambridge and Salisbury were maiden assizes.

At the assizes at Kingston in Surry, Mary Davis was indicted for the murder of her male infant, by cutting its throat, and throwing it into the Thames at Billingsgate. She had confessed before a magistrate that she could not be easy, having murdered her child, which haunted her day and night, and appeared to her

* Gage in French signifies a pledge.

her wherever ſhe went; that ſhe cut its throat on ſome rubbiſh near the Grange-road, Southwark, and afterwards threw the body into the Thames, and this confeſſion ſhe voluntarily made and ſigned; but on her trial it appearing that at times ſhe was out of her mind, and that ſhe never had had a child, and that this confeſſion was the effect of a diſtempered brain, ſhe was acquitted. This poor creature has been ſince ſuffered, it ſeems, to ramble about the country, and perplex other courts of juſtice with the ſame groundleſs accuſation of herſelf.

Died lately. Benjamin Schultz, a proteſtant miſſionary from the court of Denmark, at Tranquebar in the Eaſt-Indies. He reſided twenty-four years in the town of Nagapatan. He tranſlated the Old and New Teſtament, and the Pſalms of David, into the language of the country, for the uſe of the natives.

Father Charlevoix, the celebrated Jeſuit miſſionary.

Farmer Hapgood, near Crayford, in Kent, aged 101.

Anne Tyler, of Bewdley, in Shropſhire, aged 101.

John Crawford, a farmer, in Northumberland, aged 104.

Mrs. Eliz. Williams, of Wrexham in Denbighſhire, aged 103.

The widow Dallett, of Boulogne in France, aged 103.

George Lockhart, jun. of Carnwath, Eſq; at Paris.

31ſt. This day an earthquake was felt in very different and remote parts of the globe, the accounts of which, for the ſatisfaction of our readers, we have collected into one point of view in the order they arrived in London.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Auguſtus. "A very uncommon phænomenon happened here the 31ſt of March. About two in the afternoon, Loch Neſs roſe on a ſudden above two feet in perpendicular height, and continued alternately riſing and falling, for the ſpace of three quarters of an hour. Mr. Gwyn, commander of the king's galley, with ſeveral others, were juſt by the galley, when, by the violence of the water, ſhe broke from her moorings, and drove into the loch: at the ſame time, by the ſame ſhock, ſeveral boats were caſt very far up on dry land. In the middle of the loch, the water ſwelled up like a mountain, and during the whole time appeared extremely muddy and dirty. What makes it ſtill more extraordinary, it was a perfect calm for ſeveral hours before and after. The motion was attended with a very uncommon hollow ſound."—The ſame happened during the laſt earthquake at Liſbon, but never before for 50 years.

Corke, March 31. A quarter after twelve this day a ſhock of an earthquake was felt here in the Exchange, in the Merchants Coffee-houſe, and from the beginning of the Red-Houſe Walk to the Eaſt-Marſh, between the gates only, juſt as it was in November 1755; but allowed to have been more violent by all that felt it. It did not continue above one minute, undulating from eaſt to weſt, and vice verſa.

Dublin, April 7. A letter from Kinſale runs thus: "As to what is mentioned in the Cork newspaper, about the ſhock of an earthquake on Tueſday laſt, there might be one felt there: but

here

here I can't find that any perſon felt any ſuch thing. As to what happened here, it was about ſix o'clock in the evening; near dead low-water the tide roſe ſuddenly in our Strand, about two feet higher than it was, and went out again in the ſpace of four minutes with great force, which repeated ſeveral times, but the firſt was the greateſt."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, April 15. "We have an account from Paris, that a little before the departure of the poſt for this country, an expreſs arrived there, in ſeven days, from Madrid, with advice, that a violent ſhock of an earthquake had been felt there, and along the coaſt of Spain, on the 31ſt of March. This news is confirmed by letters from Bayonne, which add, that a pretty ſmart ſhock, which laſted three minutes, was felt there the ſame day. And from Bourdeaux they write, that a ſhock of an earthquake was felt there on the 1ſt of April, about one in the afternoon.

"Theſe accounts have made us recollect the vibrations which we thought we obſerved here [at Amſterdam] on the 31ſt of March, between half an hour after one and two in the afternoon, particularly in the ſynagogue, where the branches ſeemed to move; and in the great church at Maeſland Slys, the branches moved about a foot from the perpendicular; and the veſſels in the harbonr were agitated."

A letter from on board his majeſty's ſhip Goſport, in the Downs, dated April 16, ſays, "On the 31ſt ult. in our paſſage here from Liſbon, being then in the latitude of 44. 8. N. long. 5. 10. off the rock of Liſbon, Cape Finiſterre, bearing E. S. E. about 80 leagues, at three quarters paſt eleven in the forenoon, the weather quite calm, we were alarmed with two violent ſhocks of an earthquake, which was felt by all the merchantmen under our convoy, ſome of whom the violence of the ſhocks cauſe to make water: The firſt continued near a minute and an half; the ſecond not ſo long: The ſhaking of the ſhip was not unlike that occaſioned by letting go an anchor, and the cable running faſt round the bits, or by a ſhip's ſtriking on a ſunken rock, which many aboard thought to be the caſe, till they recollected the ſhocks felt by ſhips at ſea, during the great earthquake at Liſbon the 1ſt of November 1755, and which the ſhocks they now felt perfectly reſembled.

Extract of a letter from Corunna, March 31. "We had this day at noon a moſt violent ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted ſome minutes: no houſes fell down at this place, but many removed ſome feet from where they ſtood before. The conſul's houſe, which may be numbered amongſt the ſtrongeſt houſes in all Europe, has been moved at leaſt four feet forward to the ſea, and its fronts towards the water-ſide have altered their aſpect (in ſea phraſe) better than two points of the compaſs."

Liſbon, April 15. We had an earthquake here the 31ſt ultimo, which laſted longer, and to the apprehenſions of the inhabitants was much briſker than that which overturned the city; but paſſing in a direct line, did no other miſchief than ſplitting moſt of the walls

walls more or less: Villa Franca, however, is reduced to a heap of rubbish, and St. Ubes and some other country places have suffered severely. There are several rents or chasms in the earth, through which considerable quantities of sand and shells have been thrown. If it had not been for the wise precautions taken by the king, the terror of the people was so great, that this metropolis had probably been abandoned. The sea and the rivers gave visible marks of an uncommon agitation for ten days. After the earthquake, the king sent to desire the bishops to prevent their clergy from alarming the superstition of the people, by declaiming on the procuring cause of earthquakes, and representing them, though merely natural phænomena, as extraordinary testimonies of heaven's wrath: for the same reason, no days of humiliation were appointed, nor processions or publick prayers permitted here on this occasion,

During the confusion occasioned by the shocks, the prisoners in the several gaols here gained their liberty, to the number of 300 men and upwards; but, an embargo being immediately laid on all the ships in the harbour, and guards placed at the several avenues into the town, they are secured again, all but fourteen. They apprehend this city not to have been the centre of it; and that it has been more fatal to the northward. There have been three or four small shocks since the first, but none of any other consequence, than that they keep us in alarms; and the fears of the people seem rather to increase than diminish.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Thessalonica, the capital of Macedonia, to his friend in London.

"Considerable havock has been made by the plague here, though it is now pretty well over; but, what with the earthquake of last year, the rumbling noises still heard, and several severe shocks which happen almost every day, the country is become desolate, and the best part of this magnificent city laid in ruins. It is a most dismal sight to behold stately palaces, and noble buildings, levelled with the ground, besides numbers of persons of various quality that are buried in the ruins, and the stench of whose carcases occasioned the additional misfortune of the above-mentioned plague; the latter, however, being, thank God, now abated, numbers of persons are employed in removing the rubbish, in order to recover their jewels and other valuable effects. The bashaw and principal inhabitants are likewise doing all they can to restore things to their former order.

"Yesterday we were terribly alarmed by a prodigious ball of fire, which rose from the earth in the south-east part of the city, and directed its course horizontally towards the west, where entering a dark black cloud, it burst with a prodigious loud noise, attended with thunder and flashes of fire; so that it seemed as if heaven and earth had been coming together. This was followed by so violent a shower of rain, that it threatened a second deluge. God preserve us, my dear friend, amidst this complication of troubles!"

We also learn by some fishermen that

that were upon the water coming in at that time, that the course of this earthquake was nearly from the S. W. to the N. E. and that they perceived the noise, as of a distant rising wind, some considerable time before the shaking came on.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Santa Cruz, South Barbary, dated April 17, 1761.

"I am sorry to tell you we have had two shocks of an earthquake, the first was the 31st of March, at twelve at noon, which was very slight, and did no damage; the second was the 9th inst. at half past seven in the evening, and a most dreadful one it was; it did not last above a quarter of a minute; had it lasted half a minute longer, the town had been infallibly laid in ruins; it has split the walls of most of the houses; and ours, though one of the strongest, has suffered greatly. We were writing when the dust and small stones began to rattle about us; we immediately ran up on the top of the house, and the dreadful terror we past that night in, fearing a return, can only be known by those that felt it. We are very far from being recovered from the consternation it put us in, The least noise alarms us; and we frequently think the ground shakes when there is no such thing. God preserve us, and send us safe out of this dreadful country."

Barbadoes, April 5. On the 31st of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon, fluxes and refluxes of the sea here, which about eight seemed to abate, but at ten considerably increased, and continued till six o' clock next morning. It is observed that the same agitation of the waters was perceived here, at the time the earthquake happened at Lisbon in 1755.

An earthquake was likewise felt on the same day, the 31st of March, at the Madeiras. But the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, seems to have been the centre of all these violent shocks, as they ended there in dreadful eruptions, an account of which the reader will find in our article of Natural History for this year, page 98. An earthquake was felt at Rousillon in France, on the same day these eruptions happened.

APRIL.

1st. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, gave a premium to Mr. William White, master of the stone pot-house at Fulham, for his inventing the art of making crucibles of British materials, which not only equal, but excel those imported from abroad.

2d. Ended at Guildhall the poll for members for the city of London, when the numbers were, for

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	4306
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. -	3285
William Beckford, Esq; - -	3663
Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq;	3983
Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. -	3193

And on the 4th, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, William Beckford, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, were declared by the sheriffs, duly elected, to represent this city in parliament.

On Monday last were buried in one grave, William Davis, and his wife. This couple had formerly lived in credit in Clare-market; but coming to decay, their funeral

funeral was only ſuch as pariſhes generally give; which coming to the knowledge of their old friends in their former neighbourhood, they made a collection, had them taken taken up out of their grave, and re-interred in a manner ſuitable to the ſtation they had formerly lived in.

3d. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, at which three received ſentence of death, viz. Theodore Gardelle for murder, (ſee our Characters) one for forgery, who has been ſince executed, and a woman for ſhop-lifting, who has been pardoned: twenty to be tranſported for ſeven years, one to be whipped; and two were branded. — Darwell, one of the thieftakers, mentioned the 25th ult. was found guilty of manſlaughter, and the other acquitted.

Geneva, March 11. We are told by perſons who viſit Mr. Voltaire, that having ſome money-matters to ſettle at Paris, he made application to the king for leave to go there for fifteen days only. His majeſty wrote in anſwer with his own hand: "I give Voltaire leave for "fifteen days, for fifteen months, "or fifteen years." Having received this anſwer, Voltaire is to go immediately to Paris. He left his ſeat, which is within piſtol-ſhot of this city, a fortnight ago; and he will probably not return to it. He is gone to his handſome caſtle of Fernay, in the province of Gaix, which is about a league and a half from this city. As to the reſt, Voltaire is not beloved in this neighbourhood. He ſeems to ſtudy to make himſelf enemies.

They write from Rome of the 7th paſt, that the pope had ordered a proof to be made of the gold and ſilver ores lately dug out of the mountain Polino, and medals of them to be ſtruck upon trial: it is aſſured the pope hath reſolved to ſend for ſome miners from Germany to work thoſe mines.

6th. Count Konigſegg, great dean of the chapter of Cologne, was unanimouſly choſen elector of Cologne. This is the firſt inſtance, where a native has attained the honour of being choſen for its elector.

A proclamation was iſſued by the lords juſtices and council of Ireland, declaring his majeſty's pleaſure for ſummoning a parliament to meet at Dublin May 19, the writs to bear teſte April 7.

The court at Hicks's hall lately committed Anne Martin, alias Chapney, to Newgate, where ſhe is to be impriſoned for two years, purſuant to her ſentence; ſhe is accuſed of putting out the eyes of children, with whom ſhe went a begging about the country; ſhe has been ſeveral times whipped at the cart's tail.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rome, dated March 12, 1761.

"It is with pleaſure I can contradict what I have ſeen in your Engliſh news-papers, which mention, that there had been an earthquake at Naples. Tho' it had all the appearance of one, an Engliſh gentleman who was there gave me the following account of it, which I ſuppoſe you have not yet had the particulars of.---The eruption iſſued from nine mouths; the principal one, in a few hours, by the great quantity of ſtones, cinders, &c.

&c. which it threw up, raiſed a hill 200 yards high; the lava, or melted matter which it diſcharged, was a mile broad; the length I do not remember: it afterwards becomes ſtone (with which they pave the Neapolitan ſtreets.) In its courſe, which was ſlow, it deſtroyed vineyards, and ſet on fire large trees. It is remarkable, it had always encircled the tree more than half an hour before it took fire, and then at firſt it was all a blue ſulphury flame; the matter is always red, like melted glaſs; but tho' it be a liquid, it is impoſſible to make the leaſt impreſſion on it. The principal mouth ſometimes abated its violence for five or ſix minutes, and threw out nothing but ſome cinders and ſmoke; but then returned with ſo great a force, that tho' Naples is 12 miles diſtant from it, the ſhock forced open the windows and doors, which gave riſe to the report of the earthquake. The ſtones which it threw up appeared as large as both hands clinched; and one might count ſlowly five hundred, from the time of their riſing till the time they returned to the ground. The damage it has done is only a fourth of what is mentioned in the Engliſh papers, and does not exceed 15,000l."

Conſtantinople, Feb. 18. A ſloop is arrived with ſome Magnotes, who, either from obſtinacy or inability, refuſed to pay the annual tribute to the Grand Signior. Theſe Magnotes, or Mainotes, are deſcended from the ancient Lacedæmonians, and inhabit the Maina in the Morea, defending themſelves as well as they can againſt the tyranny of the Turk. They are ſituated between two chains of mountains which advance into the ſea, are a courageous people, and amount to above 40,000 men. Their government is a kind of republic; they are always at war with the Ottoman Porte.

Extract of a letter from rear admiral Holmes, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica, to Mr. Clevland, dated at Port-Royal Harbour in Jamaica, Dec. 31, 1760.

Since the taking of the French frigates in October laſt, the ſquadron have brought in here, or deſtroyed, about eight of the enemy's privateers. The moſt remarkable of theſe little affairs were the two laſt, brought in here the other day, and taken by the boats of the Trent and Boreas, commanded by the firſt lieutenants of their reſpective ſhips, Meſſrs. Millar and Stuart, in Cumberland harbour, there not being water to carry any of the ſhips up to them, viz. The Vainqueur of 10 guns, 16 ſwivels, and 90 men; and Mackau, a ſmall veſſel of ſix ſwivels, and 15 men. The officers and men in the boats, behaved with great intrepidity, and boarded and carried the Vainqueur, under the ſtrongeſt premeditated difficulties the enemy could lay. The Trent had three men killed, one miſſing, and one wounded. The Boreas had one killed, five wounded, and her barge ſunk in boarding. So ſoon as they had taken theſe two veſſels, they puſhed on after the Gueſpe, of eight guns and 85 men, which lay farther up in the Lagoon; but on their approach the French ſet fire to her, and ſhe was deſtroyed. The loſs of the enemy is uncertain, for about forty of them jumped overboard when the boats boarded

the Vainqueur, and ten men were found wounded on board. The Mackau made no reſiſtaace.

9th. Died the rev. Mr. William Law, author of many religious tracts, aged 75.

11th. A fire broke out at a biſcuit baker's near Brown's-wharf, Eaſt Smithfield, which burnt down 28 houſes, and greatly damaged 12 others. The king's brew-houſe was preſerved.

13th. Capt. Money, of the Norfolk militia, and aid de camp to general Townſhend, ſtanding on a horſe's back, without a ſaddle, in full ſpeed leapt over a five barr'd gate, and performed ſeveral other amazing feats of horſemanſhip in Hyde-Park, before their royal highneſſes the duke of York, prince William Henry, and other perſons of diſtinction.

A very ingenious piece of mechaniſm has been lately exhibited in the Thames at Richmond in Surry, by way of experiment; the offices of which (which are very eaſily conceived) compared with its ſimple conſtruction, are really wonderful. The deſign of this machine, we learn, is for the eaſy capture of ſea-fiſh, in the moſt tempeſtuous weather, without hazardiing lives at ſea, which certainly is a very great thing: and we are told, and clearly perceive it to be ſo, that this machine is capable of ſending into the ſea, at proper places, ſome thouſands of hooks, baited; and of working the ſame back, by the ſole uſe thereof, with the aſſiſtance of two perſons only on ſhore to work the machine, bait the hooks, and take off the fiſh when brought to the ſhore thereby. Thus far a machine in miniature has performed here; it has wrought out line near 100 yards from the land, and back again, with a proportionable quantity of hooks, baited; and notwithſtanding the ſcarceneſs of freſh water fiſh that bite at bait at this ſeaſon of the year, particularly at this place, it has moſt ſurprizingly catched a number of fiſh, and that with no more ſtrength to work the ſame, than than of an infant, indeed even but pleaſing amuſement for ſuch ſtrength. This, now little, though great meaning affair, is moſt certainly highly worthy of the countenance of the great, and the obſervation of the judicious and curious. It is therefore to be hoped, that a matter of ſo promiſing utility, by preſerving the lives of ſo many, cauſing a plenty of fiſh, and giving employment to many of his majeſty's ſubjects, &c. &c. will be put in real execution.

The young prince ſtadtholder was ſeized with a ſudden and violent fever laſt Thurſday ſevennight in the evening, and lay delirious all the next day, inſomuch that his life was feared to be in great danger. The malady proceeding from an indigeſtion, ſpeedy and proper remedies were applied, which had ſo good an effect, that his ſerene highneſs ſoon began to mend, and when the laſt letters left Holland he was judged entirely out of danger.

His moſt chriſtian majeſty having been obliged to ſuſpend for three years the ſalaries of the parliament, and other courts of juſtice, ſuperior and inferior, has inſiſted upon the payment of the capita

capitations, or poll-tax, during those years notwithstanding, without any regard to the remonstrances of the parliament. By an arret of his council he has ordered those three years capitations to be stopped out of one year's salary now to be paid; the parliament have cancelled that arret, and thus there is a rupture between the court and that respectable body.

A person of distinction having carried off an actress of the comic opera at Paris, her family are prosecuting the ravisher with great animosity. They have already been offered above 1000l. sterling to make up the affair; but it is not money, but a public example to deter others, that they want.

14th. St. James's. His majesty in council was pleased to appoint the following new governors, and other officers, in several of his majesty's plantations in America, viz.

New York, Robert Monckton, esq; governor.

Cadwallader Colden, esq; lieutenant governor.

Benjamin Pratt, esq; chief justice.

South Carolina, Thomas Boone, esq; governor.

Cha. Shinner, esq; chief justice.

Nova Scotia, Henry Ellis, esq; governor.

John Belcher, esq; lieut. gov.

Georgia, Ja. Wright, esq; gov.

New Jersey, Josiah Hardy, esq; governor.

Nevis, Ja. Johnston, esq; Lt. gov.

Leew. Islands, T. Cottle, esq; sollicitor general.

North Carolina, Tho. Falkner, esq; secr. and clerk of the crown.

Rob. Jones, jun. esq; attorney gen.

15th. Died Archibald Campbell, duke of Argyll, marquis of Lorn, &c. lord lieutenant of Argyllshire, admiral of the Western isles, keeper of the great seal, justice general of Scotland, hereditary master of the king's household in Scotland, chancellor of Aberdeen, and one of his majesty's privy council, aged 79; he is succeeded by lieutenant general John Campbell.

The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. adjudged the præmium of 100 guineas to the chevalier Casali, for his historical picture of Edward the martyr's being stabbed by the direction of his mother-in-law Elfrida.

This morning two horses started at Colchester, in order to make the best of their way to Whitechapel church for 50l. a side; they ran the first forty miles in two hours and ten minutes, and the last ten miles in 52. The winning horse carried it by about 200 yards.

A servant maid at Charlton in Kent was committed to prison on her own confession, for alarming the family by several stories of the house and herself having been attacked by robbers, and leaving an incendiary letter in their way, all of her own forging.

Dublin, April 7. In the late scarcity of fuel, some of the inhabitants of Clontarf went to the North Bull to dig in the sands for old wrecks, and in the hold of a ship, which some of them recollected to have been lost 18 years ago, they found a silver dish and stand, and six bottles of very good wine.

17th. Died the right rev. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, aged 85.

A very extraordinary wager was lately laid by two gentlemen at a coffee-houſe near Temple-bar; one of whom is to jump into ſeven feet of water with his cloaths on, and to entirely undreſs himſelf in the water; which if he fails accompliſhing, he is to loſe.

Two men are ſaid to be arrived at Cologn, who ſay they came from Damaſcus. The jeſuits of that town have been with them, and talked to them in latin, greek, hebrew, and chaldaic. They anſwered them in all languages. They ſay they are come by the order of heaven, to turn men to repentance. They give out that they are 700 years old. The jeſuits have obtained leave to carry them to Rome. Being put in irons, they were glad of that opportunity of proving the truth of their miſſion, by breaking them. They ſay

The war will be general in -	1765
Conſtantinople deſtroyed -	1766
The true God acknowledged by all nations - - -	1767
A valiant man give his teſtimony to it - - -	1768
England overflowed - -	1769
An earthquake all over the world - - - - -	1770
The fall of the ſun, moon, and ſtars - - - -	1771
The globe of the earth burnt	1772
The univerſal judgment -	1773

The French envoy at Cologn has received orders to examine them ſtrictly.

They write from Paris, that the duke of Burgundy is in general regretted. Some days before his death, M. de la Vauguyon, thinking him aſleep, was talking in his chamber to a lord, of an officer of merit in great diſtreſs, who had long ſollicited in vain for a penſion ſufficent to furniſh him with neceſſaries. The prince, being awake, heard all that was ſaid. About an hour after, the dauphineſs coming to ſee him, he aſked her for three louidores, which ſhe gave him. He made the ſame demand ſucceſſively from the dauphin, the king, the queen, and his four aunts. By which means he got twenty four louidores. Then ſending for M. de la Vauguyon, "Take (ſaid he) this money, and give it to that brave ſoldier who is under misfortunes. Tell him that I ſhall ſolicit for his penſion, and that I ſhall urge the thing, for I ſhall be glad when I am dying, to have the ſatisfaction of having ſerved a deſerving man." This ſhews his benevolence. What follows will ſerve to ſhew his firmneſs.

One day, when he was ſomething better than he had been for ſome time, his mother told him that the fine weather was approaching, and that ſhe would take him out to give him an airing, "Yes, ſaid he with a ſmile, but it will be to St. Denis," [the burial place of the royal family.]

From Ratisbon we hear, that a memorial, on the part of the court of Petersburg, has lately appeared there in print. This memorial, which bears date the 17th of February, new ſtyle, contains an anſwer to the Teutonic order, relative to the pretenſions made by them to Courland and Semigallia. It imports, that the brethren of the fraternity of the ſword, eſtabliſhed by Pope Innocent III. being incorporated in 1239 with the Teutonic order,

order, became thereby joint proprietors of Livonia, Courland, and Semigallia; but that in the ſequel, Walther, of Plettenberg, at the head of the ſaid fraternity, being again detached from the Teutonic order, conformably to a mutual convention on both ſides, he remained by this convention poſſeſſed of the above provinces, and to the title of grand maſter of his own order, added alſo that of prince of the empire, which he obtained from Charles V. That afterwards his ſucceſſor, Gothard Keller, being greatly weakened by the many wars he was engaged in, and receiving no aſſiſtance from the empire, concluded a treaty with Poland, by which he ceded Livonia to the above crown. That at the peace of Oliva, Livonia was again given to Sweden, and even gaurantied by the emperor; and laſtly, that the ſaid province, together with Courland and Semigallia, was made over to Ruſſia, by the peace of Neuſtadt. This is the ſubſtance of this famous memorial, which has made a great noiſe, and will probably be productive of many bickerings between certain powers.

19th The court went out of mourning, for his late majeſty king George the ſecond, of bleſſed memory.

22d At the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt of the governors, &c. of the ſmall pox hoſpitals 740l. 17s. 9d. was collected for that uſeful charity.

One of the coalmete s places of this city, was ſold for 4430l. Moorgate was ſold for 1661. and Alderſgate for 911.

It is confidently ſaid that the whole number of Engliſh priſoners, now remaining in old France does not exceed 1000 men; and that the number of French priſoners in England exceed 25,000.

The following is an exact account of the articles conſumed at dinner only by the voters of a ſmall borough on the day of electing their members, independent of veal, mutton, poultry, paſtry, &c. and a preparatory breakfaſt, which laſt alone amounted to 750l.

Conſumption at dinner.

980 ſtone of beef.
315 dozen of wine.
72 pipes of ale, and
365 gallons of ſpirits converted into punch.

Naples, March 24. The court has ſent a commiſſary to viſit the ports of Auguſta and Syracuſa in Sicily, and to make proper diſpoſitions againſt their being ſurprized. in caſe the armament that is ſtill carried on at Conſtantinople ſhould appear in thoſe ſeas. As there is no doubt concerning the reality of that armament, though its deſtination is not known, they are alſo preparing for the worſt at Malta. The bailiff Marulli has juſt made a call of all the knights profeſſed and non-profeſſed, and ordered them to keep in readineſs on the firſt notice. Eight from each of the two priories in this kingdom have already been choſen by ballot, and they are to go over forthwith to Malta, which each two attendants fit for military ſervice. Two veſſels lately arrived at that iſland, one from Conſtantinople, and the other from Salonica; by which there is advice, that the Grand Signior goes every day to the arſenal, and having perceived that two officers,

who had the charge of expediting the preparations, were not ſo diligent as they might have been, he ordered them to be beheaded. The grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem has ſent away to Sicily and Calabria, divers Greeks and other uſeleſs mouths, and takes all proper methods for putting the iſland in the beſt poſture of defence, in caſe the Turks really intend to attack it: and yet there is no reaſon to be much afraid, conſidering the natural ſtrength of the iſland, the great quantity of artillery mounted in the places moſt expoſed, and the barrenneſs of the ſpot. Meſſengers frequently arrive here from the viceroy of Sicily, to inform the court of the inſtances made by the Malteſe for ſupplies of corn and other proviſions.

Vienna, April 3. Yeſterday the count de Loſymthal prepared a grand entertainment, at which the emperor and empreſs were preſent. Juſt as they were ſitting down to dinner, the princeſs of Anerſperg, going to take her chair by the emperor, ſunk down in his arms, and notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance was inſtantly given, ſhe never breathed more. Their imperial majeſties immediately returned to the caſtle, and the reſt of the gueſts to their ſeveral houſes, without taſting the dinner. This lady, who was in her fifty-third year, is greatly regretted. The emperor took ſo much pleaſure in her converſation, that he would always have her ſit by him at public entertainments.

23d. Two bodies of equal cube exhibited this day to publick view at Briſtol, tranſmitted thro' each other five times in a minute; alſo a large cube through a ſmaller twelve times in a minute, to the great ſurprize of all preſent, as it ſufficiently proves, both in practical and ſpeculative mathematicks, the falſehood of the old hypotheſis, viz. That ſpace and magnitude cannot paſs through a body of equal ſpace and magnitude.--- Theſe dice, or cubes, paſs exactly at an angle of eleven degrees from the horizontal plane: They are made of ſolid braſs, about an inch and five-eights cube, and admit of no expanſion or contraction (as many have imagined) but are diſſected in ſuch a manner as to give the ſolid die a free paſſage, without deſtroying or breaking the die ſo diſſected ---This curious experiment was performed by Mr. James Bridges, architect, and builder of Briſtol bridge.

24th A fire broke out in ſome ſtables behind Swallow-ſtreet, about ten at night, and raged with with great fury till about two in the morning, in which time 14 houſes were burnt down, two of which were handſome new built dwellings of great value. The family of one of theſe houſes was at Ranelagh, and knew nothing of the accident till their houſe was in aſhes. The gentlemen, however, in the neighbourhood, together with their ſervants, formed a ring, kept off the mob, and handed the goods and moveables from one to another till they ſecured them in a place of ſafety, ſo that a pennyworth was neither loſt nor damaged; a noble inſtance of neighbourly reſpect and kindneſs. Eight or nine horſes periſhed, aad ſome lives were loſt.

A box of writings that was in an iron cheſt belonging to Mrs. Buckade

Buckade (who was burnt out on this occaſion) though incloſed in ſand near a foot thick, was entirely conſumed, and a quantity of caſh in the ſame box was melted.

One Mrs. Holden, an aged gentlewoman, who lived at the end of Swallow ſtreet, being alarmed with the cry of fire, fell down, and expired directly. And the next day, as a number of perſons were gazing at the ruins, a party wall fell down, by which a man was killed, and ſeveral others dangerouſly bruiſed.

This accident was owing to Edward Winwood a coachman carrying a lighted candle into the ſtable, and (agreeably to Dean *Swift's Advice to ſervants*) ſticking it againſt the rack; the ſtraw being ſet in a flame in his abſence by the candle's falling.

This man being a few days after convicted of thus negligently and careleſly cauſing the ſaid fire, and refuſing, tho' very able, to pay the penalty of 100l. for the ſaid offence, was commited to the houſe of correction at Weſtminſter, to hard labour for 18 months.

A CAUTION *to ſervants in general, relative to fires happening in London, by their negligence and careleſsneſs.*

By the 6th of Q. Anne, Cap. 31. Sec. 3d. it is enacted, "That if any menial or other ſervants, through negligence or careleſsneſs ſhall fire, or cauſe to be fired, any dwelling houſe, or out-houſe, or houſes, ſuch ſervant or ſervants ſhall on conviction forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred pounds to the church-wardens of the pariſh where ſuch fire ſhall happen, to be diſtributed amongſt the ſufferers in ſuch proportions as to the ſaid church-wardens ſhall ſeem juſt; and in default of payment to be committed to ſome work-houſe, or houſe of correction, to hard labour, for the ſpace of 18 months."

Rome, May 28th. The reſident from the grand maſter of Malta has had an audience of the Pope, in which he produced ſome diſpatches concerning the warlike preparations making by the Turks, which leave no room to doubt but that their armament is deſtined againſt the iſland of Malta: upon which repreſentations the Pope has ordered all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions to be tranſported from the Eccleſiaſtic ſtate to that iſland. A negotiation for the loan of a ſum of money is likewiſe ſet on foot, upon the ſecurity of the eſtates and revenues of the knights of that order.

25th The great cauſe between the duke of Devonſhire (who ſued in the king's name) and the lead miners, concerning the duty upon the ore, was determined by a ſpecial jury in the King's-bench, after a tryal of 17 hours, in favour of the duke.

A grant has paſſed the great ſeal, granting to the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; a penſion of 3000l. per annum, payable out of his majeſty's treaſure at the exchequer, for his life, and the life of George Onſlow, Eſq; his ſon, and the ſurvivor of them.

The vice chancellor of Cambridge gives notice, that the ſubjects for Mr. Finch and Mr. Townſhend's prizes for this year are,---For the ſenior batchelors; *Utrum ſit præſtantius nova invenire, an inventis cultum addere et ornatum.* For the middle batchelors: *Utrum*

boni plus an mali reportent fere qui peregrinantur adoleſcentuli.

At Warwick aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved; at Eaſt-Grinſtead two; at Rocheſter two, one of them, a French priſoner, for murder; at Kingſton three, two of them were reprived; at Taunton two; at Stafford three, two of whom were reprieved; Coventry proved a maiden aſſize. Extract of a letter from capt. John Bell, of the Elizabeth of London, dated from Oporto.

"Since I have been here, a Dutchman fell into the river, and was taken up from the bottom about three quarters of an hour afterwards; he was carried on board the ſhip he belong'd to, and orders were actually given for ſewing him up in a hammoc, in order to bury him. The Britiſh vice conſul, Mr. Gabriel Hervey, who is a very humane gentleman, hearing of the affair, took a boat, went on board, laid the fellow by the fire-ſide, and kept rubbing him with common ſalt till life returned, and the man is now hearty and well. Mr. Hervey hath ſince told me, he has known a dog kept under water two hours, and recovered by being covered with ſalt; and his lady told me that ſhe had recovered a cat." See our ſecond volume for 1759, p. 420.

28th The court went into mourning for a fortnight for the late duke of Burgundy.

The collection, at church and at the annual feaſt of the Middleſex hoſpital, amounted to near 400l.

Eleven dwelling houſes, with barns, ſtables, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Kineton, in Warwickſhire.

Chatham, April 24. In a meadow adjoining to this town, which a month ago was covered with the moſt beautiful verdure, and afforded the proſpect of a crop of the fineſt graſs, there are thouſands of uncommon maggots or grubs, which have deſtroyed the graſs; and in ſome places the root alſo is wholly eaten up and gone: the ground is left entirely bare as a foot-path. Theſe maggots are found under the ſurface of the earth, are about an inch long, and like thoſe called bots, which ſometimes deſtroy bowling-green, &c. They are of the caterpillar kind; and it is imagined that in a few weeks they will be metamorphoſed, and be furniſhed with wings and fly away. Some little trenches, dug to carry off the water, are almoſt filled with theſe vermin. We don't hear of any ſuch appearance in other parts. Theſe inſects live in the worm ſtate two or three years according to the mildneſs of the weather, and the rooks are ſaid to be great devourers of them in that ſtate. The third or fourth year they become flies, when they may be eaſily deſtroyed by means, which in due time ſhall be communicated to our readers.

At the anniverſary ſermon and feaſt of the London hoſpital 1354l. 17s. was collected for that charity.

Marſhal Broglio having lately ſent notice to the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, of his having been a created a prince of the empire, his ſerene highneſs anſwered him by the following letter.

SIR,

"Titles, which do honour to thoſe on whom they are conferred, receive a new luſtre when borne by your highneſs. You are known to Germany, only as a hero; and its

hero

head has decorated you with the moſt valuable gift he could beſtow. What would not my countrymen do, if they durſt regard you as their defender? Your highneſs may be aſſured that I take a ſincere part in whatever perſonally concerns you; and that nothing would give me greater pleaſure, than, one day, after theſe troubles are paſt, to aſſure you, by word of mouth, of the high regard and eſteem with which I have the honour to be, ſir, your highneſs's moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſervant,

Charles of Brunſwick."

They write from Magdeburgh of the 14th inſt. that a fiſherman fiſhing for ſalmon in the river Elbe near that place, caught a ſea dog in his nets: it is ſurpriſing how that fiſh came there, being at ſuch a vaſt diſtance from the ſea, and how it could live in freſh water; but it is ſuppoſed the late great inundation brought it up.

On Eaſter Tueſday, the elector palatine declared to his court, that the electreſs, after being married 19 years, and then 40 years of age, entered that day into the 6th month of her pregnancy.

A letter dated at Fort Prince George in South Carolina, January 9, ſays, 'I have been ſeveral winters in the north of Scotland, and do not think I ever felt it colder than here at this time; the ſnow is in general three quarters of a yard deep, attended with very ſharp froſts.'

Many people of faſhion have lately viſited a tradeſman's family at Brentford in Middleſex, to ſee nine fine healthy children, all of whom were born in 28 months.

Died lately, Mrs. Jane Atkins, of York, aged 100.

One Klauk, a peaſant of the village of Treppendorff in the Upper Luſatia, aged 104; during his life he had no ſickneſs till he was about 100 years; he could ſee to the laſt without ſpectacles; his wife was 102 years old, when ſhe died, with whom he lived 52 years, and hath a ſon now living that has two children, who are grandfathers to two others.

In the dioceſe of Lucon in France, one James Benerteau, aged 104 years, two months, and five days, who never had any illneſs but that which laid him in his grave, and never was ſubject to the infirmities incident to old age. His father lived to be 107.

In the laſt Eaſter week, Mrs. Sarah Hooper, at Exeter, an old maiden, in her 105th year, whoſe father was buried in the ſame church with her 95 years ago. The ſame week, one Cox, a gardener in that city, who is in his 99th year, and has all his ſenſes perfect, went to the Guildhall, and voted for Mr. Tuckfield and Mr. Walter.

Iſaac Duberdo, of Clithero, in Lancaſhire, aged 108.

Patrick M'Ewan, of Fordie, in Perthſhire, aged 109.

Mrs. Gillam, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, aged 113.

M A Y.

2d. A large collection was made at the Foundling-Hoſpital for the benefit of that charity, after a ſermon preached on the occaſion by the reverend Mr. Sterne.

On the 3d ult. there ran aſhore at Candia, a little town in the kingdom of Valentia, part of old Spain, a ſea monſter, 24 ells round, and only ſeven long, from head to tail. It had two rows of teeth, and its body was covered with large black

black ſcales. It produced 1250 quintals of oil.

3d About one o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out at a biſcuit-baker's, on Wapping wall, between Pelican and king James's-ſtairs, Lower Shadwell, which conſumed about 30 houſes. One ſhip, which was repairing in the dock, took fire, but was ſoon extinguiſhed; and eight other ſhips were, with great difficulty, preſerved. Several perſons had their limbs fractured, and ſeveral it is feared periſhed in the flames. Eight barges and lighters were deſtroyed, and three ſunk, and the damage is computed at above 50,000l.

4th A little after two o'clock the people on the Royal-Exchange were much alarmed by the appearance of a cow (hard driven from Smithfield) at the ſouth gate, and (though the beaſt did not run in upon change,) great confuſion enſued; ſome loſing hats and wigs, and ſome their ſhoes, while others lay upon the ground in heaps, with their limbs bruiſed, &c. and during the alarm, a rumour of an earthquake prevailing, ſome threw themſelves on the ground expecting to be ſwallowed up. The cow, in the mean time, took down Sweeting's-Alley, and was knocked down and ſecured by a carman in Gracechurch-ſtreet. This accident probably gave occaſion to a motion made the next day in the court of common-council: "That many fatal accidents being frequently occaſioned by the driving of horned cattle through this city and liberties, in a careleſs or inhuman manner, it be earneſtly recommended to the right honourable the lord mayor and the reſt of the worthy magiſtrates, to exert their authority to ſuppreſs this growing evil, ſo contrary to the police of the metropolis, and the ſecurity of its inhabitants." Which was reſolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, 5th it was unanimouſly reſolved, "that the freedom of this city, in a gold box of the value of 100l. be preſented to the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in five ſucceſſive parliaments, as a grateful and laſting teſtimony of the reſpectful love and veneration which the citizens of London entertain for his perſon, and diſtinguiſhed virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he diſplayed, the unwearied and diſintereſted labours he beſtowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important office, during the courſe of three and thirty years; and for that exemplarly zeal, which, upon all proper occaſions, he exerted with ſo much dignity and ſucceſs, in ſupport of the rights, privileges, and conſtitutional independencies of the commons of Great Britain."

Was tried at Guildhall, be- 6th. fore lord Mansfield, chief juſtice, the cauſe ſo long depending between Samuel Blackden, of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, plaintiff, and capt. Gambier of his majeſty's ſhip Burford, defendant. The action was brought for damages the plaintiff ſuſtained in Nova-Scotia, by the defendant's taking him by violence from his freehold there, burning his houſe, and detaining the plaintiff unjuſtly on board the Burford 125 days; when after a hearing of three hours, a ſpecial

jury

jury of merchants gave the plaintiff 300l. damages and coſts of ſuit. This verdict muſt give great ſatisfaction to all his majeſty's ſubjects in America, and increaſe their eſteem and affection for their mother country, whoſe excellent laws will not ſuffer any injury to the ſubject in the moſt remote part of the Britiſh dominions, to paſs with impunity; and convince all men in power, that they are accountable at home for every arbitrary act, even in the moſt diſtant parts of his majeſty's dominions.]

James Grattan, Eſq; recorder, and Charles Lucas, M. D. were choſen members for the city of Dublin, after a poll of 13 days.

A cauſe is depending before the parliament of Paris, which deeply concerns the jeſuits. The point to be decided is, whether the whole order be bound to make good the obligations of any particular houſe, or whether each houſe is to be anſwerable for itſelf alone. The jeſuits, the defendants, demand that the houſes of the ſociety may be conſidered in the ſame light, as the regular abbeys and other rented monaſteries. What gave occaſion to this trial was, that father de la Valette, procurator-general of the profeſſed houſe at Paris for its poſſeſſions in French America, had purchaſed eſtates and effects in Martinico and elſewhere, for which he gave bills on the profeſſed houſe. The remittances he ſent from the Weſt Indies, either in ſilver or goods, being intercepted by the Engliſh, or loſt at ſea, the houſe at Paris refuſed to honour his bills, becauſe they had no effects in hand. This affair being brought before the judge-conſuls, they gave a decree for the plaintiffs. The defendants appealed to the parliament. One of the plaintiffs has produced letters from the general of the jeſuits, acknowledging the doubt to be juſt, and aſking him to have patience. If it be determined that theſe houſes are anſwerable for each other, their credit, and conſequently their gains, will be immenſe. On the other hand, if their houſes are adjudged not to be anſwerable for each other, the credit and trade of each ſingly will be greatly diminiſhed.

Mr. Gleditſch ſome time ſince read to the royal academy of ſciences at Berlin, a memoir, the ſubſtance of which may not be diſagreeable, as explaining a phænomenon which may have been often obſerved: it is that a dead mole being left on the ground, after a few days is no longer to be ſeen, and this ſooner or later, according to the ſeaſon and the nature of the ſoil.

Mr. Gleditſch, in the month of May, left in his garden a mole, on a moiſt ſoft, and black earth; two days after he found it a hand's breadth deep in the ground, and the day following this cavity was half filled up; examining further, under the corpſe he found four beetles, which he immediately conjectured to be the gravediggers; this was further confirmed about a week after, when, within the mole, he ſaw three or fourſcore whitiſh maggots, unqueſtionably the iſſue of the beetles, who had there provided them with plenty of ſuſtenance in their infantine ſtate. Further, by repeated experiences, this indefatigable naturaliſt has been frequently entertained with a large ſight of beetles from the ſame

parental

parental cauſe, inferring moles, frogs, birds, fiſhes, &c. and concludes with this pious obſervation. That animals, when become unfit for the uſes annexed to their life, immediately after their death acquire others; and thus, even in their deſtruction, concur to the univerſal deſign of the Creator, whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs is over all his works.

The reading the hiſtory and memoirs of the foreign academies of ſciences, muſt neceſſarily hinder the notion of our vaſt ſuperiority in ſcientific abilities and improvements, from degenerating into a contempt of foreigners, like the narrow queſtion of Nathanael, *Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?* On the other hand, as there may be foreigners, though probably very few, infected with the like national prejudices, we would refer them to our *Tranſactions* and other publications, as ſhining proofs that the poet did not flatter his country when he ſays, its natives are

In genius and ſubſtantial learning high
Her ſons of glory many.——

The following are ſome particulars relating to the death of ſir William Peere Williams, lately killed at Belleiſle. Being eager to reconnoitre the works of the citadel, he drew near the glacis, notwithſtanding the repeated warning of his ſervant, whom he ordered to attend him, and who was very ſenſible of their being within the reach of a muſket: But his advice being diſregarded, ſir William was ſhot by a centinel, and expired on the ſpot. His body being taken up by ſome men belonging to the garriſon, the French commandant judging it to be a perſon of diſtinction, ſent out a drummer to general Hodgſon, to requeſt him to ſend for the corpſe; which drummer was ſhot dead by an over-forward ſoldier in our army, who, for this breach of the laws of war, was ordered to be hanged; but the French commandant, judging it to be a miſtake, proceeding from ignorance and zeal to revenge the death of ſir William, ſent out another drummer with a polite interceſſory letter on behalf of the delinquent, who has been pardoned in conſequence, and the corpſe of ſir William was brought back to our camp. 'Tis ſaid ſir William had in his pocket notes to the amount of 250l. which were returned with the body.

Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the ſons of the clergy. 7th. The collection at the church, and after dinner, (including a benefaction of 200 l. by the hands of earl Talbot) amounted to 1078l. beſides 100l. given (as uſual) by Sampſon Gideon, eſq;

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when ſeven were capitally convicted; one for horſe ſtealing; one for ſtealing mercery goods out of his maſter's warehouſe; three for robbing on the highway, one for forgery, and one for ſodomy. Thirteen were ordered to be tranſported, two were branded, and eight were diſcharged for want of proſecution. Of thoſe capitally convicted, four were executed the 27th, the reſt have been pardoned; one was reprieved at the place of execution, and ſince pardoned on condition of ſerving his majeſty. 8th.

A book

A book entitled, *The liberties of France aſſerted againſt the arbitrary, power of excommunication*, was lately burnt by the common hangman at Paris. The author is M. Huerne de la Mothe. His brother advocates, who brought this diſgrace upon him, have alſo ſtruck his name out of the liſt of the members of their body. M. Huerne wrote this book on occaſion of an actreſs, being refuſed the rites of matrimony, as a perſon excommunicated by the canons.

The following is a tranſlation of the Turkiſh manifeſto againſt the Malteſe:

"From the mighty powerful grand ſultan Oſman, &c. &c. The grand Amurath, illuſtrious ſultan of the Turks, our predeceſſor, and well-beloved brother, of immortal memory, had conceived the deſign of wreſting the little rock of the knights of Malta from the Chriſtians, and to deſtroy their ſhips which cover and infeſt our ſeas, but death ſnatched him off and prevented his project from taking effect; to us he has left it in charge by his will to ſee his deſign put in execution. Perhaps we ſhould have deferred the enterprize, had we not been obliged to it by our juſt wrath againſt theſe knights and their abettors; the behaviour of whom, in regard to our ſhips, is but too ſhocking. Therefore, taking a quick and lawful reſolution, we ordain by this preſent ordonnance, that our ſubjects appear at Conſtantinople in the moon of March, with their galleys, and their other armed veſſels; and that all ſhips in our arſenals be ready at the ſame time, that we may embark our army, in order that it may imprint terror in the univerſe; that the whole chriſtian world may feel our juſt indignation; and that by our invincible power may be made the laſt maſſacre of the Chriſtians, &c. &c. &c."

The fleet of the Grand Signior might perhaps be able to exterminate the Malteſe, if they were abandoned to their own ſtrength; but it is likely they will be ſuccoured by Spain, who has 36 ſhips of war all equipped, which joined to thoſe of Naples, the galleys of the Pope, and thoſe of Genoa, &c. may be more that ſufficient to render all the deſigns of the Sultan abortive.

Admiralty-Office. Extract of a letter from vice admiral Saunders, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Gibraltar bay, April 6, 1761. 9th.

"I have the ſatisfaction to deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that his majeſty's ſhip Iſis fell in with the Oriflame, on the 1ſt inſtant, off Cape Tres Forcas, and, after a running fight of ſome hours, took her; and they are now both arrived in this bay. She had been 29 days from Toulon, and one from Oran. The particulars of her lading are not yet known, as her papers of that ſort are not yet found.

I am extremely ſorry to acquaint their lordſhips, that although the Iſis had only four men killed, capt. Wheeler is unfortunately one of that number, who, with two others (a midſhipman and quarter-maſter) were killed by one ſhot, very ſoon after the beginning of the action. The Iſis had nine wounded, two of them badly. The numbers killed and wounded in the Oriflame,

flame, are not yet aſcertained, but are ſuppoſed to be between forty and fifty.

They began to engage at ſix in the evening, and continued a running fight till half paſt ten; the Oriflame endeavoured to get to the northward of the Iſis, in order to get over to the Spaniſh ſhore, to prevent which, lieutenant Cunningham (commanding officer of the Iſis) found it neceſſary to run on board her, which he did, with no other damage to either ſhip, than the loſs of one of his own anchors, very ſoon after which ſhe ſtruck. She had forty guns mounted, 26 of them twelve pounders, and 14 eighteen pounders, and upwards of 370 men.

As lieutenant Cunningham, and all the officers and people, appear to have behaved extremely well in this action, I cannot omit recommending him earneſtly to their lordſhips favour; and, for the preſent, I have given him an order to command the Oriflame, till their lordſhip's pleaſure be known, whether ſhe ſhall be taken into his majeſtys ſervice. She ſails remarkably well; has lately had a thorough repair; is well found in all reſpects; and carries her ports extremely well, though now deep.

Paris, April 27. The publick cannot gueſs what may be the crime of the counſellor who drew up the memorial for Ambroſe Guy againſt the jeſuits: it is to be ſuppoſe that the judges of the Chatelet, by whom he has been tried, knew what they were about. His ſentence imported, that he ſhould be whipped, branded, and ſent to the galleys for three years. After this ſentence was read to him the 22d inſtant, he found means to cut his arteries, and the next day he was found expiring in his cell: upon which a proſecution was inſtantly commenced againſt the corpſe, and in the afternoon of the ſame day it was hung up by the heels, and then dragged through the ſtreets on a hurdle. [Probably it was not for drawing up a memorial, but forging an arret of the council of ſtate in favour of Ambroſe Guy's heirs, with which the jeſuits were regularly ſerved, but which the council ſoon after diſclaimed.

11th. The ſeveral diviſions of the Middleſex militia were muſtered in the Artillery ground, Tothill-fields, Lambs Conduit-fields and White-Conduit-fields, where they received their new cloathing, &c. and afterwards marched off in different parties for Hampſtead, Highgate, Hendon, and Finchley, to be quartered there till further orders.

12th. A fire broke out at Waltham-croſs, which in a ſhort time, reduced the whole building to aſhes; and another at Hungerford, Berkſhire, by which ſeveral houſes were conſumed.

By the laſt advices from Malta, they were very buſy in fortifying the places that are moſt acceſſible, cleanſing the ciſterns, changing the water in them, airing certain proviſions in the magazines, inſpecting the arms in the arſenals, and making new muſkets, &c. On numbering the people in the iſland, they have found fifteen thouſand men fit for military ſervice. They write from Rome that the Pope is going to make an augmentation in his troops, and has ordered his galleys to keep conſtantly cruiſing on

on the coaſts of the eccleſiaſtick ſtate.

There has lately been publiſhed at Wittemberg, a ſecond edition of a very curious piece, intitled, *De Polyphago et Allatriophago Wittebergenſi Diſſertatio, præſide D. G. R. Boehmer. reſp. C. G. Trenzel.* This is an account of one of the moſt prodigious eaters ever heard of: This man, at pleaſure, for he did it only to get money, would eat up a whole ſheep, or pig, and ſometimes a buſhel or two of cherries, ſtones and all; and even things of a deſtructive quality, and which other men would on no conſideration attempt, did not affright-en him, breaking with his teeth, maſticating and ſwallowing earthen and glaſs veſſels, and flints. He has been ſeen to ingurgitate a bagpipe with all its appurtenances, living creatures, birds, mice, and caterpillars by handfuls. And, what ſeems beyond all belief, a tin ſtandiſh being offered him by way of defiance, he made no bones of it, but devoured it, together with the pens, penknife, ink, and ſand. This laſt fact, indeed, is ſo ſtrange, that though there it paſſes for certain, though the celebrated author of this diſſertation makes no queſtion of it, and ſeven credible witneſſes made oath of it before the worſhipful ſenate, it is apprehended, many will reject it as an impoſture. This enormous eater, however, was uncommonly ſtrong and robuſt, and continued his atchievements, which turned to good account, to the age of ſixty years; when, betaking himſelf to a regular life, he reached his 79th year. On opening his body, the author diſcovered many extraordinary particulars, of which he gives a very circumſtantial account, together with the hiſtory of ſeveral other exceſſive eaters; and concludes with an enquiry into the cauſes of ſuch a ſtrange faculty.

Six hundred priſoners ſet out from the King's-bench, 13th. the new goal, and marſhalſea for Ryegate, to take at the ſeſſions there, the benefit of the late inſolvent act.

To the Printer.

" S I R,

The machine (ſee page 98.) lately mentioned in the publick papers, being painted in ſuch glaring colours, obliged me to think the picture (no other than what the witty apes of theſe times call humbugging) drawn by ſome finiſh'd Boniface of Richmond, by way of invitation to the curious Londoners, that he might have the opportunity of ſhewing them the excellence of his wines, &c. But having buſineſs at Richmond yeſterday, I found myſelf moſt agreeably deceived in my conjectures. That there is a machine there for the capture of fiſh, is moſt certain, your deſcription of which, I aſſure you, is far ſhort of its excellency. I ſaw it work, and in my opinion, there never was an invention ſo ſimple in itſelf, and ſo ſerviceable to mankind in general, and to this nation in particular. To me 'tis plain, if this invention is properly encouraged, Great Britain cannot fail of rivalling all Europe, in the cod and ling trade.—I ſhould not have troubled you with this, had I not thought it the duty of every individual in Great Britain, to expoſe his thoughts in all things that may tend to the honour and intereſt of the nation.

Thames-ſtreet, I am, Sir, &c.
May 15. John Dervill."

Extract

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, April 25.

"On the 19th of this month, the wind being at S. W. between eleven and twelve at noon, there fell here a ſhower of yellow powder, reſembling the flour of brimſtone, but of a little deeper colour, which ſoon lay a quarter of an inch deep in many parts of the city. The inhabitants having never ſeen the like, were greatly alarmed; their minds were poſſeſſed with a thouſand frightful ideas. Pure ſulphur could proceed from nothing but ſome dreadful volcano; they expected torrents of fire to follow the eruption, and every minute to ſee the earth open and ſwallow us all. In a word, the final diſſolution was thought to be at hand. While the multitude were fooliſhly terrified with their own chimeras, our phyſicians and ſome other ſenſible citizens coolly collected this powder, examined it with attention, viewed it through a microſcope, and ſoon diſcovered the ſimplicity of the phænomenon. It was nothing more than the duſt or powder of the ſtamina of the flowers of pines, which abound in the lands ſituate on the ſouth of Bourdeaux. A ſtrong S.W. wind having, doubtleſs, blown off great quantities of this duſt, brought it hither and ſpread it over the city. Some more fell the 21ſt. and the wind continuing to blow very hard, it has been again examined by a microſcope, and appears, like the firſt, to come from the ſtamina of the pine flower. All therefore, ſurprizing in this, is, that the like thing ſhould not be remembered to have been ſeen in Bourdeaux, ſince the ſame apparent cauſes have ſubſiſted a long time."

Some letters from the Hague mention, that the famous Poliſh counteſs and her dwarfs, are now the only ſubjects of the converſation and diverſion of the nobility and gentry in Holland, for their witty expreſſions. The princeſs Naſſau Weilbourg, having one of thoſe dwarfs upon her lap, ſaid, "Are not you very ſorry you are not taller." "No, (replied he) if I was, I ſhould not have the honour to ſit upon your ladyſhip's knee." 15th.

[See an account of theſe ſurprizing children in our laſt volume, under the head of Natural Hiſtory, page 78.]

About two o'clock the caiſſoon for the firſt pier of Black-friars bridge was launched with great dexterity, and no damage done either to it, or the ſcaffold, which ſupported it; but the populace were diſappointed of ſeeing it float from the fixed part of the ſtage, by the tide not flowing ſo high as it generally does about the full of the moon, on account of a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, which occaſioned ſome perſons to ſuppoſe there was a failure in the execution of the deſign. 19th.

Mr. Godfrey's experiment for extinguiſhing fire, was tried in the houſe erected for that purpoſe, by the ſociety of arts, &c. in Marybone-fields. The duke of York, prince William, and prince Henry, ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, and a numerous crowd were preſent. One hundred and forty of the foot-guards attended on this occaſion.

[See an account of this experiment, &c. in our article of Projects for this year, page 146.]

Fifty-four French priſoners eſcaped from Wincheſter caſtle. Near eighty

eighty more were taken out of the common ſewer.

The gardeners round Lambeth are peſtered with vermin called flying moles; their fore feet are like the wings of a cock-chaffer. No vermin can do greater damage than they in a garden; they cover themſelves at the root of the vegetable, and eat it off, particularly the cucumbent plants. Several perſons are now employed in deſtroying them.

Paris, May 9. The great cauſe between M. Lioncy, of Lyons, and the jeſuits, who refuſed to honour the bills drawn on them in the Weſt-Indies, by M. de la Valette, to the amount of 1,500,000 livres, was decided yeſterday in favour of the plaintiff, who obtained 50,000 livres as an indemnification for his bankruptcy, occaſioned by the jeſuits refuſing to pay. The court being informed that many others had demands of the ſame nature, and waited only for the deciſion of this cauſe, to bring their actions, declared that all the houſes of the ſociety in France, except the colleges, ſhall be reſponſible, with the general of the order reſiding at Rome, for each other. The jeſuits are ordered to pay M. Lioncy's money immediately, and to pay all M. de la Valette's other bills within a year and a day. Laſtly, the ſociety and all its members are prohibited to trade any more. This is a mortifying affair to the ſociety.

20th. At a meeting of the ſociety of arts, their approbation and thanks were ordered to Mr. Godfrey for his experiment of yeſterday.

A gratuity of twenty guineas was offered by the ſame ſociety to the perſon, who, within the month of June enſuing, ſhall produce the beſt drawing and likeneſs of his preſent majeſty in profile, from which a die of a guinea may be executed with the greateſt propriety.

The method lately taken by the right hon. the lord-mayor, at the adjournment of the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace at Guild-hall, when a great number of poor priſoners were diſcharged from Ludgate, the two Compters, and the Fleet, was the moſt humane, conciſe, and judicious imaginable; no perſon was returned back for frivolous objections, or for bare oppoſition, as has formerly been the cuſtom; it being obſerved that it was the buſineſs of the court to clear the priſoners, agreeable to the tenor of the act, as any one who in the leaſt falſified his oath, lay open to the penalties of the law, which it was incumbent on the creditor to prove afterwards.

Sunday night laſt the ſervant of a green-grocer in Piccadilly, after the family were gone to bed, robbed the houſe of all the linen that was looked out to be waſhed the next morning, and other wearing apparel; after which ſhe ſet the houſe on fire in three ſeveral parts of the kitchen, by putting lighted ſmall-coal againſt the wainſcot; and then made off. Some of the family being awakened by the ſmoke, happily extinguiſhed it, before it had communicated itſelf beyond the wainſcot and furniture of the room.

Two cabins at Stillorgan, near Dublin, were lately conſumed by fire, and a woman, a girl, a boy, an infant, and two horſes, periſhed in the flames.

We hear by letters from Rome, that digging lately in the vineyard

of St. Ceſarea, on the Appian way, near the Latin gate, they found, in two ſubterranean apartments, four ſepulchres of Greek marble, with two ſuperb vaſes of marble of a very hard kind, uſed in baths; having a beautiful head of a lion on each ſide, and the head of another fierce animal in the centre, near the bottom. Theſe vaſes are ſaid to be ten palms in length, and four high; and the property of the jeſuits of the Clementine college.

To raiſe the 150,000 crowns which the grand maſter of Malta requeſts of the holy ſee, a new mount of piety has been erected at Rome, under the title of St. Paul, of the Religion of Malta, the actions whereof are ſaid to be nearly full.

The receivers of the order of Malta have borrowed a conſiderable ſum of the bank of Venice, the reimburſement of which is aſſigned upon all the commanderies.

The Turkiſh armament has ſo much alarmed the Genoeſe, that they have concluded to ſend the ſame ſuccours to the Malteſe, that they did in the year 1717; and all their gallies are to join thoſe of the two Sicilies and Malta.

21ſt. Four hundred pounds eighteen ſhillings was collected at the ſermon and feaſt of the city of London lying-in-hoſpital.

About half an hour after nine in the evening, the warehouſe and work-ſhop belonging to Mr. Pym's paper-mill at Bramſhot in Hampſhire, were wilfully ſet on fire by one of his apprentices. There being a great quantity of pitched rope and rags in the warehouſes, they were burnt to the ground in a few minutes; and the mill was with great difficulty ſaved. The damage is computed at 600l. The boy has confeſſed the fact, and is committed to Wincheſter goal, in order to be tried at the next aſſizes.

Died the truly ingenious Thomas Simpſon, F. R. S. 22d. maſter of the royal academy at Woolwich.

A curious botaniſt at Fulham, has imported from America, a moſt wonderful production of the vegetable creation, viz. a kind of melon, which weighs fifty pounds, is four feet round, and thirty-two inches long; the body is fluted like a pillar of wood or ſtone, and between the flute is a regular number of prickles, as ſharp as thorns, and in ſhape reſembling ſpur-rowels; theſe prickles are about an inch long each, and at the extremity of the head are four round excreſcences of ſolid ſubſtance, in the form of monks caps, and overgrown with a reddiſh briſtly ſubſtance as hard as a bruſh. This production is greatly admired by the virtuoſi.

Hans Stanley, Eſq; his majeſty's miniſter to the court 24th. of France, ſet out to embark for Calais.

Thurſday ſevennight the rev. Mr. William Cullis, at Briſtol, ſtooping down, in order to pick up a paper he had dropped, inſtantly expired. —— What is ſomewhat remarkable, his brother died in the ſame manner ſome time ſince.

Capt. Edward Power (late of the ſhip Dublin) of the Tuſcany of Briſtol, bound for Newfoundland, arrived at Belfaſt, brought advice that on May 1, in an engagement with the Duke de Biron privateer of Dunkirk, the Tuſcany blew up and ſunk in a few minutes; and out of 211 perſons, including paſſengers, on

only the captain and four or five were ſaved; among whom was a young infant, that was blown into the privateer, and found on her deck after the exploſion, without having received the leaſt injury.

26th. The new knights companions of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, were inſtalled in Henry the VIIth's chapel, viz. The right hon. lord Carysfort; the right hon. lord Blakeney; the hon. lieut. gen. Sir Joſeph Yorke; Sir James Gray, bart. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart. Sir John Gibbons, bart. Admiral Sir George Pococke; major general Sir Jeffery Amherſt; major gen. Sir John Griffin Griffin; Sir Francis Blake Delaval; Sir Charles Frederick; Sir George Warren; Admiral Sir Charles Saunders.

After the proceſſion, the following oath was adminiſtered by the dean, Bath holding the book. "You ſhall honour God above all things; you ſhall be ſtedfaſt in the faith of Chriſt; you ſhall love the king your ſovereign lord, and him and his right defend to your power; you ſhall defend maidens, widows, and orphans in their rights, and ſhall ſuffer no extortion, as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this order unto you, as it ever was to any of your progenitors, or others."

Divine ſervice being ended, the dean gave the following admonition: "I exhort and admoniſh you to uſe your ſword to the glory of God, the defence of the goſpel, the maintenance of your ſovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and juſtice, to the utmoſt of your power."

On their return, the king's maſter cook, having a linen apron on, and a chopping knife in his hand, repeated to each new created knight the following admonition: "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which, if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I ſhall be compelled by my office to hack off your ſpurs from your heels."

In conſequence of a writ of mandamus, from the court of King's-bench, Dublin, for reſtoring Dr. Charles Lucas, lately elected one of the members for that city, to the liberties and franchiſes of the city of Dublin, when the doctor was reſtored accordingly.

The houſe of lord Anneſley, at Caſtle Villain, in Ireland, was burnt to the ground, and great quantities of houſhold furniture, &c. conſumed. 29th.

According to the laſt accounts, received by the laſt Flanders mail, the king of Pruſſia is likely to be involved in a quarrel with the canton of Berne, on account of his interpoſing as ſovereign in ſome religious diſputes, relative to the puniſhments of the dead, which had been carried on with great vehemence in the province of Neufchattel; which this laſt canton reſenting, they have implored the protection of that of Berne.

The academy of inſcriptions at Paris has lately loſt a valuable member, or rather prodigy, in Abbè Fenel; when only in his 14th year he undertook a treatiſe of geography; at ſeventeen he exerciſed his pen on divination, hermetic philoſophy, and the conſtruction of the univerſe; at twenty he immerſed himſelf in the depths of metaphyſics; thence proceeded to morality, the law of nature and nations, polity, and all the

branches of philoſophy; he aſcended the heights of ſublimer geometry; penetrated into algebra; applied calculations to optical, aſtronomical, and phyſical problems, and extended his knowledge thro' all the ſciences, divinity, phyſic, the Oriental languages, and univerſal hiſtory, ſacred and prophane not excepted.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, April 12.

"Of 4335 burials in this capital during the year 1759, 1079 were the effects of the ſmall-pox; that is to ſay, within the compaſs of only one year, this diſtemper, which to ſome authors ſeems ſo mild and clement, has laid in their graves the hundredth part of the inhabitants of this city. How may they congratulate themſelves, who, by inoculating their children, have prevented thoſe afflictive caſes, which are ſo bitterly lamented by thoſe unfortunate parents who are ſwayed by old prejudice. Of 200 inoculated, not ſo much as one died."

"Biſhop Pontoppidan, ſo well known for his hiſtory of Norway, has nearly finiſhed a large work on the antiquities of this capital; which will be found much more curious than foreigners imagine, and in regard to them, he has writ it in Latin."

Boſton, March 30. From Wrentham we are informed, that there hath been lately made in that town, a Dutch machine, for winnowing grain, viz. wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, clover-ſeed, &c.—It was made by the direction of a gentleman in the Jerſies:—From thence we are aſſured, that two boys can winnow 100 buſhels of wheat in one day, and do it in the beſt manner. It makes all the wind it wants; and lays the grain, the chaff, and the cobs, in three different heaps.—That it has been tried at Wrentham with the beforementioned ſorts of grain; and anſwers the utmoſt expectation.—That two boys, about 15 or 16 years of age, winnowed 21 buſhels of rye, in 50 minutes, in the beſt manner; which a gentleman, with his watch, who was preſent, can atteſt to; and ſince which, it winnowed 50 buſhels in one hour and a half, done as well as the other.—It is eſteemed a uſeful inſtrument for a farmer; and being not very cumberſome to move from place to place, might ſerve a large neighbourhood.—The director of this inſtrument expreſſes himſelf thus; "I ſhould be glad if the moſt uſeful arts, and beſt methods in huſbandry were more generally known; it would afford the huſbandman renewed cauſe of praiſe and thankfulneſs to that God who doth inſtruct him with direction."—We are further informed, that on Monday laſt it winnowed 40 buſhels in one hour, as can be atteſted by many witneſſes.

Peterſburgh, April 10. On the 30th paſt arrived here with a retinue of 76 perſons, the reigning prince of Georgia, father of the prince Heraclius who has rendered himſelf famous in the civil wars of Perſia. He comes, after the example of his predeceſſors, to pay his compliments to the Czarina, and was received with all the honours due to his high rank.

He had not been here above five or ſix days, when he received letters from prince Heraclius, adviſing that the diſturbances in Perſia are greater than ever; each chan or lord uſurping

uſurping the ſovereignty of his particular diſtrict; and theſe uſurpers make war upon one another in ſupport of their uſurpations; whilſt the great lords fight with the utmoſt animoſity for the crown itſelf.

Florence, April 14. The knights of Malta, reſiding in the empreſs-queen's dominions, are forbid by her majeſty to go to the aſſiſtance of their iſland, for fear of diſobliging the Turks. According to the moſt common eſtimate, it conſiſts of 20 ſhips of the line, ſix galleys, many ſmaller veſſels, and ſome corſairs that were ordered to join it.

We learn from Holland, that a little while ago, the Narden waggon was ſtopt by the French, who took out of it a large ſum of money, and other effects. The Dutch ambaſſador at Paris preſented a memorial demanding reſtitution. The French miniſter at the Hague hath ſince repreſented to the ſtates general, "That the king his maſter was ſurprized, that they ſhould claim money which could be undeniably proved to be deſigned for the allied army; that it had indeed been ſeized, on the territory of the republic; and therefore when their high mightineſſes ſhould give his majeſty ſatisfaction for the outrages and damages ſuffered by his ſubjects from the Engliſh on Dutch territory, particularly in the affair of the Felicité frigate, his majeſty would give them juſt ſatisfaction, being deſirous, that their high mightineſſes ſhould enjoy the benefits of their neutrality in its full extent; and that in the mean time he would reſtore all the merchandizes belonging to the ſubjects of the republic, which were taken out of the waggon."

30th. A ſet of fine cream coloured horſes, and ſeveral other coach and ſaddle horſes from Hanover, were landed at Tower-wharf for his majeſty's ſervice.

Boſton, March 16. Laſt Thurſday morning about half an hour after two, the people of this town were awakened with an earthquake, which laſted about twenty ſeconds, but without doing any damage to our houſes.—It was divided into two ſhakes, with a ſhort pauſe between; and the laſt was the greateſt.—The weather was moderate for the ſeaſon, like that of the preceding days, and a perfect calm reſted upon both land and water. The ſtars over head ſhone clear; but the horizon all around was covered with a whitiſh fog, which appeared as if there had been a light behind it.

We alſo learn by ſome fiſhermen that were upon the water coming in at that time, that the courſe of this earthquake was nearly from the S.W. to the N.E. and that they perceived the noiſe, as of a diſtant riſing wind, ſome conſiderable time before the ſhaking came on.

The colony of Connecticut has provided for raiſing and equipping 2300 effective men; Rhode Iſland 665 men; Maſſachuſets Bay 3000, and New York 1787 men, for the enſuing campaign in America.

Augſburgh, where the congreſs is to be held, is a very large and elegant city of Suabia, (a circle in Germany, ſubject to ſeveral princes and ſtates) ſituated on the river Lech and Wardour, 36 miles eaſt of Ulm, and 65 ſouth weſt of Ratiſbon, 220 weſt from Vienna, and 33 north weſt from Munich. It is an imperial city or ſovereign ſtate, being governed by the town council, and the repreſentatives of the burghers; in the firſt, the execu-

tive power is lodged, and in both the legiſlative authority; there is a large territory about Augſburgh, ſubject to this city. Half of the burghers are proteſtants, and the other half papiſts, who have an equal ſhare in government, and the choice of their repreſentatives. Here it was the Lutherans preſented their confeſſion of faith to the emperor Charles V. at the diet of the empire, in the year 1550, from hence called the Augſburgh confeſſion, which occaſioned a civil war between the proteſtants and papiſts, that laſted upwards of twenty years. The biſhop is one of the eccleſiaſcal princes of the empire, by virtue of the territories annexed to his biſhoprick, but has no ſhare in the civil government of the city. The inhabitants, in expectation of a vaſt concourſe of illuſtrious ſtrangers, demand exceſſive prices for their houſes. They inſiſt on from 15 to 18 thouſand florins per ann. for indifferent houſes, and if they are to be accommodated with ſtables, &c. they muſt pay 3000 more.

31ſt. An aſs went 100 miles in 21 hours at New-market. The bett was 100l. to 10l. he did not perform it in 24 hours, and the owner won 40l. to 20l.

Arrived in town M. Buſſy, the French miniſter. He was detained near a week at Calais, by contrary winds. Mr. Stanley and he met there, and had a conference of ſome hours.

Died lately Peter Champagne, of Mayac, in Perigord, France, aged 100.

William Bruguier, a French refugee, at Berlin aged 103.

Joſeph Standley, of Aſton, near Birmingham, in the 106th year of his age: at a hundred he had all his ſenſes perfect, and in appearance ſeemed to be but 70; he would, with chearfulneſs, relate what happened remarkable in his youth, with clearneſs and perſpicuity; in his decline, he was pleaſant in converſation, and in rapartee jocoſe and agreeable. Being lately told by a young lady, how handſome he looked (which was the caſe, conſidering he was 103) he replied, "I thank you for the compliment, madam, but what would you have ſaid if you had ſeen me 100 years ago?" He ſtill continued his pleaſantry, for he told them as they were taking him from his bed, "They were carrying him to Rumford to have his backſide new-bottomed." His illneſs was a fever, in which he laid about fourteen days.

JUNE.

1ſt. Was decided a remarkable wager of 1000 guineas, between Mr. Shaftoe and Mr. Meynell, that a man rode 29 hundred miles, 29 days ſucceſſively, which was performed, without much difficulty, by Mr. Woodcock.

M. Buſſy waited on Mr. ſecretary Pitt, the earl of Bute, and the duke of Newcaſtle, and afterwards went to court.

Began paying at the pay-office the ſum of 20,000l. granted to the crews of his majeſty's ſhips Naſſau, Harwich, Rye, and Swan ſloop, as alſo the marines who were on board at the conqueſt of Senegal, May 1, 1758; which ſum has been raiſed from the effects taken at that place.

2d. At one o'clock in the morning, it being high water, and the wind at north, the caſſoon, belonging to the intended bridge at Black-

Blackfriars, floated with the greatest eaſe; and was immediately conveyed to its proper moorings within the piles drove for that purpoſe.

3d. Was tried at guildhall, before lord Mansfield, by a ſpecial jury of merchants, a remarkable cauſe between a merchant and a wharfinger: the matter in diſpute was, whether the wharfingers are accountable for the thefts committed on board their lighters; and after a long hearing, it was unanimouſly determined by the jury, without going out of court, in favour of the latter; and that no goods are under the charge of the wharfinger, but remain under the care of the ſhip's agent, until paſſed the king's beam.

Omar Effendi, lately arrived ambaſſador from Algiers, had his firſt audience of his majeſty, to deliver his credentials: the ambaſſador brought over, as preſents to his majeſty, &c. 24 fine horſes, a lion, two tygers, and ſome curious ſheep. The ambaſſador was very deſirous of having the lion and tygers he brought over as a preſent, led before him, which could not be granted; however, the fine horſes and curious ſheep he intended for his majeſty, were admitted into the cavalcade, but could not (as he expected) be drove into the apartments for the king to ſee them; at which his excellency ſeemed ſomewhat diſguſted, 'till he was aſſured by the lords in waiting, that it was contrary to the cuſtom of this country. His majeſty viewed them in the royal garden, from the windows of the palace. The ambaſſador being admitted into the royal preſence, the king told him he was ſorry that his excellency had ſuch a bad day for his publick entry. *No, ſire,* ſays the ambaſſador, *it is not a bad day, it is a very fine, it is a glorious day for me, when I have the honour to behold ſo great a monarch as your majeſty.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 22.

"In 1672 and 1686, Caſſini, with a teleſcope of 34 feet, thought he perceived a ſatellite which revolved round Venus: but no aſtronomer hath ſeen it ſince, till the 3d of this month, the 4th and the 7th, when it was diſcovered by M. Montagne. M. Baudouin, a member of the grand council, who put Montagne in the way of obſerving it, read, in the royal academy of ſciences, on the 20th, a memoir, in which he determines the revolutions and diſtances of the ſatellite; and deduces all the conſequences that may reſult from this theory. It follows from his calculations, that this ſatellite is about a fourth of the diameter of Venus, and is diſtant from it about ſixty ſemi-diameters of that planet. It performs its revolution in nine days ſeven hours. Its aſcending node is in the 22d degree of Virgo. Its greateſt digreſſion to the north, was on the 7th at nine at night. M. Baudouin hopes to ſee this ſatellite paſs over the ſun ſome hours after Venus, ſuppoſing M. Montagne's obſervations to be perfectly exact." [This ſatellite was alſo ſeen by Mr. Short, F. R. S. in 1740, an account of which is in the philoſophical tranſactions of that year.

4th. Being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth, when he entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated with the utmoſt demon-

demonſtrations of joy. There never was a more brilliant court on any occaſion. Moſt of the ladies cloaths were gold and ſilver brocade. The guns in the park and at the Tower were diſcharged, and in the evening ſeveral curious fireworks were played off on Tower-hill, St. James's-ſquare, Leiceſter-fields, Kew, and Richmond, with illuminations in the houſes, and a grand ball at St. James's.

At the duke of Newcaſtle's entertainment was a curious deſert, repreſenting the citadel of Palais, and his majeſty's forces now beſieging the ſame.

The hay-makers being diſtreſſed by the rainy weather, near 30 l. was collected for them, at two ſeveral times, by the merchants, &c. on the royal-exchange.

While ſome young gentlemen were drinking lately at a tavern in Whitechapel, one of them who happened to be conſiderably in debt, was informed of two bailiffs loitering about the door; on which they held a council, and came to a reſolution to ſend for two men, who lived juſt by, who were ordered to nail the two bailiffs by their cloaths to the poſt which they leaned againſt. This being effected unperceived, they gave the men a crown for their trouble, and paying their reckoning went out; when the bailiffs going to do their duty, and attempting to move from their ſtation in a hurry, each of them got a moſt violent fall on the ſtones, and before they could diſengage themſelves, the young gentlemen made off. The mob who were gathered about the bailiffs were highly diverted with the affair.

5th. At a court of common-council, it was unanimouſly reſolved to preſent the freedom of this city in a gold box of 150 guineas value to his royal highneſs the duke of York, one of the rear admirals of the blue ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet. Reſolved alſo, that 2000 l. the money lately received for the city remembrancer's place, ſhould be returned, and that the place ſhould be a gift to be diſpoſed of by the common council, for the future.

A gentleman, who travelled laſt year thro' France, obſerved that in all the provinces where the chief buſineſs of the inhabitants was huſbandry and agriculture, the people in general were taller, ſtronger, leſs volatile, and more populous, than thoſe who cultivated vineyards; though no ſenſible difference could be found in the climate. This remark, ſupported by a detail of natural reaſons, was communicated to a member of the ſociety of agriculture in France, who hath laid it before the miniſtry.

6th. This morning the long expected tranſit of Venus was obſerved by many curious gentlemen, with ſuitable apparatuſes, and by comparing notes, it appears, that it differed very little from doctor Halley's computation; which ſhews the great perfection to which aſtronomical obſervations have arrived, and from thence what greater uſefulneſs may be expected; ſince it appears from the obſervations, that at two places, viz. one at the eaſt, the other at the weſt of London, the time of the abſolute emerſion was at one of them thirty-five minutes three ſeconds after eight, and the other thirty-five minutes ſeven ſeconds after eight. And the accounts

from

from different parts of England and Holland too, give the greateſt ſatisfaction with reſpect to the ſaid phænomenon; and to eſtabliſh the truth, that there is a ſatellite like our moon, which performs a courſe in twelve days about her.

This week was preſented to ſir Edward Hawke, by the hands of lord Farnham, the freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box, as a mark of their gratitude to that gallant officer for his great ſervices, particularly for his victory over M. Conflans, on Nov. 20, 1759.

9th. The following threatening letter, directed to Mr. George Catter, being found near Haverhill in Suffolk, his majeſty's pardon, and a reward of 20l. are offered for the diſcovery of the accomplices therein, except the perſon who wrote the ſame.

" Mr. Catter. Bumſted

" On the Recept of this goo and Tell Hemſted Pickett and Milleway and all the Reſtt of your Heaverill Gang of the Bandity that ſo Vilinouſly oppoſe the Gorſpell being Preached that if we meet with any more affronts or abuſe when we Come again as we Intend to Doo on the 17th Inſtant we are Reſolved to Reveng itt on your Parſſons or Houſes for as wee have liſted under the Baner of Chriſt our Captain we are on and al; deturmin'd to ſtand by on another our Number is Larg and our Caus good therefor we ſett all your Mallis att Deſians Dont ſay You had no Notis or worning for Wee are ſo prepar'd that we fear you not thefor tak Care what you doo I am order'd by my Brethren in the Lord to Sighne for the Reſt your Friendly Moneter five Hundred of the Goſpel Legion."

Liſbon, May 5. A few days ago a prieſt, whoſe brain was touched, but otherwiſe a good ſort of a man, inſiſting that he felt the ſhock of an earthquake between twelve and one in the morning of the 22d paſt, a ſoldier, who was then on duty, gave him the lye. Upon this the prieſt called the ſoldier infidel, heretic, and one who feared neither God nor man, which the ſoldier reſenting, he laid ſome heavy blows with the but end of his muſket on the prieſt's back, and would probably have finiſhed him, had not ſome by-ſtandards interpoſed. The affair being carried before a magiſtrate, the eccleſiaſtic was ordered to be confined in a madhouſe for ſix months, and the ſoldier to be exempted from night duty during the ſame ſpace of time.

A conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake was felt this day 9th. at Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and other places thirteen miles round, about five minutes before twelve.

At Lower Areley, in Worceſterſhire, is now living a woman 99 years of age, who can read ſmall print without ſpectacles, and is of great vivacity and comelineſs for a perſon of ſuch an advanced age.

A letter from Madrid has the following paſſage. " All livery ſervants, as well thoſe of illuſtrious blood as of low extraction, except ſuch as belong to the king, are forbid to wear ſwords." [There are nobles of Galicia, Aſturias, and Biſcaye, amongſt the valets of Spain; and, notwithſtanding their humble ſtate, they retain a great part of the prerogatives of their birth.]

Came on at the King's 13th. bench, Weſtminſter, a cauſe wherein one Mr. Butler was plaintiff,

tiff, and one Bell defendant, on an action for the defendant's dog being looſe, and biting the plaintiff's hand, ſo that he loſt the uſe of three of his fingers. The jury brought in a verdict of 200l. and adviſed the defendant to hang his dog, for fear of farther miſchief.

Glouceſter, June 6. Yeſterday a man, who was waſhing ſheep in a pool at Tibberton, in this county, let one of the ſheep get from him, and, endeavouring to catch it, fell into a hole very deep in the mud and water, and was ſuffocated; one of his companions, who ſtood on the bank, immediately jumped in to aſſiſt him, and met with the ſame fate; and a third, who was with them, in endeavouring to help them, fell in alſo, and was drowned.

A letter from Stockholm gives the moſt melancholy account of the diſtemper amongſt the cattle, with which the province of Finland has for ſome years been afflicted; it now affects even the men who attend the ſick cattle, or who flay the dead: a ſtout young fellow after flaying a cow dead of the diſtemper, at night laid himſelf down on the ſkin, wrapped it about him, but the next morning was found quite ſtiff and dead. "The moſt ingenious Mr. Hartman, continues the letter, has advanced, that the ſymptoms of this diſtemper in the human ſpecies, perfectly correſpond with thoſe of the Engliſh ſweating: we ſometimes burn the liver, milt, and lungs of the dead beaſts, and adminiſter the powder of them to the ſick beaſts, on account of the volatile ſalts in theſe aſhes: I hear that now they are beginning to burn whole carcaſes for the ſame uſe; and likewiſe to prevent the air from being infected by ſuch a number of putrified carcaſes, the cow-houſes alſo are fumigated with ſulphur, gunpowder, and vinegar."

Letters from Smyrna, dated the 6th ult. ſay, "The report of the Turkiſh armament being deſtined againſt the pretended uſurper of Egypt, is here looked upon as an idle ſtory. It is true that Ibraham Kiaja extends his ſway of government beyond the uſual limits: but it is far from being to the diſadvantage of the Ottoman Porte, as, by his diſintereſted and ſpirited exertions, he keeps the haughty and oppreſſive pachas within due bounds. It is computed the revenues of Egypt amount to 100,000 purſes per day; of which enormous ſum, hardly one tenth part enters into the exchequer of the Grand Signior, on account of the avarice of the pachas, and other frauds; and as the revenues have conſiderably increaſed of late, Ibrahim Kiaja will be ſupported as a moſt uſeful vaſſal to the Porte, by the ſtrongeſt political cement, which is common intereſt. As nothing is ſettled in Perſia, there is no hope at preſent of reviving the ſtagnated commerce."

Sir Thomas Harriſon reported to the common council of London, the anſwer that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onſlow gave him in writing, when he attended him with the freedom of this city, in purſuance of an order of this court: which was as follows: 15th.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN,

"I receive, with the trueſt ſenſe of gratitude, this great mark of reſpect the city of London is pleaſed to ſhew towards me in their gift of the freedom, and which I can only impute to the high regard the citizens of London bear to the houſe of commons, and as a teſtimony for their

their eſteem for thoſe who faithfully perform their duty to the public there.

"The expreſſions of good will and kindneſs to me, which are uſed in conferring this honour upon me, however little deſerving I may think myſelf of them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the city of London entertains of my ſincere and dutiful endeavours to ſupport, upon all proper occaſions, the rights, privileges, and conſtitutional independence of the commons of Great Britain.

"I beg my lord mayor, aldermen, and the whole of the common council will accept my reſpectful and humbleſt thanks upon this occaſion, and be aſſured of my conſtant and warmeſt wiſhes that this great metropolis may ever flouriſh in all proſperity and dignity—in a dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which the city of London is ſo conſiderable and reſpectable a part."

17th. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, &c. of this city, waited on his majeſty at St. James's with an addreſs on the taking of Belleiſle.

His grace the duke of Bridgwater, with the earl of Stamford, Francis Reynolds, Eſq; and ſeveral other gentlemen, went to Boſton, to ſee the water turned into the canal over the river Irwell, which drew together a great number of ſpectators: as ſoon as the water had riſen to the level of the canal, a large boat, carrying 50 tons, was towed along the new part of the canal, over the arches, acroſs the river Irwell, which were ſo firm, ſecure and compact, that not a ſingle drop of water could be perceived to paſs or ouze through any of them, although the ſurface of the water in the canal is 38 ft above the ſurface of the navigable river under it. This canal will be carried on to Mancheſter with all expedition, and will be compleated before Lady-day next; and, in the mean time, the ſubterraneous navigation to the colliery will be perfected.

Newcaſtle, June 13. Sunday morning a whale about 44 feet long, ſaid to be a bone-fiſh, ran aſhore under the caſtle of Burnt-iſland; where the country people with forks and other inſtruments ſoon killed it.

18th. A remarkable cauſe was tried in the ſheriffs court in Guildhall, on an action brought againſt a carrier for ſtopping a gooſe which was ſent to a gentleman laſt chriſtmas, becauſe the gentleman did not pay the porter a ſhilling for his trouble of carrying it to the gentleman's houſe. It appearing to the jury that the porter had charged as much more as he ought to do, and that the carrier had no right to ſtop the gooſe for the porterage, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of three ſhillings damages, and coſts of ſuit.

20th. Thomas Higginſon was tried before his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, on an indictment for a nuſance, to wit, for keeping a place in James-ſtreet, near the Hay-market, for his lucre and gain, for boxing, cudgel-playing, cock-fighting, and other diſorders, to the great nuſance of that neighbourhood; of which offence he being convicted, the court ſet a fine on him, and bound him to his good behaviour for five years.

A brace

A brace of carp were presented to her royal highness the princess of Wales, by a gentleman of Chancery-lane, which weighed 28 pounds and a half: they were catched in a pond, near Godstone in Surry.

Major Rooke and Capt. Barton, who brought an account of the reduction of Belleisle, have been ordered a present of 500l. each.

Extract of a letter from Helstone in Cornwall.

"A method has been discovered of preserving the timber of ships bottoms under water from worms and weeds, which is under the consideration of the society for the encouragement of useful arts and manufactures, &c. It is some years since that society sent six planks, prepared by the inventor, to Kingston in Jamaica, by way of experiment, and a proof was made on one of the piles of the pier at Penzance, which no worm or weed has adhered to, tho' it has lain in the water five years.—An invention of the greatest utility to this nation."

23d. Sir Robert Ladbroke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building Black-friars bridge, went on board the caissoon, and laid the first stone of the first pier. And a medal of his present majesty, let into black marble, was likewise laid by desire of Sir Francis Gosling knight and alderman: the inscription thereon is as follows;

On the 23d Day of June, 1761,
In the First Year of the Reign of
KING GEORGE III.
The first Stone of this the first Pier
was laid by Sir ROBERT
LADBROKE, Knight, Alderman, and Chairman of
The Committee appointed by the Court of Common-Council to carry into Execution the Act of Parliament for building a bridge cross the River Thames at Black-friars, to the opposite Side in the county of Surry.

ROBERT MYLNE, Architect.
JOSEPH DIXON, Mason.

His majesty was been pleased, upon a surrender of her royal highness the princess Amelia, to grant unto John earl of Bute, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the office of ranger and keeper of his majesty's park, called the New park, near Richmont, otherwise Richmond, in the county of Surry.

24th. Upwards of 300 prisoners from Ludgate, the two compters, and the fleet, were discharged at Guildhall by the lord mayor. A poor woman, who was brought there in a chair on account of her ill state of health, in expectation of being cleared, expired in the chair on her return to prison.

The price of beer was raised, to 3d. ½ *per.* quart, by many publicans, at the instigation it is said of their brewers, on account of the new duty upon malt; but they soon sold it at the old rate of 3d. as they found their houses deserted by their customers. And soon after many of them, at a meeting held by them, came to a resolution to let it remain there. Some tumults were occasioned thereby, in many parts of the town, where labouring and poor people chiefly live, and great discontent and murmuring every where. Several of the Westminster publicans were on this occasion carried before a magistrate, and fined 5s. each, it being contrary to an act passed in the reign of king William III, which fixes beer at 3d. per quart. The publick alledge that, though malt and hops were, about four

four years ago, at double the price they are now, the brewers, without advancing their price, made great fortunes, and that the additional duty of 3s. per barrel, reduces their profits but one thirteenth part of the whole, that is to ſay, where a brewer heretofore cleared 1,300l. he may now, notwithſtanding this new tax, clear 1,200l. and ſo in proportion for other ſums.

Bath, June 18. On Sunday laſt the moſt barbarous murder that has been heard of for many years was committed between Hilperton and Trowbridge on the body of one Mary Allen, by ſeveral men, who are yet unknown. It is thought they wanted to be rude with her, and her refuſing to conſent provoked them to be guilty of this horrid crime. A large quantity of blood was ſpilt on the place where ſhe was found, and a ſtick of an amazing ſize was taken out of her body, on its being opened by order of the coroner. Humanity obliges us to omit many of the particulars we have received concerning this ſhocking affair, leſt the mention of them ſhould make too great an impreſſion on the minds of people. Several men have been taken up on ſuſpicion, but the fact cannot yet be proved againſt any of them.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that a lieutenant of marines, and a merchant's wife of Amſterdam, had been taken up, and committed to the caſtle: that the publick had been impatient to know their crimes; which ſince appeared from two ſentences of the ſtates general: the firſt degrades the officer from his rank and employment, and baniſhes him the four principal provinces of the republick, for ſeducing the lady to go off with him, and take with her all the money and effects ſhe could lay hold on. Their ſecond ſentence orders the lady, in her huſband's name, to be cloſely confined for eight years, in a houſe which her huſband hath choſen for that purpoſe in Eaſt-Frieſland.

Laſt Sunday ſome young gentlemen belonging to a merchant's compting-houſe, who were a little diſguſted at the two frequent uſe made of the bag-wig by apprentices to the meaneſt mechanicks, took the following method to burleſque that elegant piece of French furniture. Having a porter juſt come out of the country, they dreſſed him a bag-wig, laced ruffles, and frenchified him up in the new mode; telling him, that if he intended to make his fortune in town, he muſt dreſs himſelf like a gentleman on Sunday, go into the mall in St. James's Park, and mix with people of the firſt rank. They went with him to the ſcene of action, and drove him in among his betters, where he behaved, as he was directed, in a manner the moſt likely to render him conſpicuous. All the company ſaw, by the turning of his toes, that the dancing-maſter had not done his duty; and by the ſwing of his arms, and his continually looking at his laced ruffles and ſilk ſtockings, they had reaſon to conclude it was the firſt time he had appeared in ſuch a dreſs. The company gathered round him, which he at firſt took for applauſe, and held up his head a little higher than ordinary; but at laſt ſome gentlemen joining in converſation with him, by his dialect detected him, and laughed him out of company. Several, however, ſeemed diſſatisfied at the ſcoffs he received from a parcel of 'prentice boys, monkified

monkified in the ſame manner, who appeared like ſo many little curs round a maſtiff, and ſnapped as he went along, without being ſenſible, at the ſame time of their own meanneſs.

On the 4th of May, a moſt violen whirlwind of that kind commonly known by the name of Typhons, paſſed down Aſhley river, and fell upon the ſhipping in Rebellion road, with incredible violence. See a full account of it in our article of Natural Hiſtory for this year, p. 93.

The French miniſter at the Hague, in a late conference with the ſtates general, informed them, "That being commanded by his court to make the ſtricteſt ſearch to diſcover and apprehend the chevalier de Maupertuis, who had fled France for the murder of his own brother, he had received information of his being at Maeſtricht: that the moſt Chriſtian king hoped, that their high mightineſſes, from their known equity and love of juſtice, would immediately ſend orders to the governor of that town to apprehend that murderer, and ſend him to France with a guard of ſoldiers: that the moſt Chriſtian king would, in return, without any previous requiſition, deliver up M. de Schouenbourg, who ſome time ago murdered his father-in-law, the baron de Brakel, at Thiel, in Gueldres, if he ſhould ever ſet foot on French ground." This requeſt was immediately complied with by the ſtates general.

The clerk of the treaſury at Madrid, who by forging the treaſurer's hand-writing, obtained a monthly penſion of 5000 heavy piaſtres, is condemned to perpetual impriſonment, with an allowance of five Dutch ſols per day; and the tradeſmen, with whom he laid out his money, are compelled to take back their goods, tho' half-uſed, and pay to the exchequer the full value of them when new.

They write from Rome, that in digging in the gardens of the convent of St. Ambroſe, the workmen diſcovered part of the Flaminian Circus. One vault is in good preſervation; the paintings, which have ſuſtained ſcarce any damage, are ſome of the moſt valuable remains of that monument. In digging near the Latin-gate, two ſubterraneous ſaloons have alſo been diſcovered, in which were found four tombs with marble urns, adorned with ſculpture.

Great damage was done near Kingſton in Surry, by a ſtorm of thunder, lightning and rain. The country about Harrow, in Middleſex was laid under water; ſix deer were ſtruck dead, by the lightning, in Buſhy-park; and at Bourn, in Lincolnſhire, hail ſtones fell, as big as pigeons eggs, and very great damage was done, as well as in many other parts of the kingdom. 25th.

The artiſts who lately exhibited their works in the room belonging to the truly laudable ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the Strand, having raiſed a ſum of money by the ſale of the catalogues, have made the following donations, viz. 50l. to the Middleſex hoſpital, 50l. to the Britiſh lying-in hoſpital, 50l. to the aſylum, and a ſmall ballance to two diſtreſſed artiſts.

There is a kind of warlike veſſel called a prame, fourteen of which are ſaid to be now equipping in different French ports. Each of theſe veſſels has two decks; on the lower are mounted twenty-ſix guns thirty-

thirty-two pounders, and on the other three mortars; they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a ketch.

They have beſides in Dunkirk two bomb-ketches of a new conſtruction, which carry each 16 four pounders, and 3 fourteen inch mortars. Their ſides are near four feet in thickneſs, and they are as long upon the keel as our 40 gun ſhips. They carry 150 men for their complement, but have conveniencies to carry 3 or 400, if they want to ſend them any where. They fight their guns below. There are two others which will be launched in a fortnight.

What the biſhop Pontoppidan has written concerning the growing of the Naper turnep on hillocks raiſed in bogs, is confirmed by experience here in England. Dr. Hill having obtained ſeeds from that learned prelate ſowed ſome upon the plain ſurface of a bog, in his garden at Bayſwater, and ſome upon hillocks, of two feet high, thrown up in the ſame bog. The hillocks are now covered with large and perfectly good turneps, whereas the plants on the plain ſurface are ſcarce alive, and form no roots. There requires no draining of the bog, for this ſervice; and the expence of throwing up the hillocks is very trifling. Our common turnep will ſucceed in this manner, though not ſo well as the Norway kind; as appears by another hillock on the ſame ſpot, on which ſome are now growing. But the Naper ſeed may be had in any quantity from Norway, as cheap as the Engliſh. The ſpot at Bayſwater is naturally bog, taken into the garden for the reception of bog-plants,

A violent ſtorm which lately happened in the neighbourhood of Durham, has levelled and ſtripped moſt of the trees in a wood near that place; its force was the more impetuous as it came on in the form of a current.

Liſbon, May 26. A veſſel is arrived here with 124 jeſuits, the laſt of thoſe who were in the king's territories in the Indies. Their number was 140 when they embarked, but 16 died of the ſcurvy. The others are ill of the ſame diſtemper, and we wait for their recovery to put them on board ſome foreign veſſels bound to Italy.

At the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, 20 received ſentence 27th. to be tranſported, three were branded, and one ordered to be whipped.

The ſeveral appeals depending upon the Engliſh ſhips from Monte Chriſti, taken by our men of war, and condemned at Jamaica, were determined by the lords commiſſioners, when their lordſhips reverſed the ſentence of the vice-admiralty court, and ordered reſtitution of ſhips and cargoes.

The four claſſical prizes annually given to the univerſity of Cambridge by their repreſentatives in parliament, were adjudged to Mr. Bates of Peter-Houſe, and Mr. Foſter of Jeſus-College, ſenior batchelors; and Mr. Norris of Caius-College, and Mr. Eyre of Peter Houſe, middle batchelors.

At a court martial at Spithead on board the Arrogant, 29th. capt. Amherſt, for the trial of capt. James Allen, concerning the loſs of the Speedwell cutter, by the Achilles, a French man of war, capt. Allen and his officers were honourably acquitted, and the court were una-

unanimouſly of opinion that the ſaid cutter was an illegal capture, it being proved that ſhe was taken in the harbour of Vigo.

A ſalt-officer at Droitwich and another man having lately laid a trifling wager which could drink moſt neat rum, the ſalt-officer, after he had drank a quart, dropped down dead.

The prize queſtion for the year 1762, propoſed by the Peterſburg academy of ſciences, is, *How far the defects of teleſcopes and microſcopes, ariſing from the different refrangibility of the rays, and the ſpherical figure of the glaſſes, may be amended or diminiſhed, by a combination of ſeveral lenſes? the theory to be adapted to practice, and demonſtrated by experiments.*

The prize is a hundred ducats. The memoir to be in Latin, with a motto prefixed, and a ſealed billet incloſed, containing the author's name, ſtation, and place of abode. It is to be tranſmitted, free, to the ſecretary of the academy at Peterſburg, before the 1ſt of June of the current year.

Concerning the queſtion for the year 1760, viz. *To inveſtigate, by experiments, the refraction of the rays of light, in ſeveral bodies, both ſolid and fluid; and thence to find out how far the greatneſs of the refraction is owing to the different ſpecific gravity of bodies, the various cohesion of the particles, or the conſtituent principles of bodies; illuſtrating the whole by a theory corresponding with the experiments?* —— The academy has received only one memoir, and as that contained no new experiments, the collation of the prize has been deferred till ſomething more ſatisfactory be offered.

The queſtion for the year 1761 was, *To determine the theory of the diſturbances* [perturbationum] *in the motion of the comets from the attraction of the planets, and to demonſtrate the conformity of this to the obſervations on the comet of the year* 1759?

Repeated experiments at Lyons have ſhewn that the *ſemoir*, or ſowing inſtrument, invented at Geneva by M. de Chateauvieux, ſaves half the ſeeds, augments the produce of the land, ſhortens the ſowing time above three-fourths, and leſſens the charges in proportion.

Paris, May 27. Father la Borde, the inventor of the electrical ſpinette, has found a method of procuring a ſtrong electricity at a ſmall expence: Take a plate of Alſatia or Bohemia glaſs, or a circular piece of looking-glaſs a foot diameter: at the centre on one ſide cement a ſmall wooden pulley fourteen or fifteen lines in diameter, on which the wheel-cord is to paſs; and, on the other ſide, a ſmall piece of wood turned to the diameter of the pulley. This plate is to be moved round between two points, like a globe, rubbing it with a ſmall ſkin-cuſhion, and the *fringe* of the *conductor* touching the ſurface which is rubbed: This will produce ſtrong ſcintillations, which may be increaſed by cementing, as above, ſix, ſeven, eight, and even twelve plates of glaſs, at an inch diſtance from each other, and with little ſkin-cuſhions between.

Mr. Benjamin Wilſon's experiments in electricity, contained in the laſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, tend to ſhew that glaſs is permeable by electricity; in theſe experiments wood properly dried or baked till it became very brown, and then boiled in oil to prevent the return of moiſture into its pores,

was

was uſed as a non-conductor, and afforded ſtronger appearances than glaſs. In this article Mr. Wilſon, beſides the experiments which confirm the principle proved by thoſe of the Tourmalin, relates the following, which he ſays has been lately made by his friend Mr. Hamilton, profeſſor of philoſophy in the univerſity of Dublin, which, beſides that it ſeems to illuſtrate the doctrine of reſiſtances ſo far as reſpects the air, may afford an agreeable amuſement to ſuch of our philoſophical readers as have conveniences for repeating it.

Let a ſlender braſs or iron wire, five or ſix inches long, be fitted in the middle with a circular braſs cap, ſuch as that in the middle of a magnetic needle, by which it is ſuſpended on a vertical point; let both ends of this wire be finely pointed, and then let half an inch at each extremity be bent in oppoſite directions till they are perpendicular to the reſt of the wire, and in ſuch a manner, that when the wire is ſuſpended like a needle by its cap on a point of metal, they may be in a plane parallel to the horizon. The pointed metal on which this wire is ſuſpended muſt be two or three inches long, and muſt have its other end fixed into a ſmall block of wood: then let the block with the wire ſuſpended on the point, be ſet in an electriſed body, and the wire will turn round with great velocity in a direction contrary to that in which the electric fluid iſſues from its points. Mr. Hamilton thinks this happens from the reſiſtance of the air to the fluid that iſſues from the points of the wire, and that an electrometer might be conſtructed by cauſing this wire to turn round in a vertical direction, and loading the wire with ſome ſmall weights near one of its extremities, which will be raiſed to a greater diſtance from the perpendicular line as the motion of the electric fluid is more forcible.

This day the new road from Iſlington to Old-ſtreet was opened for all paſſengers and carriages, and the Doghouſe Bar taken away. This road is called the City Road, has a foot path on each ſide, is well lighted, and is indiſputably the fineſt road about London. 29th.

On Sunday laſt the following extraordinary affair happened at an eminent gardener's at Wallworth: Two young birds being put into a ſmall wir'd cage, and ſet in the garden for the old ones to feed them, a ſnake about 40 inches long worked his way thro' the wire of the cage, and ſwallowed both the young birds, but by ſwallowing them he could not return the way he came: when cut open the birds were found in him intire and perfect, without any alteration.

Bourn, Lincolnſhire, June 27. On Thurſday laſt about half an hour before five it began to rain very large drops, having been black and cloudy for two hours or more in the weſt, which was followed by very large hail-ſtones, and in five minutes it increaſed and was mixed with large pieces of ice (a more proper appellation, we think, than hail-ſtones) of extraordinary ſize, and irregular ſhapes: ſome were taken up and meaſured eight inches in circumference, numbers five inches and a half, and buſhels might have been gathered in the ſtreets as big as pigeons eggs; the conſequence of which was, that in leſs than five minutes all the windows on the weſt-

ern aſpect were entirely broke to pieces, the damage whereby, upon the neareſt calculation, will not be repaired for 150 l. Several dozen of pigeons have been killed by the hail-ſtones; all our fruits and flowers are deſtroyed, the trees being ſtript of their ſmall branches and leaves: but what is much worſe, our corn fields is demoliſhed entirely, the principal part of the ſtorm falling on them; ſo that the damage is prodigious. It came in a line about three miles wide, but was moſt violent here, and in the fields on each ſide of us. Four ſheep were killed by the lightning, which was accompanied with the moſt dreadful thunder claps that were ever heard. In ſhort, 'tis impoſſible to deſcribe our ſituation; it can only be imagined by thoſe who have ſeen or ſuffered by ſuch a terrible misfortune.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 16. "A few days ago arrived his majeſty's cutter, captain Ferritur, from Tetuan, who ſays, that when he was there, it being the Mooriſh feſtival, the governor, and all the heads of the town, dined with Joſeph Popham, Eſq; his majeſty's conſul general; there was in the middle of the table a large diſh of Cuſſcuſſu, the general food of the country, the reſt of the victuals was in the Engliſh manner; their drink was butter-milk and lemonade; there was no wine at the table for fear of giving offence, it being contrary to their law to drink wine (though many will drink it to exceſs in private;) they eat hearty, and taſted almoſt of every diſh. After dinner each drank a glaſs of Spaw water, and then coffee and tea. Capt. Ferritur ſaid they all ſeemed to be well pleaſed, and declared they never ſaw ſo good a dinner, (though many had been in different parts of Europe;) ſome being ſaints or religious men, ſaid their dining with Mr. Popham was an honour they never did a Chriſtian before, but the great regard they had for the Engliſh nation, and particularly for the conſul general for his prudence ſince he has been in the country, induced their accepting his invitation, and that on all occaſions they would protect and ſerve him. By all the accounts, there never was a conſul that maintained the dignity of his function, or protected his majeſty's ſubjects, better than the preſent."

A merchant of Copenhagen, who died the beginning of this month, has left his fine houſe in that city, and a ſum of money to endow it, for the maintenance of twelve merchants daughters.

By a liſt publiſhed, we find that the Dutch have no fewer than 152 veſſels employed in the Shetland herring fiſhery, and 122 in the Iceland.

Mrs. Cox, of Clerkenwell-green, was lately delivered of 3 girls. And 30th.

The wife of Mr. Bandon, page to the late king, aged 58, of a ſon. Her huſband is 70.

Died lately. Robert Arnot, of Fifeſhire, within 15 days of 100 years of age.

A peaſant, at Millet, in Italy, aged 105.

Jean Jacquement, curate of Barrois, in the county of Bourbon, in France, aged 107, who had been curate of the pariſh 75 years.

At Boſton, in New-England, Mr. Wilks, merchant, aged 109.

Near Athy, in the county of Kildare, Mrs. Norton, aged 109. At a time when old age is often a burthen,

burthen, ſhe retained ſuch vivacity that within theſe five years ſhe led up a country dance at the wedding of one of her great grand children, where 42 of her offspring were preſent.

John Ray, of Wanſton, in Hampſhire, aged 110.

JULY.

2d. M. Boreel, lately arrived as ambaſſador extraordinary from the ſtates general to compliment his majeſty on his acceſſion to the throne, appeared at court with his new equipage. The harneſs of his horſes were covered with ſilver, and his horſes dreſſed in an extraordinary manner.

At Chateauroux, near Embrun, there is a boy about 13 years of age, whoſe name is William Gay; and who, if we may believe a number of perſons, has neither eat nor drank any thing ſince the 14th of April, 1760. His mouth has a little tincture of vermillion; a pale red overſpreads his cheeks; and he has a ſmiling countenance. His belly is, as it were, joined to his backbone, and he voids neither urine nor excrement; he ſleeps regularly and ſoundly nine hours every day. Since he has ceaſed eating and drinking, he has had the ſmall-pox very violently, which has not in the leaſt impaired his conſtitution. He uſed to be ailing during the time of his taking nouriſhment, and has often been thrown into a lethargy of three days continuance. All the food which they endeavoured to give him afterwards, he voided thro' his noſe and ears. M. Fournier, the curate of Chateauroux, took him home to his houſe for a whole month, and appears perfectly convinced of the reality of this extraordinay fact. An account of ſo ſurpriſing a phenomenon has been communicated to the royal academy of ſciences.

Rome, Jan. 7. There has happened a very odd affair in the great convent of capuchins at Aſcoli, where the monks having puniſhed their cook a little too ſeverely, he mixed a quantity of opium in their ſauce at ſupper, and when they were faſt aſleep, ſhaved their reverences beards, and made his eſcape before they were able to riſe in the morning. The poor monks are confined to their convent, till their beards have acquired a decent ſize, to render it practicable for them to appear in public.

Letters from Algiers inform us, that the Moors who inhabit certain diſtricts of the mountains to the eaſt of Algiers, having for three or four years refuſed to pay the tribute impoſed on them by the dey, that prince had ſent ſome troops againſt them, under the command of an aga, who had already made his maſter a preſent of a number of their heads, and was in purſuit of the reſt, who, to the number of 3 or 4000, had taken arms, and ſeemed determined to periſh in their rebellion.

4th. All the members of the privy-council were ſummoned to meet at St. James's on the 8th, when the king was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious declaration of his having choſen for his conſort the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and likewiſe to appoint Tueſday the 22d day of September next, for ſolemnizing his coronation; and to order, That a proclamation ſhould be iſſued for notifying the ſame. See a full account of theſe

auguſt ceremonies of their majeſties nuptials and coronation, and all the proceedings relating thereto, in a ſeparate article after the Chronicle.

5th. A violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt in the Madeiras.

Paris, June 23. Our agriculture and manufactories will neceſſarily derive ſome benefit from the uſes made by M. Rouviere, his majeſty's furrier, of the plant known by the name of *Alpocynum* or *Aſclepias*. It is originally a native of Syria. From the ſilky wad it affords we call it *Soyeuſe*. The abovementioned artiſan has found out a method for rendering it capable of being ſpun; and for encouragement of his uſeful invention, a patent has been granted him for making Soyeuſe velvets, ſays, and flannels, which (as they ſay) exceed the Engliſh. For a pound of this wad, ready picked, he gives a *petit ecu* (about 2s. 10d.) the ſeeds he gives away gratis, and calls on land-holders not to neglect this commendable way of getting wealth. —— [This plant, very probably, is our *dogs-bane*, or *ſilky cecily*.]

6th. Admiralty Office. Extract of a letter from captain Innes, of the Enterprize, to Mr. Clevland, from the Downs. "I cannot help informing their lordſhips of the bad behaviour of the maſters of the convoys in general; for the whole voyage, they never obeyed any one ſignal that tended to keep them in their ſtations, and it was in vain to fire ſhot to compel them, becauſe they took care to be ſcattered about ſo much, that they were ſeldom within gunſhot; and when I ſhortened ſail for the bad ſailing ſhips, moſt of the others kept a-head, and to windward, often ſo far off as we could but ſee their hulls, and frequently in the mornings, the Enterprize was the hindmoſt ſhip of the fleet, except one or two bad ſailing ſhips, that I made my ſtudy to keep ſight of. In the night-time I did fire ſome ſhot at them, in hopes it would put them in mind of doing their duty, according to the inſtructions they received from me, but inſtead of that, I had the mortification to ſee my ſignals, which were made in the king's ſhip, diſobeyed with contempt, and found it was in vain to throw away any more powder and ſhot at them, as I might have fired all that was in the ſhip, without anſwering any end. I may venture to ſay, if the ſhips that loſt company with me, had kept to their ſtations as they ought to have done, ſo many ſhips would not have been taken, as I brought home ſome of the worſt ſailing ſhips in the fleet."

More complaints of this kind have been made within the courſe of this year.

There were lately dug up in Kintbury church-yard, in Berkſhire, ſome hundreds of ancient ſilver pieces of coin, which were found under a ſkull. The grave-digger ſold thoſe that fell to his ſhare for 16s. 6d. Many of them are much valued by the curious.

A lady of the dauphineſs's houſehold, having lately ſtolen ſome of her lace and jewels, is to be confined the remainder of her life in a cloiſter at Rennes. Of three other ladies who were ſuſpected, one died of the fright, one has loſt her ſenſes, and the third is at the laſt extremity.

We hear from Madrid, that on the 22d of May, a royal edict was publiſhed there, with orders that all the ſtreets of that capital are to be paved in the ſame manner as

as in London and Weſtminſter, with foot-paths on both ſides for the paſſengers; and that four large and beautiful cauſeways are likewiſe ordered to be made from Barcelona, Cadiz, Valence, and Gallicia, leading to Madrid. And a duty of a Dutch florin per quintal is laid on ſalt, in order to ſupport the expence of making the ſaid roads.

Hamburgh, June 26. They write from Hanover, that they have received advice there from London, that his Britannick majeſty is determined to pay off all his grandfather's debts in that electorate, which, together with the arrears, may amount to 500,000 rixdollars, and one third of which is going to be paid directly.

9th. Early this morning a fire broke out at the houſe of Mrs. Kennedy, in Mancheſter-buildings, near Cannon-row, Weſtminſter, which conſumed that houſe, and the houſe of miſs Dawſon the dancer, and a houſe in the fiſh-market, and damaged ſeveral others.

Extract of a letter from Mull, one of the Weſtern Iſlands in Scotland, dated June 29. "On the 26th inſtant our neighbour Colin Muir Campbell, his ſon, myſelf, and a few other friends, making a party of pleaſure, went in our boat to the iſland of Coll, in order to go a fowling among the rocks, when Mr. Campbell's ſon, who had mounted almoſt on the top of a rope-ladder, in order to examine ſome holes wherein ſeveral large fowls, as big as geeſe, had neſtled, as he was reaching out his hand in order to lay hold of one, the bird diſcharged near a pint of oil in his face, which blinded him ſo, that loſing his hold, he fell down, and was killed on the ſpot. Another of our friends too, who was beginning to mount the ladder juſt before this melancholy accident happened, was thrown down, and broke his arm by the ſhoulder-bone, beſides which he was otherwiſe much bruiſed. Theſe birds are near as big as a ſwan; they are ſo rank that nobody eats them, but are ſought after for their oil, according to their bigneſs, they containing from a pint to a quart of this liquor in them: and if the perſon that goes to take them happens not to ſeize them properly, they diſcharge it upon him out of their throat, and by that means often ſave themſelves from being taken."

Paris, June 2. The general hoſpital, to which the foundling hoſpital was united by Louis XIV. in 1670, having taken into conſideration the great expences of the hoſpital, found that the number of foundlings which were taken care of by the ſtate 100 years ago, did not exceed 5 or 600; and that at preſent they amount to 9000, of which at leaſt 6000 are with wet or dry nurſes; that moſt of the girls remain at the Saltpetriere, [the place, we ſuppoſe, aſſigned for their reſidence] till they reach 25, and then diſpoſe of themſelves as they pleaſe; that the boys when they come to man's eſtate, are without a trade or profeſſion, and diſperſe themſelves as vagabonds over all the provinces of the kingdom.

For the remedy of theſe abuſes, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that children ſhould ſtill be received as uſual, and ſent to nurſes in the country: that when they attained the age of ſix years, a proper number of both ſexes ſhould be taken to ſerve in the houſe belonging to the hoſpital in Fauxbourg St. Anoint

and the houſe de la Couche. That the others ſhould be placed at that age with burghers, labourers, ſhopkeepers, or tradeſmen, who ſhould apply for them, till they attained the age of 25. That the hoſpital ſhould give with the boys, till they were 12 years old, 40 livres by the year; 30 livres from the age of 12 to 14; and with the girls 40 livres, till they compleated their 16th year. And on their firſt receiving the ſacrament, 30 livres to cloath them: that their maſters and miſtreſſes ſhould give an account of them to the board, every ſix months, and of their progreſs in religion and other neceſſary knowledge, and ſuffer them to contract no matrimonial or other engagement, without the conſent of the board.

Theſe reſolutions being preſented to the king, and his majeſty finding that they tended to promote population and the culture of the ground, was pleaſed to order, that male foundlings, of the age of 16, and properly qualified to bear arms, ſhall be admitted to draw lots to ſerve in the militia, in the room of the ſons, brothers, or nephews, of the perſons who bring them up, who ſhall be exempted from ſerving: and that this exemption ſhall extend to all others who ſhall bring up the children put out by other hoſpitals, communities, &c. throughout the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from the ſame place to an Engliſh gentleman.

"You expatiate very eloquently on the endowments of your young king; we are not totally ignorant of them here: for my part, I can ſeparate the qualities from the perſon, and eſteem virtue in a heretic; but give me leave to relate to you a ſingular inſtance of the favour which men of genius enjoy under the auſpices of *Louis le bien aimé*. Some perſons, as creditors of M. Crebillon, the celebrated writer, took on them to get an attachment laid both on what copies were in the hands of the bookſellers and of the players, of his tragedy of Catiline. On this, the tragedian preferred a petition to the king's council, ſetting forth, that to claſs the productions of the mind among ſeizable effects was a thing unheard of; that ſhould ſuch an abuſe take place, they who had devoted themſelves to ſtudy, in order to make themſelves uſeful members of ſociety, would not publiſh works, often very valuable and of importance to the ſtate. A torturing caſe! that moſt of the votaries of literature ſtand in abſolute need of the produce of their compoſitions; and that in France, the fees of counſellors, the perquiſites and emoluments of perſons of liberal profeſſion, were *never allowed to be ſeized*. On this an act of council was iſſued againſt his preſumptuous arreſt, which was publiſhed with this title: "Act of the king's council of ſtate in behalf of the ſieur de Crebillon, author of the tragedy of Catiline, declaring that the productions *of the mind are not ſeizable*,"

Cologn, June 26. A letter from Liſbon, dated the 15th paſt, ſays, "All our regiments are learning a new exerciſe; and orders are given to raiſe recruits in all parts of the kingdom, in order to put ourſelves on a reſpectable condition, tho' the funds for that purpoſe are very deficient. The pay of the army is 14 months in arrear; and tho' all the coffers have been ſwept, there is not enough to make them a payment; and there are ſtill owing to the

the perſons who furniſhed corn laſt year to the troops in the province of Alanteja, the ſum of 400,000 cruſades [about 2s. 6d. each.] The advantages derived from the erection of companies do not anſwer expectation. The Maranham company is ſtill in arrear. The Oporto company, tho' they do not know yet what their gain is, regularly pay every year to the count d' Oyeras the free gift of 70,000 cruſades. The king hath juſt granted to that miniſter, and his heirs for ever, a penſion, payable out of the cuſtoms at Paco d'Arcas."

Extract of a letter from an officer in colonel Frazer's regiment, dated St. Valier, near Quebec, Feb. 19.

"You may eaſily conjecture, that the ſeveral parts of this country which have been traverſing for theſe two years, are, with the calamities of war, greatly ruined, and its poor inhabitants reduced to the greateſt extremities and want; a great number of whom would certainly have periſhed this winter, had not a moſt humane act of Britiſh generoſity been ſhown them, by collecting among ourſelves money for buying the neceſſaries of life for theſe needy wretches. Every private man, ſerjeant, corporal, and drum in our regiment, has of their own accord, contributed one week's pay for the relief and ſupport of theſe diſtreſſed Canadians: each ſubaltern officer has given 1l. each captain 3l. and the major 5l. ſterl. ſo that we are now returning good for evil, and entirely forgetting their ſcalping ſo many of our countrymen laſt year.

"The Indians bring us in great quantities of bever, partridges, &c. and begin to be very fond of Engliſh money. —— They of this neighbourhood in every reſpect live like the Canadians, have their houſes built and furniſhed after the ſame manner, plough their ground, ſow their corn, &c. and are more induſtrious in the chace than they; they all ſpeak French, and have a handſome church in their village of Loretto, where I have ſometimes been to ſee their ceremonies and entertainments, which are curious enough."

Other accounts from Quebec by the ſame conveyance ſay, that the troops there enjoyed good health, and that it being winter no ſhips had arrived there for four months, tho' they had conſtant expreſſes acroſs the lakes.

11th. A great ſtorm of thunder and lightning fell at Boughham in Norfolk, about 11 o'clock, which ſtruck upon an oak belonging to Roger North, Eſq; in a piece of ground called Brown's wood, in that pariſh.

The oak meaſured about 30 feet neat timber in the body, the bark of which was clean taken off by the fury of the lightning in about 40 pieces; ſome of which were near a yard in length and 6 inches over in breadth, ſome leſs; many of theſe pieces of bark were drove thirty yards from the tree, and ſome lay under it.

The body itſelf was ſplit in pieces longitudinally, ſo that in ſome places one could eaſily get two fingers into the fiſſure or crack, in another a whole hand; in ſome parts one piece was drove almoſt out, ſeemingly as big as a man could well lift, others but juſt crack'd; in ſhort, the operation was unaccountable, but ſeem'd like the exploſion of gunpowder, only here was no viſible marks of diſcolourment, or

any ſulphureous ſmell. The place where the igneous matter went into the ground from the tree, making a hole like the ſcraping of ſome dog was very viſible; but there was no ſmell, nor had the lightning any great effect among the roots; it is ſuppoſed the force was almoſt ſpent.

The lightning had no immediate effect upon any of the arms or ſmall twigs, nor was the head of the tree hurt ſaving from ſecond cauſes; for the bark being totally ſtripped off, the leaves and arms muſt die of courſe. The manner how this inflammable material (come it in whatſoever ſhape providence pleaſes) operates, I imagine will be ſome time a ſecret amongſt our philoſophical virtuoſi.

This ſtorm continued with little interruption till late the day following, in the evening of which it greatly ſhattered, during divine ſervice, Siſland church near Loddon in the ſame county. The north ſide of the church fled from the other parts about four inches. The clap which did this damage was attended with a very great concuſſion of the air. Many other places ſuffered greatly by the ſame ſtorm.

At three o'clock, the right hon. the lord mayor, ſix aldermen, and twelve commoners, attended by a committee of the grocers company waited on his royal highneſs the duke of York, to preſent him with the freedom of that company and the city in gold boxes of one hundred guineas value each. They were received in a polite obliging manner, and all had the honour to kiſs his royal highneſs's hand. It is neceſſary that every perſon ſhould be free of ſome company of the city previous to his being admitted to the freedom, for which reaſon the grocers were introduced to his royal highneſs before the common council. The freedom of the city of London was finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion, enriched with ſeveral emblematical figures on the margin thereof, with the arms of the city of London emblazoned on the top, thoſe of the lord mayor on the right ſide, and thoſe of the chamberlain on the left, and the city ſeal affixed to the bottom. The gold box in which it was incloſed was of very fine workmanſhip, and the lid of it richly chaſed; the following is a deſcription of the device thereof: "His royal highneſs emblematically repreſented in the character of a Roman admiral, ſitting on a pile of naval ſtores, with a riſing ſun behind the city preſenting him a freedom; two figures repreſenting religion and liberty in union, and Mercury as deity of commerce by their ſide; a view of the ſea, and Neptune triumphant, with the Britiſh croſs on his trident, and the temple of Fame on a rock at a diſtance; and the whole encompaſſed with a fiſhing-net interwoven about the mouldings." The freedom of the grocers company was alſo finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion; and Mr. John Alexander their clerk preſented their compliments in the following manner:

"May it pleaſe your royal highneſs,

"In teſtimony of the dutiful affection of the worſhipful company of grocers of the city of London for their illuſtrious ſovereign, and out of the grateful reſpect they bear your royal highneſs, on account of your many eminent virtues and great love for this your native country, they moſt humbly requeſt that your

your royal highneſs will be pleaſed to honour this company by the acceptance of the freedom thereof."

Then John Lane, Eſq; maſter of the company, preſented the copy of the freedom, and his royal highneſs addreſſed himſelf to the committee, in the following manner:

"Gentlemen,

"I receive with pleaſure the freedom of the grocers company, as an inſtance of their duty to the king, and as a diſtinguiſhing mark of their attention to me; and I ſhall always be happy in any opportunity of ſhewing them my regard."

The grocer's company being withdrawn, the lord mayor, and commitee of common council were introduced, and after the recorder had paid their compliments, the city comptroller (in the abſence of the chamberlain) preſented the freedom to his royal highneſs, who, upon receiving it, ſpoke as follows:

"My lord and gentlemen,

"It is with pleaſure I receive this compliment from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, as a freſh inſtance of their duty to the king, and as a diſtinguiſhing mark of their attention to me. I ſhall think myſelf happy in any opportunity of ſhewing my regard to the city of London, and in promoting its trade and proſperity; and I ſhall always exert my beſt endeavours in that profeſſion to which I belong, and which is ſo eſſentially connected with the reputation and independence of this commercial country."

The ſociety for the encouragement of the arts, &c. adjudged a præmium of 60l. to the rev. Mr. Gainſborough of Henley in Oxfordſhire, for the beſt model of a tide mill; and the gratuity of 20 guineas for the beſt drawing and likeneſs of his majeſty to Mr. J. Meyers.

The committee having ſelected four of the many fine drawings offered on this occaſion, they were this day laid before his majeſty by the duke of Devonſhire, in order that one of them might be ultimately fixed on.

17th. The right reverend Dr. Thomas Sherlock, lord biſhop of London, &c. departed this life, aged 82, a prelate of moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities, and the greateſt goodneſs of heart and life.

18th. At a quarter paſt eleven at night, a comet was ſeen off the quarter of his majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal at the Nore, during near half a minute, very bright and light, but the clouds, being thick, obſcured it preſently. It had a very long tail, and appeared to the E.S.E.

About ſix in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Whitby in Yorkſhire were greatly ſurprized at an extraordinary flux and reflux of the ſea. It was then quite calm, and tho' a little more than half flood, the tide roſe and fell four times ſucceſſively in about a quarter of an hour. In the harbour, at the bridge, which is half a mile from the head of the pier, the firſt time it ebbed more than a foot perpendicularly; the ſecond time, about eight inches; the third time, about ſix inches; and the fourth time, about four inches. Nearer the ſea it was yet more conſiderable; and we are credibly informed, that the water adjoining to the pier fell more than two feet the firſt time it ebbed. This extraordinary phænomenon was not only obſerved in the harbour, but alſo upon the

open ſea, where the fiſhing boats were very ſenſible of it, and ſeemed greatly ſurprized at the uncommon agitation they perceived in the waves.

The Prince George, capt. Reed, of 24 guns and 108 men, has taken and carried into Camerina bay, a French outward bound Eaſt India ſhip of 600 tons, 22 guns and 208 men, laden with ſtores, after an obſtinate engagement, in which the Prince George had but 7 men killed, and the French upwards of 60.

By an enquiry making in the different departments of his majeſty's houſhold, &c. it is ſaid ſome impoſitions have been detected, which will occaſion a ſaving of near 100,000l. per annum.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 24.

"A letter from Carlſtadt, the capital of Croatia, gives an account, that about two leagues from Segua, a ſtrong town of that province, ſome herdſmen meeting together near a hill covered with wood, made a fire to warm themſelves with large branches of trees they tore down. Unhappily the wind blew ſtrong from the north; the flames were carried to ſome old oaks, which took fire in an inſtant, and one tree catching fire from another, in leſs than an hour the whole wood, containing above 10,000 *arpents* [1800 feet ſquare each] reſembled one vaſt funeral pile. When the flames gained the heart of the wood, a great number of wild boars and wolves, ſome of them of a monſtrous ſize, came out of their dens with horrible ſhrieks and howlings. Soon after, the ſouthern part of the hill opened with a frightful noiſe. The aperture was about 15 feet deep, and 10 in diameter; and out of it ruſhed, with impetuoſity, a ſtream of liquid matter on fire, which hardened as it ran, and formed a maſs of 7 or 800 quintals. This matter is a mixed metal, compoſed of copper, iron, tin, and ſilver, and is ſaid to be moſt beautiful. If the fact be truly related, it is probably the Corinthian braſs, and will ſerve to juſtify what the ancients have ſaid of that famous compound."

18th. General count Laudohn, who commands at preſent the empreſs queen's forces in Sileſia, obtained not long ſince an authentic certificate from North Britain of his being deſcended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Lowdon, of Lowdon, in the ſhire of Air.

20th. This morning the honourable captain Monckton arrived at Whitehall from India with an account of the reduction of Pondicherry, &c. and in the evening captain Douglas arrived with the following letter from the right honourable lord Rollo, to the right honourable Mr. ſecretary Pitt.

Roſeau in the iſland of Dominique, June 8, 1761.

SIR,

I had the honour of writing to you on the 3d inſtant from Guadalupe; and I then informed you of the reſolution I had taken to proceed directly to attack the iſland of Dominico, with the few North American troops which had arrived, and the reinforcement furniſhed by governor Dalrymple, under the command of lieutenant governor Melvill. I accordingly ſailed from the road of Baſſeterre, under the eſcort of commodore ſir James Douglas, with four ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates,

frigates, on his majesty's birth day, and arrived within a league of Roseau about noon on the 6th; when we judged it best to send a summons to the inhabitants; to which, after their recovering somewhat of their consternation, and having sent off two deputies, probably to amuse us, they returned a negative answer, manned their entrenchments and batteries at and above Roseau, and prepared to stand on their defence: I thereupon gave immediate orders for the troops to land; which was effected very speedily, and in the best order, much owing to the disposition of the boats, and position of the king's ships, very judiciously directed by the commodore; and, agreeably to orders given, there was not one single cannon or musquet discharged, till the enemy began to fire just before our landing. The troops formed quickly on the beach, and while part soon after possessed the town, the corps of grenadiers, consisting of the companies of the 4th and 22d regiments, commanded by colonel Melvill, seized a flanking battery, and part of an adjoining entrenchment, which had been abandoned. The enemy annoyed us with some popping musquetry from behind trees and bushes, and fired from time to time from their battery, overlooking their entrenchments, the town and shore. It was now pretty late, and it appeared to me, that the troops might be extremely harrassed, and suffer even great loss, during the night, by the cannon and musquetry of the enemy, from the entrenchments overlooking the town; as also, that the enemy might be much reinforced before morning; and having an excessive strong country in their favour, with four entrenchments behind, and above each other, might make a great defence. I judged it best therefore to order them to be immediately attacked by the grenadiers, supported by the battalion troops, which was accordingly done, with so much order, rapidity and resolution, that the enemy, with very little loss, were driven successively, in great confusion, from all their entrenchments, from their batteries, and from the head quarter above it, where colonel Melvill immediately took post with the grenadiers. We took there M de Longprie, the French commandant; their second officer, M. de la Couche, and some others, with a quantity of powder.

I lay myself at their advanced post during the night, having established a communication, by proper guards, with the rest of the troops who possessed the town. Next day I established my head quarters in Roseau, and have been since much employed in receiving the oaths of submission and surrender of arms from the nearest inhabitants, as well as in dispatching orders for that effect to the distant quarters; the landing of military stores and provisions, the quartering of troops, and the preparation to occupy and entrench a defensible post, have been the chief objects of my attention hitherto.

I shall soon have the honour of transmitting to you more particular accounts of this island; but must inform you, in the mean time, that as it was carried by assault, I gave them no other terms than a protection, till his majesty's pleasure should be known, obliging them first to deliver up all their arms, and to swear allegiance to his majesty.

jeſty. Five hundred of the inhabitants, among which are the captains and militia officers of the quarters. with moſt of the principal planters, have delivered up their arms, and ſworn ſubmiſſion, for which I have granted them a protection, till his majeſty's further pleaſure ſhall be known. The native Caraibs, who inhabit a rugged quarter on the windward part of the iſland, ſeem to like their new maſters, and are to deliver up their arms in a body.

I cannot conclude without having the pleaſure of aſſuring you, that the greateſt harmony has ſubſiſted between his majeſty's ſquadron and the troops under my command; and that I have experienced the greateſt zeal, and moſt chearful ſupport from the commodore, who alſo very much favoured the attack, by a briſk and well directed cannonade. As to the king's troops, I cannot enough applaud the coolneſs and intrepidity with which they acted on the occaſion.

It is probable, that this will be delivered to you by capt. Douglaſs, of his majeſty's fourth regiment, who, notwithſtanding very bad health, came upon this ſervice, and was preſent in the attack; but, being become much worſe, now returns, with my leave, to Guadaloupe, I am, &c.

ROLLO.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1761.

Captain Innis, of his majeſty's ſhip the Arundell, arrived here laſt night, with the following account tranſmitted by commodore Sir James Douglas, to Mr. Clevland, dated on board the Dublin, in the road of Roſeau, Dominique, the 13th of June, 1761.

"On the 4th of June I ſailed from Guadaloupe with the troops we had for Dominique, with the Dublin, Belliqueux, Sutherland, and Montague, and on the 6th in the forenoon arrived off Roſeau, when I ſent a lieutenant on ſhore, accompanied by a land officer, with a manifeſto, ſigned by lord Rollo and myſelf, addreſſed to the principal inhabitants, and all others reſiding in the neutral iſlands of Dominique, which was read by the officer to the people in the town; and ſoon after two of the inhabitants of moſt note came off in the boat to me, who ſeemed, upon the whole of their converſation, not to be diſpleaſed at our coming to take poſſeſſion of the iſland; but in the afternoon, when they were put on ſhore, we found the people were ſpirited up by the governor, Monſ. Longprie, to ſtand upon their defence, and declared they had come to a determination to defend themſelves: upon which I ordered the ſhips to anchor as cloſe in as poſſible, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions were accordingly made for landing the troops, which was effected about five in the evening, under the cover of the ſhipping; and notwithſtanding the enemy had 4 entrenchments upon the face of a ſteep hill, with two nine pounders in the upper one, lord Rollo, at the head of his troops, and colonel Melvill, at the head of the grenadiers, with a ſurpriſing alertneſs and intrepidity, drove the enemy from their entrenchments and battery, with the loſs only of eight men killed and wounded, and made themſelves maſters of Roſeau, and the adjacent places of defence, in a time too ſhort to be conceived from the difficulty of the undertaking. The

reſiſtance

reſiſtance the enemy made, has put it in our power to bring them to ſuch terms as we pleaſe; and they are flocking from all parts of the iſland, to take the oath of allegiance to his majeſty king George.

M. Longprie is a priſoner, with three other of the principal people.

It is with pleaſure I aſſure their lordſhips of the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between the officers and men of the navy and army.

22d. Major Wedderburn arrived at St. James's with an account of a very ſignal advantage gained the 16th by his majeſty's troops over the French in Germany; and his majeſty was pleaſed to order publick prayers of thankſgiving for theſe ſo remarkable ſucceſſes.

A letter from an officer of diſtinction in the allied army to a nobleman in town, concerning the above battle, concludes thus: "Though very prolix in my detail, I cannot help adding the moſt tragical hiſtory of a family I ever heard: from Rougè I had it: of the two lieutenant-generals killed, the duke de Havre, his father in-law, was one, his uncle was another; and two brothers lieutenant-colonels, killed by the ſame ſhot; himſelf and whole regiment priſoners: all paſſing within his particular view."

Copy of the orders Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick delivered after the day of the battle of the 16th of July.

July 17, 1761. His ſerene highneſs duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick has been graciouſly pleaſed to order lieutenant colonel Beckwith to ſignify to the brigade he has the honour to command, his entire approbation of their conduct on the 15th and 16th.

The ſoldier-like perſeverance of the Highland battalions, in reſiſting and repulſing the repeated attacks of the choſen troops of France, has deſervedly gained them the higheſt honour.

The ardour and activity with which the grenadiers puſhed the enemy, and the trophies they have taken, juſtly entitle them to the higheſt encomiums; and the intrepidity of the little band of Highlanders merits the greateſt praiſe.

Lieutenant colonel Beckwith begs leave to add, that the humanity and generoſity with which the ſoldiers treated the great flock of priſoners they took, in his opinion, does them as much honour as their ſubduing the enemy.

[The little band of Highlanders abovementioned were commanded by captain Patrick Campbell, of Barcaldine, of colonel Campbell's regiment.]

28th. Admiralty office. Rear admiral Holmes, having intelligence that ſeveral ſhips of war of the enemy had ſailed from Port Louis the 5th of June; as alſo that the St. Anne French ſhip of war had ſailed from Port au Prince on the ſame day, he diſpoſed ſeveral ſhips of his ſquadron in ſuch a manner as he thought moſt likely to meet with thoſe of the enemy. In the morning of the 13th, the Hampſhire fell in with the St. Anne to windward, and chaſed her right down upon the Centaur to leeward. Upon diſcovering the Centaur the St. Anne hauled up, and was kept between the two ſhips till ſhe was run quite in ſhore, and becalmed about a league to the northward of Donna Maria Bay, when ſhe began to fire her ſtern chace. Soon after one o'clock the Centaur got cloſe along-

along-ſide the St. Anne, when ſhe ſtruck her enſign. She is a very fine ſhip, conſtructed for 64 guns, and had on board ſix 24 pounders, 26 twelve pounders, and 8 eight pounders, with 389 perſons; was commanded by M. Aguillon, and was carrying home a cargo of indigo, coffee, and ſugar, to the value of nine million of French livres.

The ſea flowed at Plymouth about 18 inches in about two minutes, and immediately ebbed with the ſame rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued the whole day. The ſame was obſerved at Penzance, and at Carrick, Dungarvan, and Waterford in Ireland, as appears by the following letters.

Penzance, July 30. Laſt Tueſday we had an uncommon hot day, and very calm; and between the place and Marazion, diſtant about three miles, the waters were agitated in an uncommon manner. Sometimes it would run in paſt its uſual bounds, and return again with great ſwiftneſs, and continued in this manner moſt of the afternoon. Towards evening the horizon began to be cloudy, attended with thunder and lightning; and at half paſt ſeven there was the fierceſt flaſh of lightning, attended with the loudeſt clap of thunder that ever I heard. At Ludgvan, about three miles from hence, the lightning ſtruck down one of the pinnacles of the tower, forced in one of the doors of the porch, and into the church, and battered the pulpit and canopy, threw down one of the tables of the commandments at the altar, and did a great deal of other damage. It is imagined, that if the tower had not been a very ſtrong built one, it would have been laid in ruins.

Carrick, July 31. Laſt Tueſday about four o'clock in the afternoon the waters of the river Sure roſe four feet, in the ſpace of five minutes, thirty miles from the ſea, and to which the tide comes. It happened about two hours after the flood. At Dungarvan, the ſea flowed and ebbed five times alternately, between four and nine o'clock the ſame evening, and once roſe much higher than it was obſerved to do in the greateſt ſpring tides.

A perſon in Leeds rode his common hackney, from thence to Hull, and back again, which is 130 miles, in 19 hours and 22 minutes; he was allowed 20 hours.

Upwards of 100 young fellows ſent to Portſmouth in order to take ſhipping there, as ſervants to the Britiſh colonies, have been ſtopped and ſecured, but the perſon who hired them is not to be found, notwithſtanding the moſt diligent ſearch has been made for him.

29th. Two malefactors were executed at Pennendon heath, near Maidſtone, for forging ſeamen's wills.

About ſix in the evening, there was a terrible ſtorm of lightning, thunder, and rain, at a village called Sowerby, near Halifax in Yorkſhire; the whole town was by the thunder agitated in a dreadful manner, which threw the inhabitants into the utmoſt conſternation, and many were thrown down; ſeveral ſheep in an adjoining croft were ſcorched to death by the lightning, part of the wool was burnt and torn off, no other marks of violence appearing on them;

m; the ground in many places s forced up as with a plough, others many ſurprizing aper- es were made in the earth, which med to be of an aſtoniſhing pth. The lightning penetrated o one houſe in particular, tore the pavement, and many of pieces hit the dwellers on the s and ſhoulders, but, thro' the rcy of God, not one in the town ceived any capital damage.

A few days ſince a gentlewo- an, near Leiceſter-fields, was ſud- nly taken ill; and ſending for nurſe, ſhe was likewiſe taken ill er the ſame manner the next y, when ſhe went home and died on after, not having proper care ken, but the gentlewoman re- vered. Upon enquiry, this ac- dent was found to be occaſion- by uſing a copper ſauce pan, m which the tinning was worn .

The empreſs queen has ſold to gentleman of Straſbourg, the wn and lordſhip of Riechſhoffen the Lower Alſace, being the t patrimonial eſtate ſhe poſſeſſed France.

Berlin, July 14. A young wo- an, aged 23, of a brown com- exion, and ſtrong features, who th ſerved in our troops four years ith honour, hath been diſcovered in ince Henry's camp. Her name is nne Sophia Detzleffin, born at reptow on the Rega. In 1757 ſhe ft her father's houſe, and came Colberg, where ſhe enliſted in e militia, and ſerved ſix months. he afterwards enliſted in prince rederick's regiment of cuiraſſiers, which ſhe ſerved two years. In ſkirmiſh near Bamberg, ſhe was ounded in her right arm with ſabre. She afterwards fought in the battle of Kunnerſdorff. Since that time, the corps ſhe belonged to returning to Saxony, ſhe fell dangerouſly ill there, and was ſent to the hoſpital at Meiſſen. After her recovery, having no opportunity to rejoin her regiment, ſhe enliſted in a battalion of grenadiers which ſuffered much in the actions at Strehlen and Torgau. In the laſt of thoſe battles, ſhe received two wounds in the head; was made priſoner, and ſent to the hoſpital at Dreſden. When ſhe recovered a little, ſhe found means to eſcape out of the hoſpital, and paſſed, without being diſcovered, thro' the Auſtrian poſts, but inſtead of going to join her corps, ſhe enliſted with colonel Colignon, who ſent her to the regiment of Le Noble's volunteers, in which ſhe ſerved two months. One of her comrades accuſing her (but without foundation) of ſtealing from him 14d. ſterling, a ſubaltern put her under arreſt: this ſhe could not digeſt, and ſending for her lieutenant, acquainted him with her ſex, and told him, that, during four years ſervice, ſhe had never been put under an arreſt, nor received a blow for neglect of duty, that ſhe could not put up with this laſt indignity, and would ſerve no longer.

The war that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the Genoeſe government and the malecontents of Corſica, is approaching faſt towards a concluſion. The Genoeſe, no longer in a capacity to maintain the war, have publiſhed a manifeſto, by which they offer a general pardon to the revolters, upon terms of ſubmiſſion; but this has been ſo far from producing the deſired effect, that it has inſpired the male-

malecontents with freſh courage, who upon this occaſion ſurrounded the houſe of the Sieur Martinetti, colonel in the ſervice of the republic, who had diſperſed money very freely among the inhabitants of Finmorbo, allowing the poorer ſort 15 ſols a day, forced the Genoeſe mediators to fly for ſhelter to the fortified towns, ſeized ſome of their retinue, they hanged five *in terrorem*, beſides three ſailors who were hardy enough to bring over an executioner from Genoa. and hanged in effigy the officer who proclaimed the republic's propoſal. General Paoli, who has ſo long and ſo bravely fought for the liberty of his countrymen, has been requeſted by his officers not to expoſe his perſon any more to the dangers of war, and the people, out of their zeal to recover their independency, have ſubſcribed a 13th of their income towards defraying the expences of the war. Two galliots have been built in order to cruiſe upon the Genoeſe merchant ſhips, from the apprehenſions of which, ſome of the warieſt among the Genoeſe ſenators have propoſed to free the ſtate by diſpoſing of all their right and intereſt in the iſland of Corſica to a neigbouring prince.

A ſheep's-head woman, near the Seven dials, was lately delivered of 2 children, two days after her deliyery, ſhe went to her buſineſs.

And a jeweſs in Agate's paſſage, Houndſditch of two children, and in two hours after, of two more.

Died lately. At New Hampſhire in New England, the widow Sarah Rawlins, who was married at 19 years of age, and lived with her firſt huſband 27 years; in which time ſhe had 14 children: ſhe alſo lived 27 years with her laſt huſband. All her children lived to have childr of their own, and ſome them ev grandchildren. The number her children, grandchildren, a great grandchildren, at her deceas amounted to 239, of whom 182 a now living.

John Newell, Eſq; at Michael ſtown, Ireland, aged 127, grand ſon to old Parr, who died at th age of 152.

AUGUST.

Several houſes, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Fincham, in 3d Norfolk.

As a ſerjeant was lately exerci ing ſome of the ſoldiers on boa one of the tranſports at Portſmouth he obſerved one of them, who wa by the name of Paul Daniel, had more prominent cheſt than ord nary. After the firings were ove he ſent for the perſon to the cabbi when telling his ſuſpicions, that h was a woman, and inſiſting upo ſearching him, after ſome evaſion the ſoldier confeſſed her ſex. Th account ſhe gave of herſelf wa that having a huſband whom ſh dearly loved, and who, after ſpend ing a plentiful fortune, by whic means they were both reduced t beggary, inliſted in a marching re giment, and had been in Germany two years: having not heard from him in all that time, ſhe was deter mined to range the world in ſearch of him; and being informed tha we were ſending more troops over ſhe came to a reſolution of entering as a ſoldier, and was now inconſol able that the diſcovery of her ſe ſhould prevent her deſign.

Plymouth, July 31. By an an nual cuſtom, the right worſhipfu the mayor, many of the corpora tion

ſion, and ſeveral others, rode out this day to the Head Ware, from whence this town is ſupplied with water, brought by a current of almoſt twenty miles, by the ever memorable Sir Francis Drake, who in the year 1581, was an inhabitant here, and mayor of the town, and as tradition has it, in the year 1590, when the water ran before his own door, dipt his ſcarlet gown therein, for joy that he had obtained his deſired end.

The following cargoes of ſix ſhips, under the convoy of the Dutch man of war the Loo, which arrived the 18th of July, in the Texel, from Curacoa, will ſerve to ſhew what quantities of French property are imported in Dutch bottoms, viz. 537 bales of cocoa, 195 ſerons ditto, 5179 bales of coffee, 1532 hogſheads of ſugar, 4365 ſticks of logwood, 12540 hides, 373 bales of Porto Rico tobacco, &c.

The honourable Francis Fauquier, deputy governor of his majeſty's province of Virginia, has procured a very public-ſpirited law to be paſſed, in the aſſembly of that colony, for diſtributing annually the ſum of one thouſand pounds in the way of premium for promoting the principal commodities that province is capable of raiſing, and which hitherto have been ſcarce attempted, for want of ſuch an immediate encouragement as by this law is ſecured to the induſtrious and ingenious planter.

Annapolis in Maryland, April 16. On Tueſday the 7th inſtant, at the plantation of Mr. John Booth, in St. Mary's county, Mr. Booth having juſt left home, in order to ſettle accounts with the ſheriff, a negroe man, whom he had bought laſt ſummer, attacked a negroe wench, and beat her head to pieces with a maul, and would have killed a negroe boy, but he ſaved himſelf by running; when he had killed the negroe woman, he went into the houſe and murdered his miſtreſs, beating her head to pieces, and with an axe ſplit the head of a little boy, about three years old, his maſter's ſon, as he lay ſleeping in bed. He immediately went away, and is ſuppoſed to have put an end to his own wretched life. Mrs. Booth, and the negroe wench, were both advanced in their pregnancy.

Letters from Dominico dated June 8th, 1761, adviſe, that the caſh and goods found in the town of Roſeau only, were valued to a great amount, and were lodged in the warehouſes, under different locks, by the land and ſea officers, till they ſhall receive inſtructions from England how to act therein. The ſoldiery and ſailors availed themſelves of the plunder; but that was chiefly confined to a little caſh, cloaths, and proviſions of all kinds.

A moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail, did incredible damage to the corn in the neighbourhood of Benfield in Northamptonſhire. Many of the hail-ſtones, or rather pieces of ice, weighed a pound each, and broke the windows wherever they fell. 5th.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 24. "The king came on Tueſday to the parliament, where the princes of the blood, and the peers of the kingdom were aſſembled by his orders, and his majeſty there held a bed of juſtice. He declared on this occaſion the neceſſity of continuing ſtill for two years (to the end of 1763) the double capitation and the third twentieth; after

ter which the chancellor propoſed in the king's name, the borrowing of twenty-ſeven millions upon the farm of leather, at an annual intereſt of 3 per cent. and the capital to be reimburſed at the end of nine years. The votes being afterwards collected, and found unanimous, the two edicts in queſtion, and declaration of the king, were regiſtered, with the clauſe, "The king holding his bed of juſtice." All being finiſhed, his majeſty roſe, and ſet out on his return to the caſtle of Muette. On leaving the city, he was ſaluted by diſcharges of the cannon of the Baſtile and the royal hoſpital of invalids."

The above edict for prolonging the poll-tax for two years, ſufficiently proves the diſtreſs of that kingdom, ſince it was ſuch, that the parliament, notwithſtanding their zeal for the king's ſervice, refuſed to regiſter it; ſo that his majeſty was obliged to come in perſon to the parliament-houſe, to cauſe it to be regiſtered before him. To ſoften the minds of the people, the preamble of this edict was in theſe plauſible words.

"Louis, &c. &c. We have hitherto ſupported a war rendered indiſpenſible by juſtice and honour: animated by a ſincere deſire to procure our ſubjects a ſolid and laſting peace; we have agreed with the belligerent powers on a congreſs, the ſucceſs of which cannot be doubtful, if each of them would therein diſcuſs their intereſts with that ſpirit of equity and moderation, of which our plenipotentiaries will ſet an example: but the greater foundation there is for our hopes, the more we are obliged to put ourſelves in a condition to reſiſt our enemies, that at the ſame time we are occupied about a peace, they may know, that if they reject it, we are always ſure of finding in the love, as well as courage of our ſubjects, new reſources to oppoſe their efforts.

"The prorogation for two years of a tax, which is attended with almoſt no expence in collecting, being the moſt natural method of ſecuring to us thoſe reſources, we have the more readily adopted it, &c."

A letter from Ancona gives the following tragical account: there was in the neighbourhood of Bagni, the capital of Boſnia, three convents of the brothers of Minor-obſervantins of the order of St. Francis; ſome Greek prieſts, jealous of theſe religious, or poſſeſſed with a fiery zeal, endeavoured to perſuade them to prefer the communion of the ſchiſmatic patriarch of Conſtantinople to that of the holy father, but all their attempts proved vain: then, in their fury at this diſappointment, they impaled a guardian of the three convents, beheaded a biſhop of that order, and twenty-five religious, and ſet fire to the moſt conſiderable of their cloyſters. The guardian martyr ſurvived three days, and was a witneſs to the ſufferings of his twenty-ſix brethren, exhorting them to the laſt to perſevere to death. This account is confirmed by letters from Dalmatia.

Letters from Coningſberg bring a confirmation of the hemp warehouſes being conſumed by fire, on the 10th paſt, by which 400,000 pood of hemp, amounting in the whole to between 6 and 7 thouſand tons, was deſtroyed. A pood is about 36 lb. Engliſh.

A navigation being com- 7th.
pleated from Lynn to North-
ampton,

mpton, the ſame opened this day, nd 38 barges, laden with coals, c. preceded by a band of muſic, nd adorned with flags and ſtream- rs, came up with the greateſt eaſe to he public wharf, at the ſouth bridge.

We hear of a remarkable inſtance of a gentleman's approbation of the old Roman method of adoption in one John Smith, Eſq; of (we think) Overton in the county of York, and which, as the caſe ſtood with him, cannot but be a piece of charity approved of by every judicious perſon. This gentleman, lately deceaſed, was poſſeſſed of an eſtate of about 700 l. a year, and having none but very diſtant relations, except a ſiſter very ancient, left 500 l. a year to a clergyman of his acquaintance, with 7 children, with all his perſonal eſtate, ſuppoſed to amount to 7 or 8000 l. paying an annuity of 300 l. a year to his ſiſter aforeſaid, for her life. —— As the clergyman is a very worthy man, and beloved by all that know him, and poſſeſſed of but a moderate living, it meets with every one's approbation, and they wiſh he had made him his only heir; as the other 200 l. a year will go no one knows where, or be ſwallowed up in law.

According to the laſt advices from Perſia, prince Heraclius had made himſelf maſter of the city of Hendiſchi by aſſault, after ſubduing Erivan (the ancient ſeat of the ſophis) which he had taxed at 10,000 gold ſequins per annum. After theſe victories, Aſſad, the moſt formidable of his competitors, came, with all his family, to pay homage to Heraclius, who doubting his ſincerity, ſhut him up in the caſtle of Teflis, where (from the cruel policy of that country) it was thought moſt of them would ſoon end their days.

A diſpute having happened between the farmers of Kings-Langley and the Iriſh reapers, about wages, the royal foreſters, quartered at Watford, were ſent for, and a great ſkirmiſh enſued, in which ſeveral were wounded. Six were taken and commited to St. Alban's jail, and the reſt were diſperſed. —— Some of theſe afterwards made a riot in the iſle of Ely. 8th.

They write from Padua, that his grace the duke of Marlborough had been there ſome weeks; and that the celebrated Dr. Righellini had extracted from his eye a black particle, hard, elaſtic, concave on one ſide, and convex on the other, and about the ſixth part of an inch in length, which gave him infinite pain night and day. The operation had the deſired effect.

His grace Dr. John Gilbert, lord archbiſhop of York, primate of England, lord high almoner and privy counſellor, departed this life. 9th.

Likewiſe prince Henry of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, a ſon of the reigning duke, and nephew to prince Ferdinand, of his wounds in a late battle.

The priſoners in the Savoy, to the number of 209, mutinied, and were with difficulty got under by the guard, after ſeveral ſhot being fired, and much blood ſpilt; an unconcerned ſpectator looking down from the top of the priſon was taken for one of the rioters, ſhot at, and killed on the ſpot.

A tender from the Britiſh herring fiſhery arrived at Bremen with 225 barrels of the firſt pickled herrings caught this year, which were ſold at a high price.

Twenty Engliſh ſhips caught, this ſeaſon, but 11 whales; 7 Scotch ſhips, but 6 whales. Whereas 138 Dutch ſhips caught 287.

12th. The priſoners in Ludgate were removed to the London workhouſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in order that Ludgate may be decorated againſt the approaching lord mayor's day.

The example of the king of Denmark has engaged a private gentleman of Copenhagen to devote the ſum of 200 rixdollars, for four prizes of 50 rixdollars each, for the beſt anſwers by ſubjects of Denmark, to the following queſtions, to be delivered before the feaſt of St. John, 1762, viz.

" 1. Why have we abſolute need of a divine Redeemer?

" 2. What are the advantages and defects of the Daniſh language, compared with the German and French languages?

" 3. To what point fathers, without prejudice to the ſtate, may and ought to inſpire their children with love for the publick weal?

" 4. Which countries have been the moſt happy, thoſe where the writing upon public œconomy has not been permitted, or thoſe where every one has had that liberty."

14th. A very ſenſible ſhock of an earthquake was felt all over the iſland of Guernſey, accompanied with a rumbling hollow noiſe; and tho' the wind was eaſterly, a violent ſwell of the ſea ſet in, all on a ſudden, from the ſouth weſt.

At Cumbernauld, in Scotland, they have lately had a violent ſtorm, attended with thunder and lightning, which have done great damage to the planting, and killed above 1000 crows; upon examination it appeared, that their bones were all broke, and their fleſh quite black, and when offered to the hogs, they refuſed to touch it.

Oxford, July 11. The ſubjects appointed for the current year, for two orations to be ſpoken in the theatre for the prizes given by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilſon, prebendary of Weſtminſter, are, for the Latin oration, *Salus populi, ſuprema Lex.* For the Engliſh oration, *The advantages of a ſafe, honourable and laſting peace.*

The four claſſical prizes annually given, by their repreſentatives in parliament to the univerſity of Cambridge, have this year been adjudged to the following gentlemen. —— Senior batchelors; Mr. Bates, of Peter Houſe; Mr. Foſter of Jeſus College, brother to the late Dr. Nathaniel Foſter —— Middle batchelors; Mr. Norris, of Caius College, ſon of Anthony Norris, Eſq; of Barton; Mr. Eyre, of Peter Houſe.

15th. Extract of a letter from commodore Keppel, to Mr. Clevland, dated in Belleiſle road, the 28th of July, 1761.

"I yeſterday received letters from ſir Thomas Stanhope in Baſque road, extracts of which I here encloſe you. The enemy's ſecond attempt to remove the ſhips attending the demolition of the works of Aix has been as ineffectual and diſgraceful to them as their firſt was. The indefatigable pains and ſkilful manner in which captain Chaplen, of the Furnace bomb, has directed the deſtroying the enemy's fortifications and works upon the iſland, has been ſuch, that it would be injuſtice in me not to acquaint their lordſhips of it. The whole is now finiſhed, or within a day

day of being ſo, when it will be unneceſſary to keep the ſhips any longer ſo near the iſland; and the enemy may then, if they pleaſe, take a view of the ruins."

Extract of a letter from ſir Thomas Stanhope, to commodore Keppel, dated in Baſque road, July 22, 1761.

"Yeſterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the ſix prames that were in the Paſſe de Filles, attended by ſome row-gallies, and a great number of launches, crowded with men, dropt down upon the firſt of the ebb, and placed themſelves between the iſle d'Ent and Fort Fouras, from whence they played on our ſhips in Aix road, with 12 mortars, and upwards of 70 pieces of heavy cannon, till paſt 2 o'clock, when the reception they had met with from his majeſty's ſhips obliged them to retire with diſgrace to their former ſtation.

"I herewith incloſe you the report of captain Parker, of his majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, who directed the operations on this ſervice."

Extract of a letter from captain Parker, of his majeſty's ſhip Buckingham, to ſir Thomas Stanhope, dated in Aix road, July 22, 1761.

"At 7 o'clock yeſterday morning, the enemy's ſix prames looſed their topſails, and got under way, attended by ſome row-gallies, and a number of large boats and launches full of men. They ſtood towards us with a land-wind, in a cloſe line a-head; and from that motion, and the number of men, I judged they intended to attack us with reſolution; but they ſoon hauled their wind, and brought up a regular line upon the ſhoals, about two gun-ſhots from us, and at a quarter paſt 9 began to bombard. In leſs than half a hour they got the diſtance exact, and we veered away, to be out of the range of their ſhells; but we found that when we veered, they weighed anchor, dropped with the tides, and ſtill preſerved their diſtance; on which, all the ſhips hove a-head, expecting that they had neared us ſo much as to bring them within reach of our cannon, and we imagined that ſeveral of our ſhot ſtruck them. At half an hour after 11 our own long-boats, and thoſe of the ſhips in Baſque road, came to aſſiſt us; and the ebb-tide being almoſt ſpent, we prepared to warp nearer the enemy: about the ſame time the Actæon, Fly, and Blaſt ſloop joined us: the two latter I ordered to keep under ſail, and the former to range along the prames, and to give them her broadſide as ſhe paſſed, in order to amuſe them, and draw their attention from the boats employed in carrying out warps, and from throwing ſhells at the line of battle ſhips, many of which fell as near as poſſible without touching.

At half paſt 12 the Actæon ran aground on the tail of the Pall-Bank: the boats were immediately diſpatched with ſtream-anchors, and hawlers to her aſſiſtance, and about 2 o'clock ſhe floated. This accident prevented all the ſhips from warping, except the Naſſau, who was directed to cover the Actæon; and ſhe laid out warps, which obliged five of the prames (the tide of flood now making) to retreat to their former moorings, and the other to get under the cannon on the S. point of Oleron. During the bombardment, captain Chaplen threw from the Furnace 32 ſhells which were extremely well directed. This

this morning one of the five prames dropped with the flood above the men of war in the river.

" Before I conclude this letter, I muſt beg leave (in juſtice to captain Ourry) to acquaint you, that he executed my orders with the greateſt bravery and reſolution, and ſhewed a ſpirit and addreſs becoming the character of a Britiſh officer.

" The Actæon had 4 men killed, and 1 wounded, and a great part of her rigging cut. One of the foreputtock-ſheowds, and the mizen-top-ſail braces of the Buckingham were ſhot away. One of the enemy's ſhells fell under the Naſſau's counter, lifted the ſhip a little, drove in two trunnels, and ſhook her whole frame. Several ſhells fell alſo very near the Monmouth and Buckingham. We are now certain of the weight of metal which the prames carry, one of their ſhot being on board the Actæon, and weigh upwards of 38lb."

Captain Elphinſton, of his majeſty's ſhip Richmond, gives an account in his letter dated in Yarmouth roads the 9th inſtant, that while he was on the coaſt of Norway, he took a French privateer called le Facheur, with 6 carriage, and 8 ſwivel guns, and 40 men, with one ranſomer on board.

Twent-two country tranſports, all healthy young fellows, who were ſome time ago taken by the French in their voyage to America, and refuſed, it is ſaid, to inliſt with them, being ſince retaken and brought from Portſmouth to the new goal in Southwark, were delivered from thence, having received the king's free pardon, on condition of ſerving as ſoldiers in his majeſty's 49th regiment of foot now in Jamaica.

Since the conqueſt of Canada, Great Britain is become the ſupplier of great part of Europe with furs: from Flanders ſeveral large orders have lately come over; and from Ruſſia orders have been received of the like kind, as that country cannot produce all the ſkins its inhabitants make uſe of.

The world may expect ſoon to ſee ſome of the divine works of Raphael, engraved by Mr. Strange: that gentleman has, on account of his extraordinary merit, met with a diſtinguiſhed reception at Rome: Prince Rezzonico has not only obtained permiſſion from his uncle the pope, that ſcaffolding be erected in the Vatican, ſo that Mr. Strange may make what drawings he pleaſes; but alſo aſſigned him a genteel apartment in that palace, during his reſidence there.—This attention to the merit of a Britiſh artiſt cannot fail of being agreeable to the natives of this country; and is the more remarkable, as the late pope had, by an expreſs edict, forbid that any ſcaffolding ſhould be erected, becauſe the painting had been much damaged by thoſe who were formerly indulged with that convenience.

At the aſſizes of Abingdon, two perſons were capitally convicted; at Wincheſter 10, one of them for murder, who was executed as uſual, and 5 were reprieved; at Worceſter 2, but reprieved; at Maidſtone two; at Exeter 7, two for murder; at Buckingham 1; at Saliſbury 2, one for murder, who was executed as uſual; at Northampton 3, but afterwards reprieved; at Ely 1, who was reprieved; at Monmouth 4, who were all reprieved; at Thetford 1, but reprieved; for Yorkſhire, 2; at Croydon 1; at Glouceſter 5, two for murder, who were

were executed as uſual, and one of the others were reprieved; at Wells 3; at Warwick 1; at Shrewſbury 1, who was reprieved; Chelmsford, Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Dorcheſter, Lewes, Hereford, Hertford, and Oxford aſſizes, proved maiden ones.

At the aſſizes at Warwick, were tried, before Mr. juſtice Foſter, two actions upon the ſtatute of 2d George II. for bribery and corruption at the late election of members to repreſent the borough of Tamworth in parliament; when the juries (who were ſpecial in each action) brought in verdicts for the plaintiffs.

The princeſs of Brazil was ſafely delivered of a prince, to the great joy of the Portugueſe nation.

22d. Admiralty-office. Extract of a letter from ſir Charles Saunders, vice admiral of the blue, to Mr. Clevland, dated in Gibraltar Mole, on board his majeſty's ſhip the Neptune, July 20, 1761.

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure that I deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that capt. Proby, in the Thunderer, who was cruizing off Cadiz with the Modeſte, Thetis, and Favourite ſloop, in order to intercept the Achilles and Bouffon, has fallen in with and taken thoſe ſhips, and brought them into this bay. On looking into Cadiz, on Thurſday morning the 14th inſtant, he miſſed the French ſhips, and at two in the afternoon of the 16th he diſcovered them, Cadiz then bearing E. N. E. 1-4th E. diſtant nine leagues: about one in the morning of the 17th, the Thunderer came up with and began to engage the Achilles, who ſtruck after an action of about half an hour, Cadiz then bearing E. 1-half S. diſtant 19 leagues. The Thetis came up with the Bouffon about ſeven the ſame morning: they engaged alſo about half an hour, when the Modeſte coming up, and firing ſome guns, the Bouffon ſtruck. The Thunderer is pretty much damaged in her maſts, yards, ſails and rigging, had 17 men killed in the action, and 113 wounded, 17 of which are ſince dead. The Thetis has alſo ſuffered in her maſts, rigging, &c. but had not one man killed or wounded. I cannot yet aſcertain the loſs of the enemy; we are ſending their wounded to the hoſpitals, of which I will ſend you a more particular account as ſoon as poſſible. The ſecond and third lieutenants of the Thunderer are among the wounded, and the former of them in a very dangerous way. Captain Proby alſo received a ſlight wound in his right hand."

Tranſlation of a letter from prince Ferdinand to the marquis of Granby, on occaſion of the behaviour of ſome of the Britiſh troops in an affair on the 5th inſtant.

Convent at Buhren, Aug. 6, 1761.

"My Lord,

I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip how much I admire the valiant and brave conduct of Lord George Lenox with the piquets, and of major Welſh, with his batalion of grenadiers yeſterday, in the attack of the poſt and village of Weſten. I beg your lordſhip will be pleaſed to ſignify to them my moſt grateful acknowledgments, and that theſe two gentlemen would do the ſame to the brave troops who were led on by commanders of ſuch diſtinguiſhed valour.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect reſpect, my lord, &c."

Copy of the marquis of Granby's letter to major Welsh, commanding the 1st battalion of British grenadiers.

Camp at Haarn, August 7, 1761.

"SIR,

You will perceive, by the copy of the letter I have the pleasure to enclose to you, how much his serene highness admired your behaviour, and that of the 1st battalion of grenadiers under your command, at the attack of the post and village of Westen, on the 5th.

"You will, therefore, according to his serene highness's desire, testify, to the troops his extreme approbation of their distinguished bravery and firmness, and likewise my thanks in the strongest manner. I am, with the greatest regard, Sir, &c.

GRANBY."

Extract of a letter from on board the Swiftsure, in Basque road, July 15, 1761.

"As the love and study of antiquities is one of the most prevailing tastes of this age, I could not delay acquainting you of some very valuable gems, medals, and coins, which were discovered a few days ago by our miners, who are employed in destroying, in an effectual manner, all the facings of the bastions and curtins of the fort at Aix, together with the large casements. As the most valuable part of the curiosities are in Sir Thomas Stanhope's possession, who no doubt intends them for the British museum, I can only give you a short description of those I was so fortunate as to view, which were pieces of gold and silver, many of them irregularly cut about the edges, and near to the thickness of our sixpence. Those of silver had a piece of Bacchanalians impressed on one side; the other contained the figure of Ceres, with her cornucopia; from whence seemed to be issuing summer fruits, with cauliflowers, cabbages, lettuces, &c.——Those of gold had on one side a Venus riding on a sea-horse, and the other side had the representation of a naval tournament, or race upon the waters, resembling those practised at Venice in the carnival season.

"As this late noble fortification in the island of Aix is very near Oleron, from whence all our marine customs and laws were derived, and whose inhabitants have been esteemed expert sailors, for these 900 years past, and these islanders have enjoyed very great privileges, with respect to commerce, I hope the antiquarians will find many useful curiosities from this discovery."

In the night between the 3d and 4th. inst. a fire broke out in a tradesman's house at Stutgard, the duke of Wirtemberg's capital, near the place where the archives are kept. In less than six hours the house where it began, with forty others, were entirely consumed, and the whole city put in the utmost danger. The damage amounts to upwards of 300,000 florins Many of the inhabitants endeavouring to save their effects, lost their lives, and others were much hurt. The author of this fire being seized was thrown into a dungeon, where next day he made away with himself. But his corpse was laid on a sledge, and after being dragged thro' the principal streets of this city, was suspended on the common gallows.

By a calculation made in the college of commerce, at Petersburg, of the goods consumed by fire on the 29th of June, O. S. it appears

that the following quantities have been burnt, viz. about 11,200 tons of different ſorts of hemp; about 500 tons of flax of all ſorts; about 350 tons of hemp oil, and 97,200 matts.

Letters from Corſica by way of Leghorn, of the 20th ult. ſay, that the inhabitants of that iſland are determined not to enter into any accommodation with the Genoeſe, but to declare themſelves a free and independent people; and, upon condition that the Genoeſe will deliver up all the fortified places they have poſſeſſion of in that iſland, the Corſicans will pay all the debts, both capital and intereſt, that may be due to that republick from them.——On the other hand, they tell us from Genoa, that the republick is determined to carry on the war with the utmoſt rigour againſt the Corſicans, both by ſea and land; and that ſeveral Genoeſe veſſels have ſailed, and others will ſoon ſail for that purpoſe.

Charles Town, South Carolina, May 30. The pernicious conſequences of too free an importation of negroes into this province, having lately become the ſubject of ſerious conſideration of ſome public-ſpirited gentlemen: a motion was lately made in the honourable the commons houſe of aſſembly, for leave to bring in a bill, laying an additional duty on all negroes and other ſlaves thereafter imported; and ſuch a bill has accordingly been brought in this day. The duty propoſed to be laid, we hear, will amount nearly to a prohibition; and it is thought the bill will paſs and take place very ſoon.

Captain Potts, of the Julius Cæſar, from Jamaica, lately gallantly cleared himſelf from 6 French privateers, which is looked upon to be as brave an action as any ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

The royal academy of ſciences at Paris have given a very ſenſible and polite anſwer to a paper lately tranſmitted to them from the Britiſh ſociety for promoting arts and manufactures, in relation to the poſſibility of procuring vegetable ſubſiſtence for black cattle and ſheep during the winter months, which is certainly a matter of great importance.

Paris, Aug. 14. The declaration of the king for prolonging the edict of February 1760, hath been regiſtered by the parliament of Normandy, on expreſs command of his majeſty, ſignified by the duke d'Harcourt, lieutenant general of the province. 24th

The parliament of Douay has regiſtered the ſame declaration purely and ſimply, and wrote at the ſame time the following letter to the king:

"SIRE, A diſhonourable peace after an unfortunate war would be to France the height of ignominy, and the ſpeedy ſource of a new war, more fatal perhaps than that which ſhe hath terminated. 'Tis therefore to your people, Sire, a point of honour, a motive beyond all intereſt! a point of neceſſity, a motive beyond every other motive! to furniſh your majeſty with ſuccours capable of vanquiſhing or tiring the obſtinacy, the arrogance, the fortune of our enemies; with ſuccours capable of making them yet feel, what they have experienced ſo many times, that French generoſity ſets no value upon eſtate and life when glory is in queſtion, and that it is never more terrible than when even decay and the reverſe

Copy of the marquis of Granby's letter to major Welſh, commanding the 1ſt battalion of Britiſh grenadiers.

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verſe agitate it with the horror of contempt; with ſuccours, in ſhort, capable of obliging nations allied only by the deſire of vexing humanity, to finiſh, by a juſt, and reaſonable treaty, a war, to which they have forced us without reaſon, and againſt all juſtice.

"Theſe ſentiments, thoſe of Frenchmen at all times, thoſe eſpecially of your Frenchmen, we ſee with joy engraven in the hearts of our countrymen, expreſſed in their diſcourſe, and by their conduct; and we are ever eager, in all circumſtances, to ſet them the leſſon and example.

"In this ſpirit, ſire, we have not heſitated to enregiſter, purely and ſimply, the declaration of the 16th of June laſt, prolonging for two years the double capitation, and the third twentieth-penny, becauſe we have perceived the diſtance of peace, and the probable continuance of the war for two years.

"But at the ſame time we have no doubt, that if heaven filling up our wiſhes, and anticipating our hopes, ſhould deign to reſtore reconciliation and repoſe before that term, your majeſty will cauſe theſe heavy impoſitions to ceaſe, with the war that is the object of them, &c. &c."

Extract of a letter from a ſurgeon, in the iſland of Goree in Africa, May 27, 1761.

"A fire happened here on the 14th of March, which conſumed, in a few hours, the whole town to aſhes, (except three houſes) together with ſeveral officers quarters. The inhabitants have ſuffered greatly. My inſtruments and medicines I regret the moſt, as that is a publick loſs, not retrievable in this country, before the ſickly ſeaſon which approaches. There was a good ſupply ſent out for both garriſons, but unfortunately the veſſel was cut from Senegal bar by a French frigate."

The Prince of Bevern, Nichols, belonging to Liverpool, was lately taken by the St. David privateer, of Martinico, after a brave defence. Captain Nichols had only 18 white men on board; and the Frenchmen, in revenge for their captain and forty of the crew being killed, on boarding the Prince of Bevern, after they had ſtruck their colours, killed the mate, carpenter, doctor, and ſeveral others in cold blood; cutting their arms, hands, and legs off with cutlaſſes, and firing their piſtols through their bodies. The captain received two deep cuts on his head, but luckily ſaved his life. Only four of the crew eſcaped being wounded very dangerouſly, though none of them were hurt in the engagement.

Captain Hoggan, of the Lyme, from Guinea, with ſlaves, after having beat off a ſtout French privateer, was taken by five others, who came in ſight ſoon after, near Deſeada. The villains immediately pulled off his hat and ſhoes, as he had nothing elſe on but a bloody ſhirt and trowſers, and hove him over board, where he was afterwards taken up by one of the ſloops, and carried into Martinico, and there treated like a pirate or thief, as they called him.

Two violent ſhocks of an earthquake have been felt at Santa Cruz, in South Barbary.

A letter from a capuchin miſſionary at Salonica, the capital of Macedon in Greece, deſcribes the wretched ſituation of that country during the laſt two years: he ſays a plague

a plague had carried off at leaſt 200,000 ſouls; and ſeven ſucceſſive earthquakes have overthrown moſt of the cities in that province; the capital is reduced to a heap of rubbiſh; the plains, once ſo famous, are now a deſert: the inhabitants have abandoned their dwellings, nor will any return to bury his friend or relation. On the 8th of April laſt the miſerable people were terrified beyond deſcription, at the ſight of an extraordinary phenomenon; the heavens, after ſun-ſet, appeared as if all on fire, they diſcovered trains of fire, and felt a ſuffocating ſmell of brimſtone and bitumen, which they thought portended the general conflagration: but about midnight the whole vaniſhed in the moſt dreadful claps of thunder.

27th Extract of a letter from Sir Piercy Brett, commander in chief in the Downs, to Mr. Clevland, dated the 25th of Auguſt, 1761.

Mr. M'Bride being off Dunkirk with the Grace armed cutter, on ſaturday morning, and obſerving that the two prames were gone into the harbour, and only four flat-bottomed boats and a dogger privateer were in the road, he immediately left his ſtation to join the Maidſtone, and propoſed cutting out the privateer that night, if captain Digges would let him have four boats manned and armed; which he very readily complied with, knowing his abilities and reſolution. The boats left the ſhips at ten o'clock at night; and when they came near the road, they laid all their oars acroſs, except two in each boat, which they muffled with bayes, to prevent their being heard at a diſtance. They rowed in that manner till they were within muſket ſhot of the privateer; and, being haled, they made no anſwer; but in a few minutes boarded him on both ſides, and took poſſeſſion of him without the loſs of a man, and only two were wounded. Mr. M'Bride ſhot the lieutenant of the privateer through the head with a muſket, as he was pointing a gun into the boat; and one common man was killed, and five wounded. This was done within half gun ſhot of a fort on the eaſt ſide of the harbour, but the fort did not fire at them; and when the priſoners were ſecured, they cut the cables, and ſailed out of the road.

We hear from Sunderland, that Hannah Hatherington, of that place, has been lately cured of a tympany, which had continued upon her from April 1759; during her illneſs ſhe had been tapped 12 times, and 288 quarts and one pint of water had been taken from her.

Dean Langton, of Ireland, was lately killed by a fall from a precipice, in the Peak Derbyſhire, 300 yards deep; his horſe was alſo killed. But it is ſaid a lady who rode behind him, was providentially ſaved by ſome buſhes catching hold of her cloaths.

From Kiel in Holſtein, we learn, that M. Stambke, counſellor of ſtate to the hereditary prince of Ruſſia and duke of Holſtein, died lately there in an advanced age. The late duke of Holſtein owed his life to this gentleman; for being at Peterſburgh, and having ordered a new ſtate wig to be made, when the peruke-maker brought it home, he ſeemed to inſiſt with more than ordinary earneſtneſs that the duke ſhould be ſhaved, that the wig

might fit the better; Mr. Stambke being accidentally there, ſuſpected from the ſollicitude of the peruke-maker that there was ſome foul play intended, and adviſed the duke to compel the peruke-maker to have his own head ſhaved; which being done, and the wig put upon his head, he expired within twelve minutes.

Died lately. Mr. Edward Moore, in Greenwich hoſpital, aged 100.

Mary Fox of Keynſham, near Briſtol, aged 101.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcock, of Lancaſter, aged 104.

At Piſtoia in Italy, a peaſant, aged 105.

Durand de Puy, of Auch, in France, aged 109.

James Carlewhite, of Seatown, in Scotland, aged 111.

John Lyon, of Bandon, in the county of Corke, Ireland, aged 116.

SEPTEMBER.

2d. Being the firſt day of the triennial meeting of the three choirs at Worceſter, the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186 l.

And at the clergy's ſons feaſt, at Briſtol, the collection for that charity amounted to 183 l. 10 s. 2 d.

3d. The parliament met and were prorogued to Thurſday October 8.

4th. Admiralty-office. Extract of a letter from capt. Faulkner, of his majeſty's ſhip the Bellona, of 74 guns, to Mr. Clevland, dated Aug. 21, 1761, in Liſbon river.

"Pleaſe to acquaint my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that on the 4th inſtant, at three P. M. ſaw three ſail in the S. W. quarter, Cape Finiſterre bearing N. E. ½ E. diſtant ten leagues; we immediately gave chace, and, by their crowding from us, ſoon ſuſpected them to be enemies. We came up but ſlowly. At five A. M. we got almoſt up with the chace, and found them to be a large ſhip and 2 frigates. At 6 the Brilliant began to engage one of the frigates; ſoon after with the other alſo. Twenty-five minutes after ſix we came along ſide of the large ſhip, and began to engage as near as poſſible. Thirty-four minutes after ſix our mizen-maſt went away by the enemy's ſhot; and at forty-five minutes after ſix, the enemy's mizen-maſt went over her ſide. At four minutes after ſeven the large ſhip ſtruck, which proved Le Courageux of 74 guns, commanded by M. Dugué L'Ambert, and had on board 700 men, from St. Domingo. The Brilliant continued to engage the two frigates. At half paſt ſeven, the French frigates bore away, and neither of our ſhips were in a condition to purſue them. At the ſame time the prize's main-maſt went away. We found our lower rigging much cut. The fore-maſt, main-maſt, and main-top-maſt, much ſhattered. We loſt in the action ſix men, and had 28 wounded. The enemy had 240 ſlain, and 110 wounded. We ſent our firſt lieutenant, Mr. Male, with other officers, and 150 men, to take poſſeſſion of the prize, and received 224 priſoners on board. The Brilliant ſent 50 men, and received 100 priſoners on board. She had five men killed, and 16 wounded; among the ſlain is the maſter.

We have ſince heard that the above French frigates are called the Malicieux,

Malicieux, captain Longueville, and the Hermione, captain Montigney, of 32 guns each.

I muſt alſo beg leave to acquaint their lordſhips, that captain Bogie, in the Brilliant, in the day of action, behaved like a ſkilful officer, in engaging the two frigates, and preventing their coming upon me. I alſo further aſſure their lordſhips, that the officers and ſhips company of both ſhips, behaved with true bravery. The wind being ſtrong northerly after the engagement, and our ſhips much diſabled, was the reaſon of my bearing up for this port."

The captain of the Courageux received a wound in his neck, of which he died the 25th, and was attended at his burial by the Engliſh and French officers. She is valued at 320,000 l. and had ranſomers on board for five prizes, amounting to 8200 l.

When the French priſoners were landed at Liſbon out of the Bellona, they applied to the French conſul for relief, without effect; but the gentlemen of the Engliſh factory, moved with compaſſion, and ſuch a ſcene of diſtreſs, generouſly raiſed by ſubſcription 230 l. ſterling for their relief. A noble inſtance of Engliſh generoſity.

8th. A tobacconiſt's warehouſe, with five adjoining houſes, at the Three Cranes, were conſumed by fire. Several perſons were killed by the fall of walls, chimnies, &c. and others much hurt.

Was found near the Spaniard below the Nore, a fiſherman who had been caſt away ſeven hours, and ſaved his life by means of a cork jacket.

The princeſs Charlotte of Mecklemburg Strelitz arrived in good health at St. James's palace, and at night the nuptials between his majeſty and her ſerene highneſs were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence at the chapel royal.

The parliament of Paris ſeem reſolved to drive the whole body of Jeſuits out of that kingdom, for which purpoſe, beſides ordering ſeveral books written by the members of that ſociety to be burned, they have iſſued ſome ſevere arrets againſt them, requiring them to deliver in to their clerk, a compleat liſt of all the members of the ſociety in France, their age, place of birth, function, and rank in the ſociety, with an exact ſchedule of the ſociety's eſtates and effects; and likewiſe not to receive any more novices, ſcholars, private or publick, or boarders, and ſend away all thoſe actually with them, in ſix months from the 6th ult. This laſt arret is confirmed by another directed to the ſubjects in general. But theſe fathers have prevailed with the king to iſſue an edict, by which he ſuſpends all proceedings of the parliament againſt them for a twelvemonth, takes upon himſelf the conſideration of the affair, and accordingly orders the ſuperiors of each houſe of the ſociety to deliver within the ſame ſpace of time to the clerk of the council the titles of their ſeveral eſtabliſhments in France. This edict the parliament have agreed to regiſter, but with a proviſo, that it ſhall continue in force no longer than till the firſt of April next; and at the ſame time they directed their firſt preſident to repreſent to the king, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the ill conſequences of protecting that ſociety.

The epitome of ſacred and prophane hiſtory by the jeſuit Horace Turcellin, is one of the books condemned

demned to the flames. It was published about 100 years ago, and in use in some protestant as well as popish universities. But the Jesuits, in reading it to their scholars, are charged with pointing out a concealed meaning in many places, particularly the not giving the title of king to Henry IV, till he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and had obtained the pope's absolution.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 2d of June, printed in the secretary's office, positively asserts, that all the reports of the departure of Jesuit-missionaries for Mexico and Paraguay, by permission of the king of Spain, were entirely groundless; and that notwithstanding the magnificent presents offered by the Jesuits to his Catholick majesty, he had constantly refused to ratify the permission granted by the late king for the departure of the missionaries. Whereas the Cologne Gazette affirms, that they are not only embarked, but advice hath been received of their arrival at the place of their destination; and that more Jesuits are now waiting for a vessel to carry them to Paraguay.

19th. Whitehall. Letters from Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated Albany, August 13, give an account, that the operations against the Cherokees, under the command of lieutenant colonel Grant, of the 40th regiment of foot, had succeeded, though the country would have been impenetrable, had it been well defended. Fifteen towns, and all the plantations in the country, have been burnt; above 1400 acres of corn, beans, pease, &c. destroyed; about 5000 people, including men, women, and children, driven into the woods and mountains, where, having nothing to subsist upon, they must either starve or sue for peace. Col. Grant says, that the provincials have behaved well, as he always expected they would do, and that they seem now to despise the Indians, as much as they were suspected to fear them before; that major Monypenny has been extremely diligent and attentive, and of great use upon all occasions: That the officers, commanding the several corps have exerted themselves, and every body has behaved with a proper spirit. Our Indians have been of great use. Capt. Kennedy has had a great deal of trouble, and has merit for taking so much care of them, and for keeping them in so good order. The Upper Chickesaws are quite a different species of people from any other Indians; they have behaved remarkably well. If the province does not reward them, it must be done at the expence of the crown. Though they have been at war above a twelvemonth, they readily agreed to stay with colonel Grant as long as he pleased. They said, they would ask nothing till the service was over; but the preliminary article was, that when they went home, they were to trust to the colonel only for their presents. The Cherokees must certainly starve, or come into terms; and, even in that case, colonel Grant thinks it is hardly in the power of the provincials to save them. He proposed, in a few days, to send for the Great Warrior, and the Little Carpenter, to come and treat of peace, if they chose to save their nation from destruction. Till he receives their answer, he will endeavour to save the small remains of the lower towns. In the mean time, colonel Grant intends to put Fort Prince George into repair, and to wait

wait there, or at Ninety-Six, till he receives orders from Sir Jeffery Amherſt.

M. Peter Van Muſſchenbrock, profeſſor of phyſick in the univerſity of Leyden, departed this life.

20th. Right honourable William lord Blakeney, knight of the Bath, and a lieutenant general, aged 91, diſtinguiſhed by his defence of Stirling-caſtle in 1746, and Fort St. Philip's in 1756, departed this life.

The Friendſhip, from America to London, being taken by a Bayonne privateer, ſeven Frenchmen were put on board to carry her into harbour, but the mate, and two ſeamen recovered her, and carried her into Belleiſle.

Boſton in New-England, Aug. 10. We hear from Taunton, that on Thurſday the 6th inſt. the following unhappy accident happened there; Mr. James Walker, a gentleman of note and ſubſtance in that town, having a well which was become dry by the drought, went down to make a fire at the bottom to ſoften a rock there, in order to dig the well deeper. Some time after, the fire being out, he went into the well's mouth in order to go down: a lad who ſtood by, obſerving, that when he got about half way down, he fell, run thereupon and called two men, who went down one after another, but both of them fainted there. Immediately the neighbours gathered round, and one was lowered down with a rope, but was almoſt overcome before he could faſten it round him and be got up again. When they were all got out, Mr. Walker was found to be entirely dead, and the other two near expiring.

Part of a letter from Mr. J. Hippeſley, dated cape Coaſt Caſtle, dated Jan. 22, relative to a young black that was a ſervant in London about two years ago, and proved to be the ſon of the prince of Anamaboo.

"I anſwered your favour by a ſhip, which, as I ſince hear, was taken by the French in her paſſage to the Weſt-Indies; and as you ſeemed earneſt, on your friend's account, to know the young man's ſituation, I cannot omit writing again. Indeed it is an office I am not fond of, as my information will not give pleaſure either to you or your friends.

The father of Anthony the young prince had for ſome years paſt made a great noiſe about his ſon's not being brought back to him, and threatened to ſeize all the Engliſh veſſels and effects he could meet with. He took for granted his ſon was dead, and rejoiced at the opportunity of gratifying his avarice: for as to revenge it was out of the queſtion: he would not have iven ſix-pence to ſave the life of any child he had; and when the arrival of Anthony deprived him of a pretext to put in practice his intended ſeizures, nothing could exceed his rage at the diſappointment. His ſon became the object of his hatred. He barely ſpoke to him, and this was only to tell him to provide for himſelf, for that he would never ſee or hear of him any more. He has kept his word; and the poor lad owes his ſubſiſtence to the charity of a Dutch gentleman, ſettled upon that part of the coaſt. He behaves very well, I am told, and wiſhes earneſtly to go back to England. This, however, (I am ſorry to tell you, and the gentleman who ſeems ſo concerned for him) can never

never be: no captain dare to take him home, as he would become anſwerable for all the damages his father might do to the Engliſh trade. Such is the fate of poor Anthony, and ſuch a dog is the father.

You will, doubtleſs, be ſurprized, that paternal affection ſhould not ſubſiſt even among ſavages: the truth is, their fondneſs for their young (for ſo I will call them for ſhortneſs) nothing can exceed when infants, but once out of that helpleſs ſtate, all tenderneſs and attachment are at an end. In this, as in every other relation of life, ſuch as huſband and wife, brothers and ſiſters, lovers, &c. they ſeem actuated by inſtinct alone, and are (I might almoſt ſay) literally brutes."

22d. Their majeſties were crowned with the uſual ſolemnities at Weſtminſter Abbey.

25th. Mr. Stanley arrived from Paris, and Mr. Buſſy is returned to his own court.

The Earl Temple, lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham, having been requeſted by Richard Lowndes, Eſq; one of the knights of the ſhire, on behalf of the lace manufacturers, to preſent to the king a pair of fine ruffles made by Meſſ. Milward and Comp. at Newport-Pagnel in the ſaid county; his majeſty after looking at them, and aſking many queſtions concerning this branch of trade, was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs himſelf; that the inclination of his own heart naturally led him to ſet a high value upon every endeavour to improve any Engliſh manufacture, and whatever had ſuch recommendation, would be preferred by him to works poſſibly of higher perfection, made in any other country.

His majeſty has given 100l. towards the ſubſcription for printing the works of Mr. James Thomſon, the whole profits of which are to be applied to erecting a monument to his memory, and for the relief of ſome of his near relations in diſtreſs.

Paris, Sept. 4. Societies for the encouragement of agriculture, have been lately eſtabliſhed in ſeveral parts of this kingdom; and by an arret of the council of ſtate, all perſons who ſhall cultivate, in any ſhape, the uncultivated lands in the generalities of Paris, Amiens, Soiſſons, Orleans, Bourges, Morilins, Lions, Poitiers, Riom, la Rochelle, Limoges, Bordeaux, Tours, Auch, Chalons en Champagne, Rouen, Caen, and Alençon, ſhall not be ſubject to pay any taxes for the produce of ſuch land, for the ſpace of ten years. All lands that have not been cultivated for twenty years, are to be conſidered as uncultivated.

A conſpiracy amongſt the negroes, at Nevis, has been diſcovered, for maſſacring all the whites on the iſland. That iſland has been very ſickly, occaſioned by the want of hurricanes and high winds.

26th. Captain Freeman, of the Buckinghamſhire militia, ſhot a highwayman who attempted to rob him on Clapham-Common, in his way to Kingſton. The fellow was found dead in a ditch.

29th. About one in the morning a fire broke out in the timber-yard belonging to Mr. Cox, of Cuckold's-Point, which conſumed that, and an adjoining timber-yard, with ſeveral warehouſes full of cordage, ſail-cloth, and other naval ſtores. It is ſaid to have been wilfully ſet on fire by rogues.

Many houſes were likewiſe burnt and others greatly damaged, by a dread-

dreadful fire, in Barbican, Garter-court, &c.

On the night of the 11th of September, being a rejoicing night for the arrival of the queen, and the nuptials of their majeſties, one Robinſon, by throwing a ſquibb, frighted the horſes in the coach of Sampſon Gideon, by which a man was killed upon the ſpot. The coroner's jury have found the ſaid coach and horſes, *deodands* to the duke of Bedford, in whoſe mannor the accident happened.

There is an aloe in the phyſic garden at Oxford, now opening for bloom, that is ſaid to be different from any yet ſeen in England.

An epidemical diſtemper has lately raged at Toulon, that in two months has carried off one third of the inhabitants.

The epidemic diſtemper among the horned cattle, rages in ſeveral parts of the continent.

The plague, that at Conſtantinople is periodical, ceaſed in June.

Between twelve and one o'clock, there was ſuch a ſtorm of hail fell in Enfield-marſh, as is not remembered to have happened in the memory of the oldeſt man living in thoſe parts; ſome of the ſtones, or rather pieces of ice, meaſured five inches round, broke ſeveral panes of glaſs at Suſon-ferry, tore down branches of trees, and did infinite damage all around: the ſtorm was attended with violent claps of thunder, which greatly frightened the inhabitants in that neighbourhood; ſeveral birds were knocked down and killed by the weight of the ſtones, yet the whole did not laſt above 3 minutes.

Exact liſt of French ſhips of war, taken ſince the commencement of hoſtilities.

4 ſhips of 84 guns, 14 of 74, 2 of 66, 17 of 64, 1 of 58, 2 of 56, 1 of 54, 6 of 50, 4 of 44, 2 of 40, 19 of 36, 1 of 34, 13 of 32, 3 of 28, 2 of 26, 7 of 24, 3 of 22, 7 of 20, 1 of 18, 7 of 16, 4 of 14, 2 of 12, 1 of 10, 8 of 8. —— Total, 131 ſhips, 5300 guns, taken. According to a liſt of the French navy, publiſhed in June 1756, including five which were then building, their whole number amounted to only 111.

An exact liſt of the number and calculation of the value of merchant ſhips taken and ranſomed, for nine months, ending with September.

Total of ſhips taken.		Total of ſhs. ranſomed.	Total of ranſom money.
83	January	16	£. 11,150
83	February	12	- 6,970 10
51	March	3	- 930
54	April -	7	- 2,484
70	May -	22	- 28,457 15
103	June -	31	- 19,872 10
83	July -	27	- 20,802 5
77	Auguſt	11	- 8,522 10
80	September	15	- 11,090 10
684		144	ranſ. for 110,280

If 144 ſhips paid in nine months 110,280l. for their ranſom, how much would 684 ſhips have paid?

The anſwer is for nine months -	£. 523,064
Three months -	130,766
Ajax Indiaman -	200,000
Total of 1 year's captures	853,830
Deduct for North American ſhips given up to privateers belonging to the French ſugar iſlands	53,830
Total of net captures for one year - - -	800,000

Ships.

1 Eaſt Indies, from thence to London.

54 Virginia and Maryland, viz. 43 from thence to ſundry ports of England, Scotland, &c. and 10 to ditto, from ſundry ports of England, Scotland, and 1 from Cadiz.

44 Newfoundland, viz. 30 from thence to ſundry ports of England, Scotland, Straits, &c. and 14 to ditto, from Ireland, Jerſey, and ſundry other Engliſh ports.

30 Carolina, from thence to ſundry Britiſh and Iriſh ports, &c. and to ditto from ſundry other Britiſh ports, &c.

27 Jamaica, viz. 23 from thence to ditto, and 4 to ditto from ditto.

8 Barbadoes, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.

80 Leward Iſlands, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.

42 North America, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.

86 North America, from thence to ſugar iſlands, and to ditto (only ſome few) from ſugar iſlands to ports of North America.

6 North America, from thence to other ports of the ſame.

24 Africa, from thence to America, and to ditto, from ſundry Britiſh and Iriſh ports, &c.

74 Straits, Portugal, &c. from thence to ſundry Britiſh, Iriſh, and other ports, and to ditto, including Turkey, Gibraltar, Portugal, Madeira, Belleiſle, &c.

46 Baltic, from thence to ditto, and to ditto, including Denmark, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.

69 From ſundry Britiſh and Iriſh ports, iſles and ports adjacent, and to other ports of the ſame.

93 Sundry ſhips and voyages, not particularly diſtinguiſhed.

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684 Total.

George Wilſon, of Harbottle, born November 30, 1660, (as appears by the baptiſm-regiſter of the pariſh of Jedburgh, ſigned Robert Wright, Seſſ. Clerk) was married the beginning of this month at Alwinton in Northumberlnnd, to his fourth wife, a prudent and diſcreet woman, aged 51. By the two firſt of his wives he had ſixteen children, In the year of the revolution he was impreſſed a ſoldier, and continued in the ſervice ſix years; when he got his diſcharge; and at his native place, returned to his former buſineſs of merchandizing, as he calls it, viz. buying and ſelling about the country ſheep ſkins, tobacco, &c. His earlieſt and continued trading hath been on Coquet-water, where he gained the eſteem and goodwill of the country; this brought him, about fifteen years ago, wholly to ſettle in it, at Harbottle, where he follows the ſame buſineſs, gaining more now by the people's bounty, than by the profits of his trade, though at this time he is able to follow his laden aſs eighteen of the longeſt computed miles, through a very wild and mountainous country, in one day, viz. from Harbottle to Jedburgh in one day, and back the next. The curioſity of ſeeing the wedding of a man upwards of

of 100, drew together a numerous and genteel ſet of people from great diſtances, who, in regard to his good character, &c. made an handſome collection. The younger part of the company choſe generally to dance with the bridegroom, who herein behaved in a very briſk and lively manner, giving to all the higheſt ſatisfaction. He is a ſtrong-built middle ſized man, his looks as extraordinary as his performances, being freſher than moſt men at ſeventy.

Mr. Merchet, of St. Anne's Weſtminſter, aged 97, was lately married to Mrs. Jourdain, aged 67.

Mrs. Roe, in Spital-fields, was lately delivered of two girls and a boy.

Died. Captain Richard Aylmer, at Chapel Izod, near Dublin, aged 102. He ſerved in the armies of king Charles and king James.

Mr. Iſaac Thornton, of Southwark, aged 102.

Henry Fleet, of Ely, aged 106.

Died lately, John Williamſon, of Pennybridge, in Lancaſhire, aged 101.

OCTOBER.

1ſt. The materials (to a great value) in two yards, warehouſes, &c. belonging to two breakers up of ſhips, at Cuckold's-point, were conſumed by fire.

The lord-mayor elect, recorder, and ſheriffs of London, waited on their majeſties, the princeſs dowager of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family, to invite them into the city next lord-mayor's day, which invitation they graciouſly accepted.

[See a full account of this entertainment in a ſeparate article after the Chronicle]

His majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on John Fielding, Eſq;

One of the ſmalleſt horſes ever ſeen, is brought over in the Latham, Moffat, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies; he is only two feet ten inches high, and belongs to a gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip from Bengal. It is ſaid there are as ſmall horſes in the Highlands and weſtern iſlands of Scotland, particularly the iſland of Terie, belonging to the duke of Argyle.

3d. The Almirante and Capitana with ſome other ſhips under their convoy lately arrived at Cadiz, with 7,500,000 dollars on board. A dollar is worth about 4s. 9d.

They write from Beziers, in Languedoc, that at the laſt aſſembly of the academy of ſciences there, the ſieur de Rouviere, one of the members, communicated an obſervation on a kind of caterpillar found on pine trees, in the country of Gex; the cocoons of which yield a ſilver-coloured ſilk. According to him theſe inſects do not fix on any other trees but pines. From whence he infers, that a great quantity of very fine ſilk might be produced by planting pines in uncultivated lands, and tranſporting thither a number of theſe caterpillars. Rouviere affirms, that he has ſeen, in the village of Farges, ſtockings manufactured with the ſilk produced from the cocoons of thoſe inſects.

5th. Gurnet and Campbell were executed at Tyburn; the former for houſe-breaking, the latter for forgery. Haynes was reprieved.

6th. His excellency the earl of Hallifax, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin, where he was received with all the honours uſual upon ſuch occaſions.

The right hon. William Gerrard Hamilton, principal ſecretary of ſtate to his excellency, was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council, and took his ſeat at the board accordingly.

We are informed that Mr Robt. Waddington, who accompanied the rev. Mr. Nevil Maſkelyne, F. R. S. to St. Helena, in the Prince Henry Indiaman, capt. Hoggis, is returned in the Oxford Indiaman, capt. Webber, and relates as follows: That they ſailed from the road of St. Helen near Portſmouth, the 17th of Jan. 1761, and arrived at St. Helena the 6th of April, with their inſtruments in good condition; they had an obſervatory made upon a hill about half a mile higher than the ſurface of the ſea, wherein they had their inſtruments for obſerving the tranſit of Venus over the ſun; they made ſeveral obſervations of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun's diſk, but could not ſee the contacts, the day being very rainy and cloudy. Their obſervations of ſundry kinds will be laid before the royal ſociety at their meetings; alſo the reſults of their obſervations made on their voyage of finding the longitude of the ſhip at ſea, and, when made, the iſland; likewiſe of the obſervations made on their return in the Oxford; which obſervations we ſhall take the firſt opportunity of laying before our readers.

9th. St. James's. The right hon. William Pitt, having reſigned the ſeals into the king's hands, his majeſty was this day pleaſed to appoint the earl of Egremont to be one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. And in conſideration of the great and important ſervices of the ſaid Mr. Pitt, his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that a warrant be prepared for granting to the lady Heſter Pitt, his wife, a barony of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of baroneſs of Chatham, to herſelf, and of baron of Chatham, to her heirs male; and alſo to confer upon the ſaid William Pitt, Eſq; an annuity of three thouſand pounds ſterling, during his own life, and that of lady Heſter Pitt, and their ſon John Pitt, Eſq;

St. James's. Earl Temple keeper of the king's privy-ſeal, reſigned the ſaid ſeal into his majeſty's hands.

10th. At the quarter ſeſſions of the peace, held at Kingſton upon Thames, for the county of Surry, which ended this day, near five hundred priſoners were diſcharged from the King's bench priſon, New-goal, and Marſhalſea, on the compulſive clauſe, in the late act for the relief of inſolvent debtors; when fathers compelled their ſons; ſons compelled their fathers; brothers and ſiſters compelled brothers and ſiſters; and bailiffs compelled thoſe that employed them, &c. &c. there being no power given by the act to ſwear the compelling creditor to the juſtneſs of his debt, or to make him attend to anſwer any queſtions. But it appearing to the court, in four or five inſtances, that there were frauds, the priſoners were remanded back. One inſtance was very remarkable: a perſon in the Borough had undertaken, for a ſum of money, to get a priſoner diſcharged; for which purpoſe he lent a man a bank note of

of 20l. which man immediately lent the ſame to the priſoner in cuſtody, and which note the priſoner immediately returned to the firſt lender; yet the middle man, who only paſſed the note from the lender to the priſoner, compelled him to appear to a debt for 20l. though the bank note was returned at the time, pretended to be borrowed. One priſoner, whilſt waiting in court to be diſcharged, had his pocket picked of ſeven guineas. Theſe practices, which have been too general, have occaſioned great diſcontent amongſt ſuffering creditors.

There lately arrived in the port of London, within the ſpace of eight days, no leſs than 196 ſhips in the foreign trade, beſides 207 colliers, and 68 coaſting veſſels; which are the greateſt number of ſhips that have arrived in the river Thames in ſo ſhort a time ſince the beginning of the preſent war.

12th. The right honourable James Grenville, brother to earl Temple, reſigned the office of cofferer to his majeſty, 4000l. a year.

14th. At an occaſional ſermon preached at Glouceſter cathedral, on the day of the coronation, a collection was made of 89l. 11s. 4d. for portioning out young women of good characters; which being left to the diſpoſal of the ladies, ſubſcribers to the county infirmary, the ſaid ladies met this day at the infirmary, and choſe four maids to partake of that bounty, to each of whom the following letter was delivered:

"You have been elected this day by ballot to receive a marriage portion of five pounds, which will be paid you by Mr. Arnold, the ſecretary of the infirmary, as ſoon as you ſhall produce a certificate of your marriage. You will likewiſe be entitled to a benefaction of five pounds more at the end of the twelve months after your marriage, provided you and your huſband ſhall be found to deſerve good characters during that time. And, in order that you may begin the world properly, without running into unneceſſary expence of any ſort, the ladies do require, that you be married by bans, and not by licence: and that you do conduct yourſelves in all reſpects in ſuch a manner, as to do credit to their choice, and to become patterns of induſtry, ſobriety, and good management to thoſe of your rank and ſtation.

"As to the notion, which has been ſpread all over the country, concerning the children of ſuch marriages, as if the ſons would be taken away to ſerve as ſoldiers, aſſure yourſelf, that this is a very great untruth, invented by wicked perſons, who, not willing to do good themſelves, are deſirous of preventing any good being done by others. Your children, whether ſons or daughters, will be as much the free-born ſubjects of the realm, as the children of the greateſt perſon in it."

During a viſit which his royal highneſs the duke of York yeſterday paid to admiral Rodney, on board the Marlborough, at Spithead, a common ſailor got upon the very top of the vane of the main-maſt, and ſtood there upon his head, waving his hat with his foot ſeveral times round, to the admiration of his royal highneſs, who made the fellow a handſome preſent for his extraordinary dexterity.

The ſociety at Haerlem for promoting commerce, agriculture, arts and ſciences, and whatever tends

to the welfare of mankind, has, at its laſt annual meeting, declared, that having received little ſatisfaction from the ſeveral memoirs tranſmitted to it, "On the phyſical cauſes of the preſent much longer continuance of the mortality among the horned cattle than formerly;" that ſubject, which has been twice propoſed, will be diſcontinued; but for the enſuing year it again propoſes another ſubject, in which it has received as little ſatisfaction, viz. "How women's milk may be increaſed, leſſened, or ſuppreſſed; the diſorders moſt commonly ariſing from it, with the prevention or cure of them." At the ſame time the ſociety propoſes two new ſubjects; the firſt, "The beſt method for long life and health, to be obſerved in the cloathing, food, and exerciſes of children, from the birth to the age of puberty:" the ſecond, "The beſt improvements or uſes to be made of the ſeveral grounds in that country, high and low, according to the different nature of them." The memoirs on the two firſt ſubjects to be ſent before the firſt of March 1762, to M. C. C. H. Vander Aa, ſecretary to the ſociety; and thoſe on the third, before the firſt of March 1763. They may be written in Dutch, French, or Latin, but very legibly.

Stockholm, Sept. 22. Letters from Nouiſſis, a town near Abo, mention the following remarkable accident: On the 16th of the laſt month, ſome minutes before ſunriſing, all the houſes in the village of Sandamala were heard to give a very loud crack. The inhabitants being greatly terrified, immediately ran out of their houſes, and ſoon after, to their great aſtoniſhment, ſaw above half the houſes ſink twelve feet into the earth for the ſpace of ſixty-four fathoms. This accident did little damage to the houſes, except to the chimneys, and hardly altered the ſurface of the earth round about them. At the diſtance of twenty-four fathoms from theſe houſes there is a little brook, the bed of which is not ſo deep as before this accident, but the ground between the houſes and the brook is neither higher nor lower than before. At the time that the houſes were ſinking, the perſons preſent heard but little noiſe; but thoſe at a greater diſtance thought they heard a loud clap of thunder. A crack was perceived in the earth near the village, the evening before this event, and though it is not grown wider ſince, the inhabitants are not without apprehenſions of ſome accident of the ſame nature, frequent cracks being heard in the neighbourhood.

Mr. L——, a young woollen-draper in Cornhill, 15th. ſtood on the pillory there for a ſodomitical attempt, committed on a boy in a court in Lombard-ſtreet, and, notwithſtanding advertiſements were previouſly publiſhed in the papers to intimidate the populace, and that a greater number of peace-officers were got together to prevent his being pelted, than ever were known on the like occaſion; yet the reſentment of the people was ſo great againſt him, that in returning to Newgate, they fell furiouſly upon the coach that was carrying him, and the officers that had the care of him were obliged to lodge him in the compter, till the mob diſperſed.

New fiſh warehouſes were 16th. opened for the ſale of fiſh brought by land carriage from ſea-

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ports at a great diſtance, in Covent-Garden and Oxford markets. This is a project of Mr. John Tull, ſon to the late ingenious Jethrow Tull, Eſq; author of the horſe-hoeing huſbandry, and as it deſerves general encouragement, the ſociety for promoting the arts and ſciences, have reſolved to patronize it. We inſert a letter wrote on a ſimilar occaſion to the lord mayor of London, by king Charles II. about two months after his reſtoration.

To our truſty and well-beloved the lord-mayor. (Sir Thomas Allen) of our city of London.

Whereas our royal father, of bleſſed memory, did, in the year 1632, conſtitute and eſtabliſh a ſociety of fiſhers, and declared that he was reſolved, by all good occaſions, favourably to aſſiſt, and graciouſly to accept the forwardneſs of all thoſe that ſhould expreſs their zeal to his majeſty's ſervice in ſo general and publick an undertaking, it being then reſolved and concluded by his majeſty, that it was both honourable and neceſſary for this kingdom. Now, that the true managing and moſt advantageous proſecution thereof, is by certain experience diſcovered, by Philip late earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and his aſſociates, who did cauſe ſundry fiſhing veſſels to be provided and built, which employed many families in making of nets and other proviſions, one veſſel employing twenty families in work, beſides the breeding of country youths to be ſerviceable mariners, in a ſhort time, as by the book called, The Royal Herring Buſs Fiſhing, preſented unto us, doth plainly appear. And whereas we are informed, that the nation doth abound in poor families and vagrants, who for want of employment are like to periſh, unleſs ſome ſpeedy care be taken for their relief; and that the ſeveral wards and ſuburbs of this city of London and hamlets adjacent, are burthened with multitudes of poor people, not only which are born in the ſaid pariſhes, but ſuch as come out of ſundry countries to ſeek relief: for redreſs whereof, we do recommend unto the care of you our lord mayor of the ſaid city, to adviſe with each alderman, and to cauſe his ward-mote-inqueſt to give in a particular account of all poor inhabitants in his ward, what their employment is, and how many are without employment, and preſent the ſame to the reſt of the inhabitants of his ward, with a copy thereof, and excite them to a free ſubſcription for raiſing a ſtock to buy hemp and clap-boards, to make herring fiſhing nets, and barrels, for the fitting out of one buſs or fiſhing veſſel, to belong to the ſaid ward, which will give all the poor and vagrants employment, the ſaid wards huſbanding the ſame to their beſt advantage; the which we ſhall in like manner, recommend to all counties, cities, and towns, within our dominions, whereby to make it a national employment for the general good, and will give all fitting aſſiſtance to the undertaking for their encouragement; that ſo when proviſions ſhall be made ready, and ſtore-houſes built in commodious places about the river of Thames, where breeches have been made, and the like in ſeveral ports, magazines may be filled with nets, caſks, ſalt, and all other things in readineſs; the buſſes may go forth to our iſland of Shetland, as their rendezvous to keep together in their fiſhing, according

to certain orders preſcribed in the aforeſaid book, and to take that privilege of fiſhing grounds which belongs to us before all nations whatſoever; and ſo we bid you heartily farewell.

Given, &c. (in 1660)

We likewiſe inſert Sir John Fielding's ſcheme for ſupplying the London market with fiſh, taken from extracts of ſuch of the penal laws as relate to the peace and good order of this metropolis, and occaſioned by a combination to keep up the price of that uſeful article.

The author apprehends that the inconvenience might be removed, if the gentlemen belonging to the Britiſh herring fiſhery, "a large, able, and reſpectable body, would (beſides the catching of herrings) become fiſhermen for this metropolis; which, as they have much leiſure from their other fiſhery, are accuſtomed to, and converſant in the building of boats, making of nets, and hiring of fiſhermen, they can carry on, with more eaſe, and leſs expence to themſelves, and more utility to the public, than any other body whatever. By this means an immenſe quantity of fiſh would be brought to Billingſgate and Weſtminſter markets, yet not more than this town would conſume, and would totally deſtroy the preſent monopoly of different fiſh, viz. lobſters, turbots, &c. as well as the little combinations lately practiſed to make an artificial ſcarcity: and as the conveniency of a plenty of fiſh in London and Weſtminſter to all ranks of people, is much eaſier to be conceived than expreſſed, I ſhall now mention what ſeems neceſſary to the furtherance of this plan: and firſt, that the legiſlature ſhould enable the the members of the free Britiſh herring fiſhery to apply a neceſſary part of their capital to this propoſed fiſhery, which cannot be attended with any hazard, as ready money is always paid at the fiſh-markets; ſo that it will rather enrich the body, and enable them to carry on the herring fiſhery itſelf, with more effect and advantage, than obſtruct it.

"Secondly, beſides the proviſions made by the late ſtatute relative to ſea fiſh, an officer ſhould be appointed to attend both markets to ſee ſuch methods faithfully executed, as the legiſlature ſhall think neceſſary, to prevent the engroſſing or monopolizing of any fiſh brought to the ſaid markets for ſale.

"Thirdly, That every perſon ſelling fiſh by retail out of the ſaid markets, ſhall be obliged to expoſe to open view, from eight to twelve in the morning, whatever fiſh he has to ſell, with a penalty for concealing any part of the ſame.

"In this plan, public ſpirit and intereſt will go hand in hand; and as they will be enabled to fit out a larger fleet of fiſhing-boats than was ever yet ſent to ſea, great plenty of fiſh muſt be the conſequence, and cheapneſs will naturally follow; and by little bounties and rewards which they themſelves will be able to give to fiſhermen, it is hoped that the evil now ſo loudly complained of, will be moſt effectually cured; and the fiſhmongers themſelves, who have lately been the dupes of the fiſhermen, and the monopolizers of particular fiſh, would have reaſon to rejoice; for, by ſelling more fiſh at reaſonable rates, their gain would be the ſame."

They write from Paris, that the marquis

marquis de la Galaſſoniere has preſented the royal academy of ſciences with ſeveral pieces of granite, found near Montaign, which will take the fineſt poliſh imaginable. It is amazing to ſee what plenty of this ſtone, which has been thought peculiar to the Upper Egypt, is to be found in France.

A marine belonging to one of his majeſty's tenders, was convicted at the laſt Briſtol aſſizes, and executed accordingly, for ſhooting ſome time ago the young man who gives the intelligence of the arrival of ſhips at that port, commonly called the warner. This marine and ſome of his comrades had been ſhooting birds for their diverſion, in a piece of ground where ſome women were at work, and on the warner's civilly entreating them to deſiſt or go farther to divert themſelves they gave him very rough language; upon which he withdrew: but the marine in queſtion, in a minute or two turned about, and in a barbarous frolick, to ſhew himſelf a good markſman, told his comrades he would fetch that fellow down, and accordingly ſhot him dead.

A dreadful fire broke out at Worksop Manor, the ſeat of his grace the duke of Norfolk. It was firſt diſcovered in a cloſet near the library, that had been newly waſhed, raging with ſuch violence, that notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance of ſeveral neighbouring gentlemen, and moſt of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguiſhed. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of lime-ſtone. The chapel, with ſome part of the eaſt wing, is all that now remains of this late venerable ſeat; which, by ſeveral improvements made by the preſent duke, was thought to be one of the fineſt ſeats in England. It contained five hundred rooms. The library, pictures, &c. which were very valuable, are entirely conſumed; and the magnificent furniture, eſpecially a rich bed of needle work, of which the hangings only were ſaved, ſuffered conſiderably by this dreadful conflagration. One man loſt his life in the rubbiſh, and another was much burnt. When the duke received the ſad account, he ſaid, *God's will be done*; and the dutcheſs, *How many beſides us are ſufferers by the like calamity?* Great as this loſs is to the family, being computed at 100,000 l. it will be followed by a ſtill greater to the country, as upwards of 12,000l. of late have yearly been paid in wages to workmen who were conſtantly employed about the houſe.

The city of London came 22d.
to a reſolution to give their repreſentatives in parliament, inſtruction relating to the preſent ſtate of affairs, and thank Mr. Pitt for his ſervices &c. all which and Mr. Pitt's anſwer the reader will find in the State Papers.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, at which four received ſentence of death, viz. Richard Parrot, for the wilful murder of his wife, by cutting out her tongue; Eſther Bowden, for the murder of her baſtard child; John Perrott, a bankrupt, for concealing his effects, [ſee our Characters for this year;] and Samuel Lee, for publiſhing a forged bill of exchange, who were accordingly executed. Twenty received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, two to be whipped, and one was branded.

Parrot on his firſt examination appeared to be deaf, tho' his plea,

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it is ſaid, for cutting out his wife's tongue was, that ſhe was an intolerable ſcold.

The meſſenger who found in a trunk of Perrott's, the half of a 1000l. bank note, having delivered it to one of the principal creditors, without putting any mark upon it, ſaid when it was ſhewn him that he could not ſwear to the identity of it, and the priſoner's council objected to the gentleman, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was, being examined; but one of the judges, telling the gentleman, if he would give up his right to the proportion he might receive of it, he might then be examined; this the gentleman very readily did, and ſwore it to be the identical note he received from the meſſenger.

26th. Leeds, Oct 20. A few days ago a young woman, about 20, dreſſed in man's cloaths, was impreſſed at Plymouth, and ſent to capt. Toby in this town. On her arrival, ſhe was committed to priſon; but not liking confinement, ſhe diſcovered her ſex, and was diſcharged. She gives the following account of herſelf; that her name is Hannah Whitney; that ſhe was born in Ireland, had been a marine on board different ſhips for upwards of five years, and would not have diſcovered her ſex, if ſhe had been allowed her liberty.

Extract of a letter from Great Malvern, Oct. 16.

"On Wedneſday laſt we had the moſt violent thunder ever known in the memory of man. At a quarter paſt four in the afternoon, I was ſurprized with a moſt ſhocking and diſmal noiſe; a hundred forges (the neareſt reſemblance I can think of) were they all at work at once, could ſcarce equal it; I ran to the fore-door, and caſting my eye upon the ſide of the hill about 400 yards to the ſouth weſt of my houſe, there appeared a prodigious ſmoak, attended with the ſame violent noiſe. I ran back into the houſe, and cried out a vulcano (for ſo I thought) had burſt out of the hill; but I had no ſooner got back again, than I found it had deſcended, and was paſſing on within about a hundred yards of the ſouth end of my houſe; it ſeemed to riſe again in the meadow juſt below it, and continued its progreſs to the eaſt, riſing in the ſame manner four different times, attended with the ſame diſmal noiſe as firſt; the air was filled with a nauſeous, ſulphureous ſmell. I ſaw it gradually decreaſe till quite extinguiſhed, in a turnep field about a quarter of a mile below my houſe. The turnep-leaves, with leaves of trees, dirt, ſticks, &c. filled the air, and flew higher than any of theſe hills. The thunder ceaſed before this happened, and the air ſoon afterwards became calm and ſerene. The ſurprize and aſtoniſhment of all ranks of people, during the appearance of this ſtrange phænomenon, is ſcarcely to be expreſſed."

The vaſt column of ſmoak, mentioned in the above letter, was ſo large, that a phyſician of eminence at Worceſter, ſaw it in its progreſs down the hill, about a mile from Feckenham, which is above 20 miles from Malvern.

30th. At the ſeſſions of the high court of admiralty, held this day at the Old Bailey, capt. Wm. Watſon of the Fly privateer, was, by the villainy of two of his ſailors, indicted for piratically boarding and robbing a Dutch ſhip of ſeveral things of value; but it being proved that the captain, ſo far from encouraging his men to commit any act of

of piracy, ordered them to carry back the things laid in the indictment at the peril of their lives, he was honourably acquitted.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Sept. 22.

"I cannot ſend you a printed liſt of the *Auto de Fé*, which we had on the 20th, becauſe there was none publiſhed by the tribunal. This *Auto* exceeded all we have ever ſeen in magnificence. Boxes were built round the ſquare da Roſico. All the regiments of horſe and foot ſurrounded the ſquare to the gate of the Dominican convent, and each ſoldier had eight charges.

"The ſcaffold built in the cloyſter of St. Dominic, on which the criminals had their ſentence read to them, was in the form of a theatre, richly adorned. All the nobility, the judges, and great officers of ſtate were preſent, but none of the royal family.

"A grand entertainment was given in the convent, by the inquiſitor Nuno de Mello, to all the nobility.

"The number of the criminals amounted to fifty-four, including three in effigy. Father Maligrida was the only perſon burnt at a ſtake. His crime is ſet forth in the following ſentence.

'Abandoned in the fleſh, * Michael Maligrida, native of Milan, jeſuit, for feigning revelations and falſe prophecies, for committing lewd actions, and for following heretical opinions; one of which was the aſſerting in the life of St. Anne, and in another work of his compoſing concerning Antichriſt, that the three perſons of the trinity, were father, ſon, and grandſon. Convicted of various impoſtures, falſehoods, duplicities, impenitent hardneſs, prevarication, and broaching many heretical doctrines.'

Philadelphia, Aug. 20. A very laudable example has been ſhewn by the paſtors, or miniſters of the ſeveral perſuaſions in this country, viz. church of England, Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, and German Lutherans, in an addreſs to the honourable James Hamilton, Eſq; lieutenant-governor, and commander in chief of that province, &c. ſetting forth the ill conſequences of encouraging gaming, and all ſorts of luxurious and vicious publick diverſions, particularly a new ſubſcription by way of lottery, for opening publick gardens, baths, bagnios, &c. and other ſchemes of diſſipation, which they obſerve have already increaſed too much within theſe few years: all which they petition the governor to uſe his influence to ſuppreſs, as they are willing to preſerve the character that province has hitherto borne, of a ſober, ſedate, induſtrious, frugal and religious people.—To which the governor has given his word and honour, that every ſcheme tending to the diſſipation of the minds of the people ſhall be diſcountenanced to the utmoſt of his power.

One Daniel, condemned for the murder of his wife, 31ſt. and whoſe execution was poſtponed as falling on the day of their majeſties coronation, has after many reſpites received the king's pardon, it appearing by the ſtrongeſt circumſtances, that the unhappy woman was the author of her own death,

* That is, delivered over to the ſecular arm.

death, by throwing herſelf out of the window. He is the firſt inſtance of a murderer reſpited ſince the act for their immediate execution.

The inhabitants of Bow were lately greatly alarmed by the appearance of a leopard, which tore a man's leg in a terrible manner, and killed all the dogs that ventured near him; ſeveral perſons were thrown down by this ferocious animal, and a general conſternation enſued. At length ſome reſolute fellows reſolved to deſtroy him, and prevent any further miſchief; for which purpoſe they provided a large quantity of fiſhing and other nets, which they found means to throw over him, and luckily entangled him in ſuch a manner that all his efforts to eſcape were fruitleſs; when clubs, pitchforks, and other inſtruments ſoon put an end to his life.

A new piece of artillery was tried lately in Dublin, after the manner of marſhal Saxe's amuſette; it carries a ball of lead of half a pound, is loaded at the breech by a chamber; its bore is two-thirds of the diameter of the ſhot, and its point blank range is about 800 yards. It has a ſtock and lock, and is fired from the ſhoulder like a common muſket, reſting on its carriage which ſerves as a parapet to fire over. It is drawn by one man on all occaſions, and its carriage is ſo contrived, that in caſe of bogs, brooks, ditches, &c. the ſhafts ſlide back, and it is carried by two men like a ſedan chair.

A caſt gun carriage of a new invention, has likewiſe been tryed at Woolwich and highly approved.

Five hundred pounds worth of herrings were lately taken, in one morning, at Galway, valuing them at 18 or 20 pence per hundred.

A cave containing three acres of ground, ſeveral beautiful rooms, entered by a narrow ſloping paſſage, that only one perſon can paſs through at a time, has been diſcovered near Dry-Harbour, in Jamaica.

By an eſtimate made in France in the year 1710, there were then in that kingdom 612 jeſuits colleges, 340 reſidaries, 59 noviciates, 200 miſſionaries, and 24 profeſſors houſes of that ſociety, amounting in the whole to 20,000 jeſuits; and it was thought, that within the 50 years ſince that time their houſes are very much enlarged and their number greatly increaſed.

As the iſland of Malta has nothing further to fear on the part of the Turks, the grand maſter has permitted all the knights, whom he had ſummoned thither for the defence of the iſle, to return to their reſpective places of abode. The Italians embarked on board gallies, which ſailed firſt to Naples, afterwards to Civita-Vecchia, and from thence to Leghorn. The French were to return home on board a man of war. The iſland has been well fortified, and provided with every thing for a long and vigorous defence; the commander of Xamora having, for that purpoſe, advanced to the order the ſum of 200,000 crowns at two per cent. and moreover made them a free-gift of another large ſum in ready money.

An account of the proceedings of the French king's frigate Amethyſt, of 32 guns, capt. Oxeday, (lent to the merchants) from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia.

"After

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death, by throwing herſelf out of the window. He is the firſt inſtance of a murderer reſpited ſince the act for their immediate execution.

The inhabitants of Bow were lately greatly alarmed by the appearance of a leopard, which tore a man's leg in a terrible manner, and killed all the dogs that ventured near him; ſeveral perſons were thrown down by this ferocious animal, and a general conſternation enſued. At length ſome reſolute fellows reſolved to deſtroy him, and prevent any further miſchief; for which purpoſe they provided a large quantity of fiſhing and other nets, which they found means to throw over him, and luckily entangled him in ſuch a manner that all his efforts to eſcape were fruitleſs; when clubs, pitchforks, and other inſtruments ſoon put an end to his life.

A new piece of artillery was tried lately in Dublin, after the manner of marſhal Saxe's amuſette; it carries a ball of lead of half a pound, is loaded at the breech by a chamber; its bore is two-thirds of the diameter of the ſhot, and its point blank range is about 800 yards. It has a ſtock and lock, and is fired from the ſhoulder like a common muſket, reſting on its carriage which ſerves as a parapet to fire over. It is drawn by one man on all occaſions, and its carriage is ſo contrived, that in caſe of bogs, brooks, ditches, &c. the ſhafts ſlide back, and it is carried by two men like a ſedan chair.

A caſt gun carriage of a new invention, has likewiſe been tryed at Woolwich and highly approved.

Five hundred pounds worth of herrings were lately taken, in one morning, at Galway, valuing them at 18 or 20 pence per hundred.

A cave containing three acres of ground, ſeveral beautiful rooms, entered by a narrow ſloping paſſage, that only one perſon can paſs through at a time, has been diſcovered near Dry-Harbour, in Jamaica.

By an eſtimate made in France in the year 1710, there were then in that kingdom 612 jeſuits colleges, 340 reſidaries, 59 noviciates, 200 miſſionaries, and 24 profeſſion houſes of that ſociety, amounting in the whole to 20,000 jeſuits; and it was thought, that within the 50 years ſince that time their houſes are very much enlarged and their number greatly increaſed.

As the iſland of Malta has nothing further to fear on the part of the Turks, the grand maſter has permitted all the knights, whom he had ſummoned thither for the defence of the iſle, to return to their reſpective places of abode. The Italians embarked on board gallies, which ſailed firſt to Naples, afterwards to Civita-Vecchia, and from thence to Leghorn. The French were to return home on board a man of war. The iſland has been well fortified, and provided with every thing for a long and vigorous defence; the commander of Xamora having, for that purpoſe, advanced to the order the ſum of 200,000 crowns at two per cent. and moreover made them a free-gift of another large ſum in ready money.

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years ago he took a journey to Peking, and under pretence of making his ſubmiſſion, and deſiring to enter into the emperor's ſervice to ſubdue his neighbours, he obtained the command of an army of 30,000 men whom he led to the frontiers of his country, and there cauſed them all to be maſſacred. To revenge this treachery, the Chineſe marched a numerous army to overrun his country, whom the chan encountered; but after an obſtinate engagement of 17 hours, being defeated, he was obliged to fly for ſhelter, with 600 families to Siberia, where he died laſt winter. His extenſive country, the Chineſe converted to a deſert, and the czarina has aſſigned the remaining families a ſafe retreat on the confines of Perſia.

Thomas Brooks, Eſq; in Goodman's-fields, aged 89, who had made the tour of France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, of about eight thouſand miles, on foot. He has left a ſum of money for the encouragement of induſtry.

Mrs. Raſby, 30 years a priſoner for debt in York caſtle.

David Eagle, aged upwards of eighty, who has lived above thirty years by begging about this city, and for the laſt ſeven years lodged in Bread-ſtreet, and paid ſix-pence a night for his lodging, but never ſuffered any body to go into his room, either to clean it or make his bed, nor ſuffered a clean pair of ſheets to be laid on the bed, ſince the firſt night he lodged there. On ſearching the cloaths he wore every day, they found 25l. 3s. 1d. and are in expectation of finding more concealed in the room.

A man in the iſland of Ely, in the 104th year of his age. As he was a few days before driving a cart, his ſon, who was aged about 70, being too near the ſhafts, was thrown down, and the wheels going over him he was killed upon the ſpot. This accident ſo affected the father as to cauſe his death.

Ann Waites in St. Clement's alms houſes, aged 106.

Barbe Semperin, at Vienna, aged 106.

William Proleyn, Eſq; at Newland, Glouceſterſh. aged 106.

Widow Rogers at Wrexham, aged 107.

At Liverpool, William Marth, aged 111.

At South-Waltham in Norfolk, Sarah Brown, aged 112.

Dame Otherley, at Naples, aged 114.

NOVEMBER.

His majeſty reviewed the Dorſetſhire militia in Hyde Park, and expreſſed his entire ſatisfaction at their behaviour. Their colonel is the earl of Shafteſbury. They repreſented a ſcene as if defeated, and all ran 500 different ways amongſt the crowd, and all of a ſudden every man, in a few minutes time, was in his place again. 2d.

Laſt night between eleven and twelve o' clock the following odd affair happened: A gentleman went into a hackney coach at Temple-bar, and ordered the coachman to drive him to Dock-head; but the coachman being in liquor, turned under Black-friars gate-way, in Ludgate-ſtreet, drove to the bottom of Water-lane, down the flight of ſtone ſteps, and on to the cauſeway: it luckily happened to be quite low water, ſo that no accident enſued; but it was with great difficulty

difficulty the horſes got the coach up again, tho' all poſſible aſſiſtance was given them.

d. This day the parliament met, and his majeſty went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of lords, where being ſeated on the throne, and the houſe of commons attending, his majeſty ſignified his pleaſure to them by the lord high chancellor, that they ſhould return to their houſe, and chuſe a ſpeaker, and preſent him on Friday next. They returned accordingly, and unanimouſly choſe Sir John Cuſt, Bart. member for Grantham in Lincolnſhire.

A little after ſix in the evening, a meteor, reſembling a ball of fire, was ſeen at Whitby. Its direction was from N. E. to S. W. and in its progreſſion, which was parallel to the horizon, it threw off a vaſt quantity of fire, that formed a train acroſs the hemiſphere, which continued a quarter of an hour after the meteor itſelf had diſappeared. It is ſuppoſed that its rapid motion through the higher regions of our atmoſphere, in a path directly contrary to the wind, cauſed it to throw off from its body that long train of fire that made ſo beautiful an appearance in the heavens, and was gazed at with wonder and delight by the connoiſſeurs.

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts and commerce, voted the diſburſement of a capital of 2000 l. for eſtabliſhing the ſupply of fiſh, by land carriage for London, at the entire diſpoſal of John Blake, Eſq; purſuant to the moſt excellent ſcheme for this purpoſe lately projected by Mr. Tull.

6th. The king went with the uſual ſtate to the houſe of lords; and the commons being ſent for, they preſented their ſpeaker Sir John Cuſt, whom his majeſty approved. His majeſty then made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. See the State Papers.

The convocation of the province of Canterbury met at St. Paul's cathedral, and heard a latin ſermon, and afterwards choſe a prolocutor.

The Eaſt India company have received an account, that the cruelty of the Dutch at the iſland of Ceylon, had cauſed the natives to riſe, and deſtroy moſt of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other ſpices.

An order of council was iſſued, to ſuppreſs the unlawful combination lately formed by numbers of the journeymen cabinet-makers, and to enjoin all magiſtrates to proſecute the maſters of publick houſes, where ſuch journeymen ſhall reſort. The journeymen on the other hand, charge the maſters with entering into a combination, every whit as dangerous and blameable, to hinder the timber merchants from ſelling to ſuch among them as may be able to purchaſe it, ſtuff to work up on their own account. Juſtices of the peace have a right to interfere, upon complaint made to them, on theſe occaſions, and check oppreſſion in the maſter, and idleneſs in the journeymen; but unfortunately for the latter, they ſeldom know any thing of the redreſs provided for them by our excellent conſtitution; for which reaſon it were to be wiſhed, that ſome of our great men would condeſcend to become their protectors. This is practiſed in other countries, where the working people contribute far leſs to the wealth and power of their ſuperiors, than they do here in England.

Being

9th. Being lord mayor's day, their majeſties and the reſt of the royal family honoured the city of London with their preſence at Guildhall, and were entertained in a manner that reflects great honour on the opulence of the metropolis, and its and duty affection to their majeſties.

10th. A moſt horrid murder was committed by John M'Naughton, Eſq; on Miſs Knox, daughter of Andrew Knox, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Donnegal in Ireland. See a full account of this murder, and the murderer, among our Characters for this year, p. 73.

Our troops at Belleiſle are ſaid to ſuffer extremely by a ſevere fever and flux. (See our article of Projects for this year p. 122.) There are 14 hoſpitals in the town of Palais, which are not enough to hold the great number of ſick, therefore more are erecting. There are alſo regimental hoſpitals in different parts of the iſland, particularly Sauſon and la Maria, where, at each place, a brigade is quartered. A conſiderable number of the troops have been brought to the iſle of Wight. It is ſurprizing what quantities of live ſtock and garden ſtuff it has been found neceſſary to ſend them from time to time. Moſt of theſe articles were ſupplied from Corke.

16th. The houſe of commons waited on the king with their addreſs of thanks for his ſpeech and likewiſe on the queen, with their addreſs of congratulation on her nuptials.

During the courſe of laſt month were exhibited in the garriſon church of Berlin, three fine paintings: The firſt repreſents the immortal count de Schwerin, as he was found dead in the field with a pair of colours in his hand, after the battle near Prague. The dying hero, as he falls, embraces Victory, under the figure of a woman, holding out to him a crown of laurels. At the ſame time his wound is ſeen.

In the ſecond picture is ſeen lieutenant general Winterfield compleatly armed, who was ſlain near Gorlitz. A woman, with a garland round her head, ſhews War coming to meet him with a lighted torch; upon which he ſnatches up his helmet, and puts his hand to his ſword, for the defence of his country.

The third painting repreſents major Chriſtian Lehwald de Kleiſt, a gallant warrior, and an eminent German poet, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Kunnerſdorff, and died ſoon after at Franckfort on the Oder. Friendſhip, under the figure of a woman, is weeping over his urn, and at the bottom of the tomb is a lyre ſurrounded by laurels with a ſword.

The portraits of ſeveral other heroes who have died, in the bed of honour this war, in defending the rights of Frederick the Great, will be ſucceſſively put up in the church of the garriſon.

By a private letter from Spain, the following remarkable intelligence has been received, That Burrington Goldſworthy, his Britannic majeſty's conſul at the ports of Cadiz and Port St. Mary's, intending to celebrate their majeſties coronation, at his houſe at the latter port, on the 30th of September laſt, had written a circular letter to all his majeſty's ſubjects, requeſting the favour of their companies to rejoice with him on ſo great and happy an event: intimating at the ſame time, that to illuminate their houſes

houſes would be a further demonſtration of their joy on that occaſion; but though this letter was ſent to 45 Engliſh and Iriſh gentlemen, no more than ten houſes were illuminated at Cadiz, and at Port St. Mary's only the conſul's and vice-conſul's, the reſt excuſing themſelves for fear of giving umbrage to the Spaniards.

17th. The priſoners in the ſeveral priſons of this city, who claimed the benefit of the compulſive clauſe in the act of inſolvency, were carried to Guildhall to be diſcharged; but were all ordered back to the priſons from whence they came, a bill for explaining this clauſe being now before the parliament.

Saturday laſt his royal highneſs the duke of York, attended by lord Anſon and ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen of the admiralty and navy boards, were at Woolwich, to examine his majeſty's ſhip Alarm, whoſe bottom is entirely plating over with copper to preſerve her from worms in ſouthern climates: this is the firſt ſhip ever done in this manner; this ſheathing is extremely neat and curious, without being heavy or very expenſive, and gave a great ſatisfaction.

Both houſes of convocation waited on their majeſties with their addreſſes.

19th. The right honourable Sir Francis Daſhwood, baronet, has received the following anonymous threatening letter.

"Sir Frans Daſhwood I have taken this hoper tunet to a Quent You That if You do go hon as You do You sartenly loſe Your Life and that Black that Lord Northampton and ſome more that I have not mentioned for when that You go to dine You go hout hand neare leaves won farthen nor woot let Your Sarvants tak One farthen for if You dont leave of You sarten shall have a Dose of Leden Pills and tha hare vere hard to digest for if Sarvants has but Nine rownds tha cannot Ceep a Wife and Famele For You must bild Work Howses and Cep Them but You will not live to se them bilt for I wod have Yout be all wase prepard for Deth for You do se that theare is nothing but robin upon the hi Way and that is o caiſened by no thing Elſe but by ſtarven the Poore Sarvants and so You must concider a bout This a fare for dam You You ſhall ſuffer and hall ſuch Blacks and more ſuch Blacks as Youer self and so I ham

Youer and be dam'd"

His majeſty's pardon is offered to any (except the perſon who ſent it) that will diſcover thoſe concerned; and Sir F. Daſhwood offers 100l. for the like diſcovery.

20th. By a ſudden hurricane of wind ſeveral merchant ſhips below bridge were driven from their anchors, and received great damage. Several of the ſmall craft were ſtove in pieces, and a corn-lighter was ſunk off Eaſt-lane ſtairs.

The academy of ſciences and belles lettres at Beſançon in France, have promiſed a gold medal, of the value of 350 livres, to the author who, in a piece of eloquence that may be ready in half an hour, ſhall beſt reſolve this queſtion: *Whether it be true that fortune often ſeeks the man, or that the man ſeeks fortune?*

A private letter from Conſtantinople ſays, that a fire happened there in the horſe-market, on the 23d and 24th of September, which has deſtroyed a number of noble palaces, beſides a multitude of tradeſmen's houſes. The loſs occaſioned by which

which is eſtimated at an immenſe ſum.

23d. The committee appointed to prepare the late entertainment for the royal family at Guildhall, waited on their majeſties at St. James's, in purſuance of an order of common council of the 17th, and being introduced to the king in his cloſet by the duke of Devonſhire, the right honourable Sir Samuel Fludyer, lord-mayor, addreſſed his majeſty to the following effect:

ROYAL SIR,

"The lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, being deſirous (amongſt other marks of their perſonal veneration and eſteem for your majeſty) to have your majeſty's ſtatue erected on the Royal Exchange, amongſt thoſe of your royal predeceſſors, and the picture of your majeſty put up in the Guildhall of the ſaid city; have, in order hereunto, directed us to make our humble application to your majeſty, that your majeſty will be pleaſed to do the city of London the honour to ſit for your picture, and to ſignify your pleaſure therein: And we are commanded, at the ſame time, to expreſs to your majeſty the deep and grateful ſenſe which the ſaid court of common council will ever retain of your majeſty's gracious condeſcenſion in honouring their late entertainment at Guildhall with your royal preſence."

The committee afterwards waited on the queen, being introduced to her majeſty by the duke of Mancheſter; when the lord mayor addreſſed her majeſty on behalf of the common council, requeſting her majeſty would be pleaſed to ſit for her picture; and expreſſing alſo the common council's grateful ſenſe of her majeſty's condeſcenſion in honouring the city with her preſence.

His majeſty was pleaſed to receive the committee in a gracious manner, expreſſing his entire ſatisfaction at the late entertainment, and ſignified his royal intention to give orders that his picture and that of her majeſty ſhould be ſent to the city.

Her majeſty was alſo pleaſed to receive the city in a polite manner; and ſuch of the committee as had not before, were permitted to kiſs her majeſty's hand.

The Dutch, we are well aſſured, received annually, upon an average, from this kingdom, not leſs than 100,000l. for the ſingle article of turbot.

An ancient regiſter, which may be depended on, give us the following very mortifying inſtance of the brevity of human life, of a hundred perſons, who were born at the ſame time:

At the end of 6 years, there remained only	64
At the end of 16 years	46
At the end of 26 years	26
At the end of 36 years	16
At the end of 46 years	10
At the end of 56 years	6
At the end of 66 years	3
At the end of 76 years	1

Some coins have been lately found in an urn, at Church-Burrow, near Newcaſtle, which are very antique, ſeveral of them being of Julius Cæſar, Auguſtus, Veſpaſian, Nero, and a few of Otho's, which are greatly eſteemed by antiquarians.

Extract of a letter from Winchelſea, in Suſſex. "The cambrick manufactory here eſtabliſhed, is like to be attended with great ſucceſs; we have now already eight looms at work, and ſhall ſoon have more.

Two

Two pieces have been finiſhed, and ſent to town; one of which, I am told, was preſented to the king. Should this manufactory of French cambricks ſucceed, it would ſave the nation 300,000l. per annum; and there is more probability of its ſucceeding here, than in any part of England, where attempts of this ſort have been made: the ſituation of the place; the vaſt number of fine vaults under ground, where only the works of this manufactory can be carried on; the peculiar quality of the waters for bleaching, and the richneſs of the neighbouring ſoil to raiſe the flax, all forebode a happy iſſue.

Ten thouſand hogſheads of fiſh have been taken, lately, in one week, at Penzance, in Cornwall.

Elizabeth Canning is arrived in England, and received a legacy of 500l. left her three years ago, by an old lady of Newington-green.

The following ſums have been granted by the Iriſh parliament to the following perſons and publick uſes.

To the truſtees of the linen manufacture, for two years, 4000l. The corporation of the inland navigation from Kilkenny to Enniſteague, 4000l. To finiſh the church of St. Thomas, Dublin, 1000l. For carrying on the inland navigation from Dublin to the Shannon, 10,000. The pier at Dunleary, 3000l. Promoting Engliſh proteſtant charter ſchools, 12,000l. Towards building St. Catherine's, church, Dublin, 1000l. To finiſh the aqueduct from the river Finiſk to Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, 500l. To remove the obſtructions in the navigation of the river Barrow, 2000l. For extending the pier of Balibriggan at Skerries, 1500l. Clearing the channel of Corke harbour, 4000l. Making the Shannon navigable from Limerick to Killaloe, 8000l. Carrying on the inland navigation of the Black Water, 2500l. Payment of debts of the Foundling-hoſpital, 4252l. To diſcharge the debts of the Lying-in-hoſpital, and to finiſh and furniſh it, 3000l. To make a navigable canal from the baſon of Drumreagh to Farlough Lough, 3000l. To the widow and children of the late Dr. Moſſe, who projected the building of the Lying-in-hoſpital, 1000l. Mr. George Semple, architect of Eſſex-bridge, Dublin, 500l. — Arthur Mervin, Eſq; 2000l. to enable him to finiſh the mill and granaries at Naul, in the county of Meath. To finiſh the dock at the weſt end of the north wall, Dublin, 1000l. Dublin ſociety, for the improvement of huſbandry, arts, &c. 2000l. A further ſum of 1000l. per annum, for two years, to the proteſtant charter-ſchools. To encourage the cambrick manufacture at Dundalk, 1375l.

Further ſums granted by the Iriſh parliament for public uſes.

To the truſtees of the linen manufacture to encourage the raiſing of hemp and flax in that kingdom, 2000l. per annum for two years, 4000l. To the corporation for carrying on the inland navigation to be applied towards incloſing, fixing and defending the channel of the river Boyne below the bridge of Drogheda to the bar of the ſaid river, 2000l. For widening and repairing Baal's bridge in the city of Limerick, and for continuing a new key eaſtward on the north ſide of the Shannon to the back river on the ſouth ſide of the ſouthern

bank of the new canal, and for purchaſing ſeveral houſes on the weſt ſide of Baal's bridge, &c. 4500l. For finiſhing the harbour of Wicklow, 1850l. 8s. 9d. For continuing the ballaſt-office wall to the eaſt end of the piles 5000l. For making the river Legan navigable from Loughneagh to Belfaſt, 4000l. Beſides the 2000l. given to the Dublin ſociety for the improvement of huſbandry, and other uſeful arts, 10,000l. is granted to them to be diſtributed to ſo many of the ſeveral perſons who petitioned the houſe of commons this ſeſſion for premiums or rewards, upon which reports have been made.

By an account delivered in to the Iriſh parliament, it appears that the penſions upon that kingdom, from the 25th of March 1759, to the 25th of March 1761, amount to the ſum of 118,591l. 1s. 3d. three farthings, which exceed the whole charges of the civil liſt by 35,129l. 3s. 3d. halfpenny.

Laſt Lady-day their national debt was 223,438l. 17s. 11d. halfpenny. The ſupply granted by parliament to his majeſty, is one million nineteen thouſand one hundred and twenty pounds four ſhillings and eleven pence.

24th. On this day was argued, before the court of King's-Bench, a ſpecial verdict, found at the laſt Lent aſſizes at Exeter, on an ejectment brought on the demiſe of his grace the duke of Bolton. The queſtion upon this argument was, whether the late ducheſs dowager of Bolton had a power, as a jointreſs, to grant leaſes for 99 years, determinable on lives. The court, after a full hearing of council on both ſides, was unanimous, and gave judgment for his grace, which will determine the fate of a great number of other leaſes of the ſame nature, and the ducheſs's executor will be obliged to account for all the money ſhe received for the fines of ſuch leaſes, to the amount of many thouſand pounds.

St. James's. His grace John, duke of Bedford, was 25th. this day appointed keeper of the privy ſeal.

Bath, Nov. 21. There are at this time living in eight houſes, ſix of which lie within a ſtone's caſt of one another, the other two very near, and all in a ſmall group of dwellings about the pariſh church of Widcombe, half a mile from the bridge of this city, twelve perſons in tolerable health, whoſe ages together, upon an exact calculation, amount to 945, five of which are upwards of 80, and the other ſeven a trifle under. There are alſo ſeveral other ancient people in that ſmall village; and in the more populous parts of the pariſh, are many between 80 and 100.

Exeter, Nov. 21. Laſt Monday ſome of the Welch militia began to dig for coals on the eſtate of —— Northmore, Eſq; not a mile from this place, and yeſterday evening, as we are informed, was dug up very good coal. We are likewiſe told that Mr. Northmore has already been offered 100l. and 200l. per annum, for the pit.---Coals are now ſold in this place for 20s. per quarter.

Berlin, Nov. 3. The prize queſtion of experimental philoſophy propoſed by our academy of ſciences for the year 1763, is, "Whether all living beings, both of the animal and vegetable kingdom, proceed from an egg fecundated by a germ, or by a prolific matter analogous to the germ."

The

The queſtion in ſpeculative philoſophy for the ſame year, is, "Whether metaphyſical truths in general, and particularly the firſt principles of natural religion and morality, are ſuſceptible of the like evidence with geometrical truths; and if not ſuſceptible of ſuch evidence, what is the nature and degree of certainty, and whether ſufficient for conviction."

The learned of all countries are invited to the concurrence. The prize is a gold medal of fifty ducats weight. The memoirs to be written in Latin, French, or German, and tranſmitted to Mr. ſecretary Formey, before the 1ſt of January 1763, The authors, inſtead of naming themſelves, are deſired only to ſend a motto, accompanying it with a billet ſealed, and containing the motto, their name and place of abode. The academy's deciſion will be declared the 31ſt of May 1763.

Paris, Nov. 13. The academy of arts and ſciences at Lyons have offered a prize for the year enſuing, to any perſon that can find out a new manner of waſhing ſilk, without loſing any of its quality or gloſs.

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 30. Both the commiſſioners of the Mount of Piety at Rome, Binni, and Ferretti, according to their ſentence for betraying their truſt by embezzlements, were brought to this place, in order to be put on board the papal gallies during their lives; but Ferretti, on account of his great age (being above 84 years old) hath obtained to finiſh his days there aſhore in priſon.

30th. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the royal ſociety for the year enſuing.

Members of the late council continued. George earl of Macclesfield, preſident, Muſ. Britannici Curator, Thomas Birch, D. D. ſecretary, Muſ. Brit. Cur. James Bradley, D. D. Aſtr. Reg. James Burrow, Eſq; V. P. Lord Charles Cavendiſh, V. P. Muſ. Brit. Cur. Peter Daval, Eſq; V. P. Charles Morton, M. D. ſecretary, James Short, A. M. Acad. Reg. Suec. Soc. William Watſon, M. D. Muſ. Brit. Cur. James Weſt, Eſq; V. P. Treaſ. Muſ. Brit. Cur. Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham, V. P. Muſ. Brit. Cur.

New members elected into the council, Mr. Henry Baker, Mr. John Belchier, Samuel Clark, Eſq; Mr. Peter Collinſon, Lewis Curſons, D. D. the earl of Marchmont, Nicholas Munckley, M. D. James Parſons, M. D. Matthew Raper, Samuel Wegg, Eſqrs.

One of the burghers of Mentz, after eight years evidence, lately preſented to the regency a new piece of artillery, not of metal, but of paſte, of a kind of glewy nature; which carries a ball four hundred yards, and will beat down walls at that diſtance. The ball is alſo of a particular compoſition; the piece need not to be ſpunged till it has fired a hundred times; it weighs but fifty pounds, and each ball but two and a half; ſo that one man may carry the piece, and another the ammunition. What carnage, adds this account, if in an army of 20,000 men, ten thouſand of theſe pieces were employed; and then exclaims, Was it a man or a devil that invented this deteſtable machine? But it is hoped that ſo extraordinary a compoſition may be applied to better purpoſes.

About the middle of this month, ſome gentlemen a 31ſt.

courſing near Snaith in Yorkſhire, obſerved a ſwallow fly round them ſeveral times, a thing very uncommon at this ſeaſon of the year.

Died lately, Cornelius Newton, of Bromyard, in Herefordſhire, aged 103.

Mrs. Jane Lindow, of Jerſey, aged 109.

Mr. Marſh, of Liverpool, aged 111.

DECEMBER.

2d. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for ſettling her majeſty's dowry. When the act paſſed, her majeſty, who was preſent, and placed on a chair of ſtate on the king's right hand, roſe up, and made her obeyſance to the king. On preſenting this bill, the ſpeaker of the honourable houſe of commons addreſſed his majeſty as follows:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"It has been the firſt care of your faithful commons, to take it into their conſideration what your majeſty moſt affectionately recommended to them from the throne, namely, the enabling your majeſty to make that proviſion for the queen, in caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive you, to which her royal dignity, and her own merit, give her the juſteſt claim.

"On ſuch an occaſion, I ſhould ill diſcharge the truſt which has lately been repoſed in me by the commons, and moſt graciouſly confirmed by your majeſty, if I omitted to aſſure you, that they feel the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude to your majeſty, who have made their happineſs, and that of their poſterity, your principal object. Of this your majeſty has given abundant proof, by your royal nuptials with a princeſs, whoſe illuſtrious anceſtors were early aſſertors of the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and in conſequence cloſely attached to your majeſty's family; a princeſs, whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed virtues and amiable endowments pointed out to your majeſty's choice, and made the partner of the brighteſt crown in Europe.

"I cannot but eſteem it a very ſingular honour and happineſs to myſelf, that the firſt bill, which, by command of the commons, I preſent to your majeſty, is a bill, in which they have, with the greateſt zeal and unanimity, endeavoured to teſtify their duty to your majeſty, and your royal conſort; and that it is no leſs acceptable to your majeſty, than to your commons, and all whom they repreſent.

"But, Sir, though they have paſſed it with the utmoſt expedition, which their forms allow, yet it is a matter of real ſatisfaction to them, that they can entertain the moſt pleaſing and well-founded hope, that it will be a long courſe of years, before it can have any effect. And the domeſtic happineſs of the queen is ſo inſeparably connected with the public intereſts of your people, that, on the behalf of her majeſty, as well as of every ſubject of your realm, your faithful commons will never ceaſe to implore the Almighty, that he will be pleaſed to diſtinguiſh this nation by his divine favour and protection, in prolonging your majeſty's happy reign beyond an ordinary date; and that if ever the proviſion of this bill ſhall become effectual, it may be lamented only by poſterity.

"The bill, Sir, which I have in my hand, is entitled,

"An

" An act for enabling his majeſty to make proviſion for ſupporting the dignity of the queen, in caſe ſhe ſhall ſurvive his majeſty.

" To which your commons, with all humility, beſeech your majeſty's royal aſſent."

The fog was ſo very thick in and about London, that even chairmen loſt their way in the ſtreets, and carriages run againſt carriages, by which much miſchief was done.

4th. His majeſty went to rhe houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the land and malt tax bills, the bill for repealing the compulſive clauſe in the laſt inſolvent act, and to one private bill.

By the above act for repealing the late compulſive clauſe, &c. thoſe that have already had the benefit of it, are ſtill to enjoy it, it being only enacted,

" That from and after the 19th day of November, 1761, ſo much of the ſaid act, as relates to creditors compelling priſoners charged in execution to deliver up their eſtates, and to ſuch priſoners being thereupon diſcharged, ſhall be repealed, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

" Provided, That this act ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to pardon, indemnify, or diſcharge, any perſon who hath incurred, or, before the ſaid 19th day of November, 1761, ſhall incur, any penalty or forfeiture, by commiting any offence againſt the ſaid act made and paſſed in the ſaid firſt year of his preſent majeſty's reign; but that every ſuch offender ſhall be liable to the forfeitures and penalties incurred, or, before the ſaid 19th day of November, 1761, to be incurred, under the ſaid act, made and paſſed in the ſaid firſt year of his preſent majeſty's reign, as if the ſaid act had not been repealed, and had continued in full force."

Paris, Nov. 26, At a meeting of the academy of belles lettres of Paris, held the 13th inſtant, theſe two queſtions were propoſed for the ſubject of the prize to be given at Eaſter, 1763. 1. What were the rights and prerogatives of the ſovereign pontiff of ancient Rome, over the prieſts of the city and provinces? 2. Whether the authority of that ſovereign pontiff extended to the prieſts and the temples of the Roman deities introduced in the conquered countries, and to thoſe of the national deities?

They write from St. Reine, a village in Burgundy, that as ſome workmen were digging in a ſmall eminence near that place, they diſcovered a ſtrong work of maſonry, and on demoliſhing part of it, they found that it ſerved to maſk the entry of a ſubterraneous paſſage extending ſeveral leagues.

Several lords and ladies of 9th. the firſt diſtinction, were preſent at the debates in the houſe of commons, on the expediency of the German war. The houſe was ſo crowded with ſtrangers, that it was with difficulty the members could take their places, which we hear has produced an order, that no ſtrangers ſhall be admitted this ſeſſions.

Extract of a letter from New-York, October 3.

" The ſociety of Scotch merchants here have taken the laudable reſolution of employing all ſuch poor women belonging to this town, as are capable of working, and who, for want of employ, are in great diſtreſs; a large houſe is taken for

their reception, and they are to be employed in knitting and ſpinning. Several public-ſpirited perſons are already become benefactors to this charity, in order to make it the more extenſive. Bills have been ſtuck up in public places of this city, advertiſing thoſe poor people to apply to the ſaid charity, and they will be admitted to immediate employ, and have good wages."

12th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, at which the following perſons received ſentence of death.

Daniel Looney, for the murder of captain Shanks, by ſhooting him with a loaded gun. Looney was the maſter of a trading veſſel belonging to Shanks, with whom Looney's wife lived as a houſekeeper; the quarrel happened in a fit of jealouſy. The priſoner had an extreme good character, and was much pitied.

Robert Greenſtreet, for the murder of his maſter, to whom he had ſerved his time, and actually lived with as journeyman, pleaded guilty.

Thomas Aſton, a dragoon, who guarded the Briſtol mail, for robbing the Bath ſtage waggoner on the highway. All of whom have been executed. Beſides three women for theft, who were pardoned on condition of tranſportation for life.

Nineteen were caſt for tranſportation, ten of whom have ſince received the king's pardon, on condition of ſerving his majeſty in the regiment of foot now at Jamaica; three ordered to be privately whipped, one to be burnt in the hand, and one to be publickly whipt.

14th. This day the following advertiſement apeared in the public papers. "Any nobleman, gentleman, or other, poſſeſſed of fiſhing royalties, are earneſtly requeſted to tranſmit a deſcription of the ſhore each of them reſpectively hold; a gentleman having, thro' intenſe application, and at a great expence, found out an eaſy and advantageous method of catching fiſh in all weathers; which, when put in practice, will not only turn out of great emolument to ſuch gentlemen's eſtates, and afford comfortable ſupport and employment to the induſtrious inhabitants, but will ſoon prove of univerſal ſervice to the public; which information ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and due reſpect paid to: and ſuch deſcription as anſwers the author's intention, ſhall certainly have in anſwer an explicit account of the invention, and reaſonable propoſals offered.

N.B. This new method of taking fiſh, will only anſwer where there is a good bottom, and the ſhore not rocky. Pleaſe to direct (poſt free) to Mr. James Hamilton, at Jacke's coffee-houſe in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, London."

It is not improbable that this method of catching fiſh is by the machine already mentioned, pages 98, & 111.

Paris, Nov. 4. M. de Chamouſet, ever fertile of invention, hath propoſed the eſtabliſhing in Paris, on the footing of the hackney-coaches, one horſe chaiſes, to be hired at the rate of ſix ſols the hour [three pence ſterling.] Our penny, or penny poſts, as 'tis called here, was a ſcheme of that gentleman's. It is ſaid that it brings in 7 or 800 livres daily to the farmers general, who, we hear, allow M. de Chamouſet a penſion of 20,000 livres.

The nobleſſe and clergy of the province

province of Languedoc, at their general meeting on the 26th paſt, worked up by a ſpeech of the archbiſhop of Narbonne, reſolved to appropriate the penſions they receive from the king, to pay the intereſt of the money that will be neceſſary to build a ſhip of 74 guns, of which they intend to make a preſent to the king; and their example has been followed not only by ſeveral of the lay and eccleſiaſtical communities of that kingdom, but even many individuals, who have ſubſcribed large ſums for that purpoſe. Perhaps, as the Dutch obſerve, the king has put ſums of money into the hands of ſome wiſe men privately, that with ſuch ſums they might begin a ſubſcription, in order to induce fools to follow their example.

14th. A man was executed on board the Duke, at Spithead, for the murder of the mate of the Burford, captain Gambier, by ripping up his belly on his ſtriking him with a rattan, at grumbling to do his duty.

21ſt. Joſhua Ward, Eſq; ſo well known by the name of Dr. Ward, died at Whitehall, aged 76. This gentleman was formerly a member of the houſe of commons; but on account of a particular affair, was obliged to go abroad, where he remained ſome years; but at laſt received his late majeſty's pardon. He then came to England, where, ſoon after his arrival, he purchaſed three houſes at Pimblico, near St. James's park, which he converted into an hoſpital for his poor patients; over the door of which he had inſcribed moſt ſignificantly in large characters,

MISERIS SUCCURERE DISCO;

And very ſoon became ſo eminent in his profeſſion, as to be applied to by all ranks and degrees of people. Meeting with great ſucceſs in his practice, and the poor from all parts flocking to him for relief, he took part of a houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, for the better diſtribution of his medicines to the poor, which he gave generouſly to all who aſked his advice: that, as well as his houſe at Whitehall, was every day crowded with objects of charity, to whom he always gave, with the greateſt humanity, his medicines and advice gratis, and often relieved them with money. Of late years he was particularly applied to by the nobility and gentry, even after they had been given over by regular phyſicians, upon which account he uſed facetiouſly to call himſelf the ſcavenger of the faculty; and it is well known that many, who have been pronounced dead, have been reſtored to life *(Jub Deo)* by his medicines. So that all allow he richly merited the great fortune he died poſſeſſed of.

Paris, Dec. 14. Of forty prelates to whom it hath been referred by the king to take into conſideration the affair of the jeſuits, one part is for leaving them on their preſent footing; another part is for giving them a vicar-general independent of the general at Rome, and forming new conſtitutions for them free from all dangerous doctrines, and agreeable to the liberties of the Gallican church; and a third part is for expelling them the kingdom.

M. Cambaluſier has lately publiſhed a very ſeaſonable piece on the *Poiton*, or the *Painters Cholic*. In part I. is a narrative of a poiton cholic, occaſioned by ſome lattice wood painted green, which the duke de la Valiere's gardener, at his ſeat at Mon-

Montrouge, uſed for baking bread and cooking the victuals. Nine perſons were ſeized with the cholic, and one died before the diſcovery of the cauſe. The hiſtory of the diſtemper is followed by that of the cure, with an account of the medicaments by which it was effected.

The count de St. Florentin lately preſented to the queen two young gentlemen, born deaf and dumb, who have been brought to their ſpeech by M. Pereire, a Portugueſe, who at the ſame time had the honour to be preſented.

We learn from Mittau, that the new duke of Courland practiſes every method in order to acquire the eſteem and captivate the affections of his ſubjects. He has given a penſion to two learned men, to write the hiſtory of the duchies of Courland and Semigalia. He has ſent two or three young men to travel at his expence, and is extremely aſſiduous in the introduction of agriculture, and in all the manufactures to which timber can be applied. But we do not yet hear that he is at all tractable in the point of religion.

By letters from Conſtantinople we are informed that Muly Muſtapha Aga, firſt phyſician to the Grand Signior, viewing, with concern, the vaſt havock and devaſtation, lately made in that metropolis and its ſuburbs, by the peſtilence, had collected a quantity of laudable matter from ſome peſtilential eruptions, and tried the effects of inoculation on ſeveral perſons, of whom ſome were perfectly recovered, and the others were in a fair way. This may juſtly be looked upon as the greateſt, and moſt valuable diſcovery of the moderns; as many thouſand lives will be thereby annually ſaved.

Hague, Dec. 10. Yeſterday, between eight and nine in the morning, the princeſs of Naſſau Weilbourg, the ſtadtholder's ſiſter, was ſafely delivered of a prince; and both mother and child are as well as can be wiſhed.

The powder magazine near the Bruſſels gate in Maeſtricht, a ſtrong town on the frontiers of Holland, blew up with a terrible exploſion. The guard of the magazine, conſiſting of 11 ſoldiers, were all killed. The houſe of the princeſs of Heſſe Philipſtahl was very much ſhattered, and her highneſs buried under the ruins. The houſe of baron Salis, that was nearer the magazine, was quite deſtroyed, and not one of the family, except the coachman, eſcaped. A breach of 130 feet in length was made in the rampart, and ſome of the outworks were alſo damaged. Stones of two and three hundred weight were thrown almoſt a mile from the town. About 18 perſons periſhed by this diſaſter, which was occaſioned by a cannonier plundering the magazine in the night.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the 23d. royal aſſent to the bill for an additional duty on ſpirituous liquors, that for the free importation of Iriſh ſalted beef and pork, and Iriſh butter, for the navy, and to two naturalization bills.

They write from Hamburgh of the 11th, that the froſt there is ſo ſevere, that they begin to compare it to that of 1740; and that the Elbe having been froze over for ſome days, the magiſtrates thought proper to double the guards, both of the regulars and the trained bands, on account of the ſhoals of French and Hanoverian deſerters who flock there,

there, in ſo much that they think, that if the froſt ſhould continue, they ſhould ſoon have in the neighbourhood of that city above 10,000 deſerters of different nations.

The magiſtrates of Hamburgh ordered a general collection to be made in all the churches of that city on the 13th inſt. for the relief of the unhappy ſufferers in the war in Germany.

Neufchatel, Nov. 15. The fatal controverſy which has lately diſtracted the church of this country (on the duration of the ſufferings of the wicked in a future ſtate) has produced a very acrimonious paper war: there are, however, not wanting ſome, who ſurmiſe, that a political drift is at the bottom of theſe feuds; and that the commonwealthſman, whatever his private ſentiments be, ſhould obſerve a ſilent neutrality. One writer concludes in this myſterious manner: "The hiſtory of our differences is indeed a very ſingular riddle; but the key to it partly lies in the ſcheme of ſetting up a ſchiſm long ſince concerted, in ſlow and clandeſtine advances to the execution of it by the beſt means poſſible, but the time of its breaking out moſt ill choſen.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Germany to his friend in England.

Magdebourg, Nov. 22, 1761.

"I muſt give you an account, Sir, of a very extraordinary woman we now admire here, and who deſerves to be known abroad. Her name is Rarſchin; Heaven has endowed her with a moſt aſtoniſhing poetical genius. I really believe there was never any thing like it heard of either among the ancients or moderns. She excels in different ſorts of poems, but chiefly in odes and tales. She is a very diſagreeable figure, was born in Sileſia, of the loweſt extraction, and had never any kind of education or inſtruction. Her parents forced her to marry a taylor, who treated her in a very barbarous manner; ſhe compoſing verſes, while he made ſuits. She is now ſeparated from her huſband, and lives at Berlin, from whence ſhe came hither to ſee the court. Every body is curious to ſee her, and a volume of her poems will ſoon be publiſhed by ſubſcription. She not only ſurpaſſes by far all our German poets, but even the ancients. The moſt admirable ode only coſts her a few minutes, and ſhe one day made twelve in one evening on different ſubjects, all alike ſurpriſing. She even ſpeaks verſes, but without any enthuſiaſm, uſes the nobleſt expreſſions, and is full of lofty ſentiments. All this is very much like a fable, you will ſay; but were you to ſee the rapidity with which ſhe writes her ſublimeſt odes, you would think it ſtill more a fable. *Cette inconceivable femme donne bien a penſer a nos meilleures tetes, et detruit les meilleures theories du genie.* A great many people think ſhe has a dæmon, for, I aſſure you, ſhe is a ſingular phænomenon."

We hear from Newfoundland, that an ugly accident happened at Carpoon, a little iſland at the entrance into the ſtraits of Belleiſle, and the moſt northern parts of our fiſheries.

The Indians from the main come there once every year (the ſtraits being very narrow) in order to trade with the Europeans, and to rob them if they can. Theſe Indians, who are a tribe of the Eſkimaux, coming

coming over with their whalebone, traded for two days with our fiſhermen; but the third day obſerving them to be off their guard, and their fire-arms left at ſome diſtance behind them, and that they were a good way from their blockhouſe, theſe ſavages thought it a good opportunity for attacking our people, eſpecially as it was a Sunday, which is a ſort of holiday with the fiſhermen, and when every body's curioſity or avarice prompted them to run and meet the Indians, the two preceding days having been ſpent principally about the fiſh.——The Indians mixing with our people, traded with each particular man for his knife, or whatever cutting inſtrument he had, almoſt at the ſame moment, whilſt others brought bows and arrows from their canoes, and diſtributed them among their own people: and this being done, they inſtantly, with one conſent, fell upon our fiſhermen, and ſtabbed many with their knives, which they had parted with but the very moment before.

They killed 11 on the ſpot, and wounded 16 or 17; whereupon all our people that could, fled away to their boats, and got on board a ſloop which lay in the road, (four or five however, having a little leſs fear than the reſt, got into the blockhouſe and brought off moſt of the arms, killed one Indian, who was more forward than the reſt.) They then weighed one anchor, cut the cable of another, and came away as faſt as poſſible, leaving their whole ſeaſon's fiſh, furniture, trade, whalebone, and every thing behind, in poſſeſſion of theſe ſavages. Our countrymen were 50 at firſt, 11 were killed outright, 17 or 18 got off wounded, and of theſe two died of their wounds within a few days. The Indians had been ſo prudent as to ſingle out and make ſure of the principal people; for they killed two maſters of veſſels (one of whom commanded the ſloop, the other took care of the fiſhery on ſhore) and the mate, and ſlew or wounded every boat-maſter, ſplitter and maſter-voyage, who are the chief people among the fiſhermen and ſhoremen, being the catchers and curers of fiſh. Theſe Eſkimaux are a faithleſs and cruel tribe, and have often ſurprized the French in the ſame manner, and are, notwithſtanding, ſo terrified at fire-arms, that a dozeu reſolute ſteady men, armed, would have deſtroyed every one of thoſe wretches, had there been 500, as they were on an iſland; and had five of our men kept themſelves armed, they would never have been attacked at all.

We have had accounts during the courſe of this month, of ſeveral terrible ſtorms on the coaſt of America. At South Carolina, a hurricane aroſe Sept. 4, that has been attended with unexpected conſequences; for the navigation of Cape Fear river, from being the moſt difficult, is changed to the eaſieſt and ſafeſt on that part of the continent. A new channel 18 feet deep at high water, and near half a mile over, having been formed by the prodigious influx of the ſea, which threatened deſtruction to the whole country.

Another ſtorm aroſe on the 4th of October, which did incredible damage along the coaſt of New England.

The Griffin man of war, of 20 guns, was loſt, October 25, off Bermudas, and 50 of her men were drowned.

His

30th. His majeſty's ſhip Biddeford ran on ſhore on Hazeborough ſand, near Yarmouth; captain Gordon, and above one half of his men periſhed. Thoſe who eſcaped were quite exhauſted, having ſtaid till Friday on the wreck without other ſuſtenance, than a little raw meat and ſpirituous liquor.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, in the courſe of this month, viſited Briſtol, Bath, and the weſtern parts of England, and by his courteous and frank behaviour, has gained the affection of the people wherever he has been.

The contract for oxen this month by the victualling office, was 1l. 3s. 11d. for oxen; and 1l. 15s. 6d. for hogs.

31ſt. Charles Pratt, Eſq; attorney-general is knighted and appointed lord chief juſtice of the court of common pleas.

Murders, robberies, many of them attended with acts of cruelty, and threatening letters, were never perhaps more frequent about this city than during this and laſt month. One highwayman in particular, by the name of the flying highwayman, engroſſes the converſation of moſt of the towns within twenty miles of London, as he has occaſionally viſited all the publick roads round this metropolis, and has collected ſeveral conſiderable ſums. He robs upon three different horſes, a grey, a ſorrel, and a black one, the laſt of which has a bald face, to hide which, he generally hangs on a black cat's ſkin; he has leaped over Colnbrook turnpike a dozen times within this fortnight, and is now well known by moſt of the turnpike men in the different roads about town.

One of theſe threatening letters was directed to a gentlewoman at Waltham Abby, vowing death and deſtruction to her and hers, with the moſt ſhocking execrations, if ſhe did not leave 500l. in a certain place, or marry her daughter to ſome young man at Waltham Abby in a month.

Five perſons were lately burnt at Hartley colliery, in Northumberland, by an exploſion of foul air.

A whale 63 feet long, was caſt on ſhore, lately, near Nairn, in Scotland.

A ſea eel, 6 feet long, 20 inches round, and weighing 30lb. was lately taken, in a ſhallow water, where it had been left by the tide, at Whitſtable in Kent.

Heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments in Ireland, have been agreed to by the commons there, and his excellency the lord lieutenant has been requeſted to tranſmit the ſame to his majeſty.

Several ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Lima in December, 1760; and one, which happened on the 8th of January 1761, was much more violent than that which happened in 1756.

Accounts lately received of the unfavourable or rather hoſtile diſpoſitions of the Spaniſh court, have occaſioned a very great hurry at both ends of the town. Extraordinary councils have been held, preſs warrants granted and rigorouſly executed, the royal exchange crowded with merchants, notwithſtanding the holidays, which ſo many generally ſpend in the country. This news too cauſed the new ſubſcription to fall 4 per cent. The Spaniſh miniſter would have ſet out on his return home, if not delayed by his daughter's being dangerouſly ill.

Orders

Orders have been ſent to the cuſtom-houſe, for the Spaniſh ambaſſador's baggage to be paſſed without any examination, and to be ſhipped without any delays whatſoever. And the Spaniſh merchants here, having waited upon the earl of Egremont, have obtained leave for all Spaniſh ſhips, now loaded or loading in any of the ports of Great Britain, to depart in ſafety, agreeable to treaties which ſtipulate, that in caſe of a rupture, the ſubjects of each nation ſhall have ſix months to return to their reſpective countries with their effects. The Spaniards, on the contrary, have laid an embargo on all ſhipping in their ports, till they knew how we behaved to theirs.

It is computed that among the priſoners actually in England, taken on board of French ſhips, there are about 10,000 Spaniards.

The ſtate of the Spaniſh navy, by the laſt accounts, was as follows.

	guns.		guns.
One ſhip	86	Three	30
One	84	Seven	26
Two	80	Three	24
One	76	Eight	22
One	74	Five	20
Seven	70	Five	18
Twenty-nine	68	Four	16
One	64	Bomb ketches.	
One	62	Four	16
Eight	60	One	14
Four	58	Three fire ſhips.	
One	50		

And one hulk at Cadiz, making in all 101 ſail.

A ſhort view of the whole royal navy of Great Britain, now actually in commiſſion.

Two firſt rates, which carry from 96 to 110 guns each; 11 ſecond ditto, from 84 to 90; 60 third ditto, from 64 to 80; 43 fourth ditto, from 48 to 60; 71 fifth ditto, from 26 to 44; 40 ſixth ditto, 16 to 24; 68 ſloops, from 8 to 14 beſides ſwivels, 12 bombs, 10 fire-ſhips, 4 ſtore-ſhips, 39 armed veſſels hired, 7 royal yachts, 5 ſmall yatchs. ——372 king's ſhips.

Engliſh ſhips of war loſt, taken, or become unſerviceable 1761.

Duke d'Aquitain, of 64 guns, Sunderland of 60, Newcaſtle of 50, Queenborough of 20, Duke and Protector, company's ſhips, loſt off Pondicherry.—Cumberland, of 50 guns, loſt off Goa.---Pheaſant ſloop, loſt in the Channel.---Sybilla armed veſſel, loſt off Gibraltar.--Speedwell cutter, taken off Vigo.---Emerald, of 34 guns, Kennington, of 20, and Port Antonio ſloop, broken up and ſold.---Great Britain, of 120 guns, Victory of 110, London of 90, Formidable of 80, Ramilies of 74, on the ſtocks, building new, or rebuilding.---48 ſhips (28 of them of the line) are at preſent laid up for repair, &c.

Mrs. Canner, of Melton-Mowbray, aged 50, was lately delivered of a ſon.

Some time ago Mrs. Cook, a ſhop-keeper in Middlewich, Cheſhire, being in diſtreſſed circumſtances, in her great deſpair, murdered her two children, and then put an end to her own life.

Died lately. A woman, at Arnhuus, in Denmark, aged 102. Three other perſons are now alive there, aged above 100.

Francis Watkins, of Trevethin, in Monmouthſhire, aged 102.

Jane Prudhomme, near Guiſe, in France, aged 103.

Francis Atkins, aged 104, who had been porter at the palace gate at Saliſbury, ever ſince biſhop Burnet's time.

Mrs. Poſt, of Great Cheveril, Wilts, aged 105.

Simeon

Simeon Aubert, at Autreville, in France, aged 106.

Matthew Fuitlen, a burgher of Namur, aged 108.

At Gros-Ziethen, one Daniel Ammyer, belonging to the French colony aged 113 years, and four months. He was born at Blois in 1648, and had ſerved in the troops of France, Sweden, and the Emperor. He enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of health, till within a fortnight of his death, when his conſtitution broke all at once.

Elizabeth Merchant, of Hamilton's-Baun, in Ireland, aged 133.

In the courſe of this year 1761 were chriſtened at Newcaſtle, 623; buried, 408. Increaſed in the chriſtenings 35; decreaſed in the burials, 114.

In the city and ſuburbs of Dublin, Males buried 1144. Females buried 1148. Males baptized 900. Females 1049. Increaſed in burials this year 234. In births 299.

The burials in Norway, in the diſtrict of Chriſtiana, amounted to 6929; and the chriſtenings to 11,024. Twenty-three women were delivered of twins, five brought three children at a time. Among thoſe who died, 394 lived to the age of 90, 63 to the age of 100, and 7 to the age of 101. In the dioceſe of Bergen, the perſons who died amounted only to 2580, of whom 18 lived to the age of 100; one woman to the age of 104, and another woman to the age of 108.

At Copenhagen, 2749 children were born, 2593 perſons died

At Vienna, 5672 children were born, and 6310 perſons died; 479 more were born than in the year before, and ten leſs have died.

Four thouſand, four hundred and eighty children were baptized, and 7720 perſons died, at Amſterdam.

Two hundred and thirty-ſix proteſtant children were baptized at Ratiſbon, and 285 died.

They write from Rome that by the laſt liſt taken of the inhabitants of that city, there were 157,458 ſouls, 90,239 males, and 67,219 females, of whom were 42 biſhops, 2742 prieſts, 4381 perſons of religious fraternites and nuns, 1725 monks, 878 ſtudents, 1053 poor in the hoſpitals, 37 hereticks, Turks, and infidels, the Jews excepted. During laſt year, 4989 children were born there, and 7149 died.

A general bill of all the chriſtenings and burials in London, from Dec. 9, 1760, to Dec. 15, 1761.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	8183	Males	10668
Females	7817	Females	10395
	16000		21063

Increaſed in the burials this year 1233.

Died under 2 years of age	7699
Between 2 and 5	1573
5 and 10	660
10 and 20	626
20 and 30	1655
30 and 40	1920
40 and 50	2088
50 and 60	1662
60 and 70	1518
70 and 80	1102
80 and 90	467
90 and 100	84
100	2
101	2
103	3
105	1
107	1
	21063

On

On the late tranſit of Venus over the Sun, June 6th, 1761.

WERE we to inſert all the pieces that have come to our hands concerning this curious phænomenon, we ſhould be obliged to leave out many things which cannot, we imagine, but prove much more agreeable to the generality of our readers. We muſt therefore content ourſelves with giving an account of the obſervation of the tranſit in the year 1639, made by our countryman Mr. Horrox, and the firſt obſervation that ever was made of that phænomenon; and a table of the obſervations of the late tranſit, June 6th, 1761, made by ſeveral aſtronomers in England, to whom we heartily wiſh ſucceſs in reconciling the diſagreements between them, and drawing from their labours ſuch concluſions as may prove of ſervice to aſtronomy and navigation.

An Account of Mr. Horrox's *obſervation of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, in the year* 1639.

WHEN Kepler firſt conſtructed his (the Rudolphine) tables upon the obſervations of Tycho, he ſoon became ſenſible that the planets Mercury and Venus would ſometimes paſs over the Sun's diſk; and he predicted two tranſits of Venus, one for the year 1631, and the other for 1761, in a tract publiſhed at Leipſic, in 1629, entitled *Admonitio ad Aſtronomos, &c.* Kepler died ſome days before the tranſit in 1631, which he predicted, was to have happened. Gaſſendi ſought for it at Paris, but in vain, (See *Merc. in Sole viſus & Venus inviſa.*) In effect, the imperfect ſtate of the Rudolphine tables was the cauſe that the tranſit was expected in 1631, when none could be obſerved: and thoſe very tables did not give reaſon to expect one in 1639, when one was really obſerved.

When our illuſtrious countryman, Mr. Horrox, firſt applied himſelf to practical aſtronomy, he computed Ephemerides for ſeveral years, from Lanſbergius's tables. After continuing his labours for ſome time, he was enabled to diſcover the imperfection of theſe tables, upon which he laid aſide his work, intending to determine the poſition of the ſtars from his own obſervations. But that the former part of his time ſpent in calculating from Lanſbergius might not be entirely thrown away, he made uſe of his Ephemerides, to point out to him the ſituations of the planets. From hence he foreſaw when their conjunctions, their appulſes to the fixed ſtars, and the moſt remarkable phænomena in the heavens would happen; and prepared himſelf with the greater care to obſerve them.

Hence he was encouraged to wait for the important obſervation of the tranſit of Venus in 1639; and no longer thought the former part of his time miſ-ſpent, ſince his attention to Lanſbergius's tables had enabled him to diſcover that the tranſit would certainly happen on the 24th of November. However, as theſe tables had ſo often deceived him, he was unwilling to rely upon them entirely, but conſulted other tables, and particularly thoſe of Kepler. Accordingly, in a letter to his friend, Wm Crabtree of Mancheſter, dated Hool, Oct. 26, 1639, he communicates his diſcovery to him, and earneſtly deſires him to make whatever obſervation he poſſibly can with his teleſcope, par-

particularly to measure the diameter of the planet Venus; which, according to Kepler, would amount to 7 m. according to Lansbergius to 11 m. but which, according to his own proportion, he expected would hardly exceed *one* minute. He adds, that the conjunction, according to Kepler, will be Nov. 24, 1639, at 8 h. 1 m. A. M. at Manchester, the planet's latitude being 14 m. 10 s. south; but, according to his own correction, he expected it to happen at 5 h. 57 m. P. M. at Manchester, with 10 m. lat. south. But because a small alteration in Kepler's numbers would greatly alter the time of the conjunction, and the quantity of the planet's latitude, he advises to watch the whole day, and even on the preceding afternoon, and the morning of the 25th, though he was entirely of opinion that the transit would happen on the 24th.

After having fully weighed and examined the several methods of observing this uncommon phænomenon, he determined to transmit the Sun's image thro' a telescope into a dark chamber, rather than thro' a naked aperture, a method greatly commended by Kepler; for the sun's image is not given sufficiently large and distinct by the latter, unless at a very great distance from the aperture, which the narrowness of his situation would not allow; nor would Venus's diameter be visible, unless the aperture were very small; whereas, his telescope, which rendered the solar spots distinctly visible, would shew him Venus's diameter well defined, and enable him to divide the Sun's limb more accurately.

He described a circle upon paper, which nearly equalled six inches, the narrowness of the place not allowing a larger size; but even this size admitted divisions sufficiently accurate. He divided the circumference into 360 degrees, and the diameter into 30 equal parts; each of which were subdivided into 4, and the whole therefore into 120. The sub-division might have been carried still farther, but he trusted rather to the accuracy and niceness of his eye.

When the time of observation drew near, he adjusted his apparatus, and caused the Sun's distinct image exactly to fill the circle on the paper; and tho' he could not expect the planet to enter upon the Sun's disk before three o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, from his own corrected numbers, upon which he chiefly relied; yet, because the calculations in general from other tables gave the time of the conjunction much sooner, and some even on the 23d, he observed the Sun on that day, but more particularly on the 24th; for on the 24th he observed the sun from the time of its rising to 9 o'clock; and again, a little before ten: at noon; and at one afternoon, being called in the intervals to business of the highest moment, which he could not with decency neglect. But in all these times he saw nothing on the Sun's face except one small and common spot, which he had seen on the preceding day, and which also he afterwards saw on some of the following days.

But at 3 h. 15 m. in the afternoon, which was the first opportunity he had of repeating his observation, the clouds were entirely dispersed, and invited him to seize this favourable occasion, which seemed to be providentially thrown in his way; for then he beheld the

moſt agreeable ſight, a ſpot, which had been the object of his moſt ſanguine wiſhes, of an unuſual ſize, and of a perfectly circular ſhape, juſt wholly entered upon the Sun's diſk on the left ſide, ſo that the limbs of the Sun and Venus exactly coincided in the very point of contact. He was immediately ſenſible that this round ſpot was the planet Venus, and applied himſelf with the utmoſt care to proſecute his obſervations.

And firſt, with regard to the inclination, he found, by means of a diameter of the circle ſet perpendicular to the horizon, the plane of the circle being ſomewhat reclined on account of the Sun's altitude, that Venus had wholly entered upon the Sun's diſk at 3 h. 15 m. at about 62 d. 30 m. (certainly between 60 d. and 65 d.) from the vertex towards the right hand. (Theſe were the appearances within the dark chamber.) And this inclination continued conſtant, at leaſt to all ſenſe, to the end of the obſervation.

Secondly, the following diſtances of the Sun's and Venus's centers were as follows:

	h.	m.		m.	ſ.	
At	3	15	by the clock	14	24	diſt.
	3	35		13	30	
	3	45		13	0	

3 50 The apparent time of ſun-ſet——The true time of ſun-ſet was at 3 h. 45 m.——Refraction keeping the Sun above the horizon for the ſpace of five minutes.

Thirdly, he found Venus's diameter, by repeated obſervations, to exceed a 30th part of the Sun's diameter, by a 6th, or at moſt a 5th ſub-diviſion. The diameter therefore of the Sun to that of Venus may be expreſſed as 30 to 1.12. It certainly did not amount to 1.30, nor yet to 1.20. And this was found by obſerving Venus, as well when near the Sun's limb, as when farther removed from it.

The place where this obſervation was made was an obſcure village, about 15 miles diſtant from Liverpool towards the north called Hool. The latitude of Liverpool had been often determined by Horrox, to be 53 d. 20 m. therefore that of Hool will be 53 d. 35 m. The longitude of both ſeemed to him to be about 22 d. 30 m. from the Fortunate Iſlands; that is, 14 d. 15 m. to the weſt of Uraniburg.

Theſe were all the obſervations which the ſhortneſs of the time allowed him to make, upon this moſt remarkable and uncommon ſight; all, however, that could be done in ſo ſmall a ſpace of time he very happily executed; and ſcarce any thing farther remained for him to deſire. In regard to the inclination alone, he could not obtain the utmoſt exactneſs; for it was extremely difficult, from the Sun's rapid motion, to obſerve it to any certainty within the degree: and he ingenuouſly confeſſes that he neither did, nor could poſſibly perform it. The reſt are very much to be depended upon, and as exact as he could wiſh.

Mr. Crabtree, whom Horrox had, by letter, invited to this Uranian banquet, and who, in mathematical knowledge, was inferior to few, very readily complied with his friend's requeſt, and intended to obſerve the tranſit in the ſame manner with Horrox; but the ſky was very unfavourable to him, and was ſo covered with clouds, almoſt during the whole day, that he gave him-

himſelf up entirely to deſpair. But, a little before the time of ſun-ſet, about 3 h. 35 m. by the clock, the ſun breaking out for the firſt time from the clouds, he eagerly betook himſelf to his obſervation, and happily ſaw the moſt agreeable of all ſights, Venus juſt entered upon the ſun. He was ſo raviſhed with this moſt pleaſing contemplation, that he ſtood for ſome time viewing it leiſurely, as it were; and, from an exceſs of joy, could ſcarce prevail upon himſelf to truſt his own ſenſes. Upon which occaſion Mr. Horrox obſerves, 'that mathematicians have a certain *womaniſh* diſpoſition, diſtractedly delighted with light and trifling circumſtances, which hardly make the leaſt impreſſion upon the reſt of mankind. Which levity of diſpoſition, let thoſe deride that will; and with impunity too. But let not any ſevere Cato be ſeriouſly angry with theſe vanities of ours: for what youth, ſuch as we are, would not fondly admire upon earth *Venerem Soli, pulchritudinem divitiis conjunctam?* What youth would not dwell with rapture upon the fair and beautiful face of a lady, whoſe charms derive an additional grace from her fortune?" —— —— But, to return, the clouds deprived Mr. Crabtree of the ſight of the Sun, almoſt as ſoon as he was roufed from his reverie; ſo that he was able to obſerve little more than that Venus was abſolutely in the Sun. He could not accurately obſerve either the diſtance of Venus's center from that of the Sun, or the inclination, from the ſhortneſs of the time: but as far as he could gueſs by his eye, he ſketched out Venus's ſituation upon paper, which Mr. Horrox found to agree very nearly, even to co-incide with his own obſervations; nor did he err, adds his friend, more than Apelles himſelf would have done in the like hurry.——He obſerved Venus's diameter to contain $\frac{7}{200}$ of that of the Sun; that is 1 m. 3 ſ. according to Horrox's method of reckoning *.

Theſe obſervations were made near Mancheſter; the latitude of which place as determined by Crabtree is 53 d. 24 m. and its longitude is three minutes in time to the eaſt of Liverpool.

Mr. Horrox acquainted his younger brother with this diſcovery of Venus's tranſit, and deſired him, who was then at Liverpool, to obſerve it, if poſſible; which he attempted, but to very little purpoſe, for on the 24th the ſky was entirely overcaſt.

Mr. Horrox, in his treatiſe on this ſubject, publiſhed by Hevelius, and from whence almoſt the whole of this account has been collected, hopes for pardon from the aſtronomical world, for not making his intelligence more publick; but his diſcovery was made too late. He is deſirous, however, in the ſpirit

* In almoſt every calculation of the tranſit 1761. the diameter of Venus is aſſumed too large. According to Mr. Horrox's obſervations, Venus's diameter was to that of the Sun as 1 m. 12 ſ. to 30 m. which, when reduced to a proper diameter, is equal to 1 m. 16 ſ. But the planet's diameter will not probably be found greater than 62 ſ. or 63 ſ. ſince the diſtance of Venus from the Earth, in conjunction, in 1761, is 28,898 parts, of which the Sun's diſt. is 100,000; whereas, in 1639, Venus's diſtance from the Earth was only 26,434.

of a true philoſopher, that other aſtronomers were happy enough to obſerve it, who might either confirm or correct his obſervations. But ſuch confidence was repoſed in the tables at that time, that it does not appear that a tranſit of Venus was ever obſerved but by our two ingenious countrymen, who proſecuted their aſtronomical ſtudies with ſuch eagerneſs and preciſion, that they muſt very ſoon have brought their favourite ſcience to a degree of perfection unknown to thoſe times. But unfortunately Mr. Horrox died on the 3d of January 1640-1, about the age of 25, juſt after he had put the laſt hand to his treatiſe entitled, *Venus in Sole viſa*, in in which he ſhews himſelf to have had a more accurate knowledge of the dimenſions of the ſolar ſyſtem than his learned commentator Hevelius.

Mr. Crabtree died on the firſt of Auguſt 1644, at Mancheſter, as appears, if I am rightly informed, by the regiſter of that place. Cotemporary with theſe two illuſtrious youths lived William Gaſcoigne the inventor of the Micrometer, who was ſlain at Marſton-moor on the 2d of July 1644, fighting for king Charles I. at the age of 23. The exact age of Mr. Horrox is not known; but, perhaps, ſome of your Cambridge correſpondents may be able to inform us by conſulting the univerſity books, as Mr. Horrox was educated at Emanuel college.

Yours, ASTROPHILUS.

FIRST CONTACT.

Places where observed.		Appar. time, at each place. h.	m.	s.	Reduced to *Greenwich*. h.	m.	s.	Difference.	m.	s.	Mag. Power.
At the Royal Observ. at *Greenwich*.		8	19	0	8	19	0		0	0	55
Mr. *Canton*, in *Spital-squ. London*.		8	18	39	8	18	58½	−		1½	55
Messr. *Ellicot* and *Dolland* at *Hackney*.		8	18	44	8	18	56	−	0	4	
W. J. at *Wadenho, Northamptonsh.*		8	16	34	8	18	54	−	0	6	
Rev. Mr. *Haydon*, at *Liskard, Cornw.*		8	0	20	8	18	51	−	0	9	55
*Mr. *Short*, *in Leicester-square*.		8	18	16½	8	18	43½	−	0	16½	140
G. G. at *Wakefield, Yorkshire*.		8	12	16	8	18	36	−	0	24	
Mr. *A. T.* and *W. K.* at *Bath*.		8	9	53	8	18	33	−	0	27	
Mr. *Bolton* at *Stalbridge*.	+	8	9	30	8	19	50	+	0	50	
Mr *Chapple*, at *Powderham-Castle*.	+	8	5	6	8	19	22	+	0	22	

LAST CONTACT.

Places where observed.		Appar. time, at each place. h.	m.	s.	Reduced to *Greenwich*. h.	m.	s.	Difference.	m.	s.	Total. Durat. m.	s.
At the Royal Observatory.		8	37	9	8	37	9		0	0	18	9
Mr. *Canton*.		8	37	2½	8	37	21½	+	0	12½	18	23
Messr. *Ellicott* and *Dollana*.		8	37	0	8	37	12	+	0	3	18	16
W. J. at *Wadenho*.		8	34	55	8	37	15	+	0	6	18	21
Mr. *Haydon*.	+	8	19	23	8	38	13	+	1	3	19	3
Mr. *Short*.		8	37	0½	8	37	27	+	0	18½	18	44
G. G. at *Wakefield*.	+	8	30	39	8	38	59	+	1	50	18	23
A. T. and *W. K.* at *Bath*.	+	8	27	23	8	36	3	−	1	6	17	30
Mr. *Bolton*.	+	8	27	30	8	37	50	+	0	41	18	0
Mr. *Chapple*.		8	22	36	8	36	52	−	0	17	17	30

* Mr. Short's numbers are here published as they were given in to the Royal Society.

I have reduced these observations to the meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, because both the first and last contact were observed there by three good observers all agreeing, if I am rightly informed, within the same second, and all using the same magnifying power! An agreement more to be wondered at than expected!

The right honourable earl Ferrers likewise made an accurate observation of this phænomenon, and presented to the Royal Society a delineation of it, and a transitarium invented by him, for giving an ocular demonstration of the principles relating to the theory of that planet, but no account of his observation has as yet been published.

Mr. Dunn proposed, that in case the sky should prove so cloudy as to prevent the ingress or egress of Venus from being duly observed, her appulse to such the solar spots as might then be visible, should be noted, as this method, by the help of a good clock, and Mr. Dolland's micrometer, might be made to answer the same purpose.

Lord Bacon in his history of king Henry the seventh, says, "When the king was ancient [anno 1505] he had thoughts of marrying the young queen of Naples, and sentt three embassadors, with curious and exquisite instructions, for taking a survey of hir person, complexion, &c." These instructions, signed by the king, together with the embassadors answers to the several articles, having been published by the favour of a descendant of Mr. Braybroke, who was one of the embassadors; and as they answer the character given of them by lord Bacon, they cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers.

Instruccons geven by the king's highnesse, to his trusty and wel-beloved servants Frunceys Marsyn, James Braybroke, and John Stile, shewing howe they shall ordre theymself when they come to the presence of the old quene of Naples, and the yong quene hir doghter.

1. FIRST, after presentacion and delyverance of suche lettres as they shall have with theym, to be delyvered to the said quenes, from the ladie Katheryn, princesse of Wales, making hir recommendacon, and declaracon of suche charges and words, as shall bee shewed and committed unto theym by the said princesse, to be openned and declared on hir behalf to the said quenes, they shall well note and marke the state that they kepe, and howe they be accompanied with nobles and ladies.

2. Item, To take good hyde, and marke the stats that the said quenes kepe, and whether they kepe their estats and houslds apart, or in oon house togedres, and howe they be accompanyed, and what lords and ladies they have about theym.

3. Item, If it shall fortune the king's said servants to synde the said quenes keping their estats togeders, they shall well and assuredly note and marke the maner of keping and ordering theym in their estats, with the countenance and maner of every of theym, and suche answer as they shall make upon the speche and communicacion as they shall have with theym, at the delyverance of the said lettres, and declaracion of thother matiers before mencioned; and to marke his

hir diſcrecion wiſedom and gravitie, in hir ſaid communicacion and anſwer in every behalf.

4. Item, They ſhall in like wiſe endevor theym to underſtand, whether the yong quene ſpeke any other langages than Spaynyſhe and Italyon, and whether ſhe can ſpeke any Frenſhe or Laten.

5. Item, Specially to marke and note well the age and ſtature of the ſaid yong quene, and the feturys of hir bodye.

6. Item, Specially to marke the favor hir viſage, whether ſhe bee paynted or not, and whether it be fatte or leene, ſharpe or rownde, and whether hir countenaunce bee chierfull and amyable, frownyng or malincolyous, ſtedefaſt or light, or bluſhing in communicacion.

7. Item, To note the clearneſſe of hir ſkynne.

8. Item, To note the colours of hir here.

9. Item, To note well hir ies, browes, teethe, and lippes.

10. Item, To marke well the faſſion of hir noſe, and the heithe and brede of hir forehedde.

11. Item, Specially to note hir complexion.

12. Item, To marke hir armes, whether they bee grete or ſmale, long or ſhorte.

13. Item, To ſee hir hands bare, and to note the faſcion of theym, whether the palm of hir hand bee thikke or thynne, and whether hir hands bee fatte or leene, long or ſhorte.

14. Item, To note hir fyngers, whether they bee longe or ſhorte, ſmale or grete, brode or narrowe before.

15. Item, To marke whether hir nekke bee longe or ſhorte, ſmale or grete.

16. Item, To marke hir breſts, and pappes, whethet they be bigge or ſmale.

17. Item, To marke whether ther appere any here about hir lippes or not.

18. Item, That they endevor theym to ſpeke with the ſaid yong quene faſting, and that ſhe may telle unto theym ſome matier at lengthe, and to approache as nere to hir mouthe as they honeſtly maye, to thentent that they may fele the condicion of her brethe, whether it be ſwete or not, and to marke at every time when they ſpeke with hir, if they fele any ſavor of ſpices, roſe waters, or muſke, by the brethe of hir mouthe, or not.

19. Item, To note the height of hir ſtature, and to enquere whether ſhe were any ſlippars, and of what height hir ſlippars bee, to thentent they be not deceyved in the veray height and ſtature of hir; and if they may come to the ſight of hir ſlippars, then to note the faſſion of hir foote.

20. Item, To enquere whether ſhe have any ſekeneſſe of hir nativitie, deformitie or blemmyſhe in hir bodye, and what that ſhuld bee; or whether ſhe hath been communely in health, or ſometyme ſeke, and ſometyme hole, and to know the ſpecialities of ſuch diſeaſes and ſekenneſſe.

21. Item, Whether ſhe be in any ſingular favor with the king of Aragon hir uncle, and whether ſhe have any reſemblance in viſage, countenaunce, or complexion to him.

22. Item, To enquere of the manor of hir diet, and whether ſhe bee a grete fedar or drynker, and whether ſhe uſeth often to ete or

drynke, and whether ſhe drynketh wyne, or water, or bothe.

23. Item, The kings ſaid ſervants ſhall alſo at their comyng to the parties of Spayne, diligently enquere for ſome conynge paynter, havyng good experience in making and paynting of viſages and portretures, and ſuche oon they ſhall take with theym to the place wher the ſaid quenes make their abode, to thentent that the ſaid paynter maye drawe a picture of the viſage and ſemblance of the ſaid yong quene, as like unto hir as it can or maye bee conveniently doon; which picture and image they ſhall ſubſtancially note, and marke in every pounte, and circumſtance, ſoo that it agree in ſimilitude and likeneſſe as near as it may poſſible to the veray viſage, countenance and ſemblance of the ſaid quene; and in caſe they may perceyve, that the paynter at the furſt or ſecond making thereof, hath not made the ſame perfaite to hir ſimilitude and likeneſſe, or that he hath omitted any feture or circumſtance, either in colours, or other proporcions of the ſaid viſage, then they ſhall cauſe the ſame paynter, or ſome other the moſt conyng paynter that they can gete, ſoo often times to renewe and reforme the ſame picture, till it be made perfaite, and agreeable in every behalfe with the veray image and viſage of the ſaid quene.

24. Item, The kings ſaid ſervants by the wiſeſt wayes that they cann uſe, ſhall make inquiſician, and enſerche, what land or livelood the ſaid yong quene hath, or ſhalhave, aftre the deceſſe of hir mother, either by the title of jointer or otherwiſe, in the reame of Naples, or in any other place or contraye, what is the yerely value thereof, and whether ſhe ſhalhave the ſame to hir and hir heires forever, or ells during hir lif oonly; and to knowe the ſpecialties of the title and value thereof in every behalf, as nere as they ſhall knowe.

ANSWERS.

To the 6th article. — As to thys articule, as farre as that we can perſayve or know, that the ſaid quene ys not paynted, and the favore of hir viaſage ys after hir ſtature, of a verrey good compas and amyabille, and ſome what round and fatte, and the countenance chierful and not frowneynge, and ſtedfaſt and not lizght nor boldehardy in ſpeche, but with a demewre womanly ſhameſaſt contenance, and of fewe words as that we coude perſayve, as we can thynke that ſhe uttered the fewer words by cauſe that they quyn hir moder was preſent, the whiche had all the ſayengs, and the yonge quyn ſatte as demeure as a mayden, and ſome tyme talkeynge withe ladyes that ſatte about hir, with a womanly lawzgheynge [*laughing*] chere and contenance.

To the 9th article.—As to thys articule, the eies of the ſaid quyn be of colore browne, ſome what grayesſhe, and hir browes of a browne here, and very ſmall like a wyre of here.

To the 10th article.—As to thys articule, the faſhion of hir noſe ys a littell riſeynge in the mydward, and a littell comeynge or bowynge towards the end, and ſhe ys mych lyke noſid unto the quyn hir moder.

To the 13th article.—As to thys articule, we ſawe the hands of the ſaid quyn bare at thre ſondry tymes, that we kyſſed hir ſaid hands, whereby

whereby we perſayvyd the ſaid quyn to be rizghte fair handyd, and accordeynge un to hir perſonage they be ſome what fully and ſofte, and faire, and clene ſkynnd.

To the 16th article.—As to thys articule, the ſaid quynes breſts be ſomewhat grete, and fully; and in as muche that they were truſſid ſomewhat highe after the maner of the contrey, the whiche cauſithe hir grace for to ſeme muche the fullyer, and hir neck to be the ſhorter.

To the 17th article.—As to thys articule, as farre as that we can perſayve and ſee, that the ſaid quyne hath no here apereyng abowte her lippes, nor mowthe, but ſhe ys very clere ſkynned.

To the 18th article.—As to thys articule, we cowde never come un to the ſpeiche of the ſaid quyn faſteynge, wherefore we cowde nor myzght not attayne to knowliche of that part of this articule: notwithſtondeynge at ſuch otoer tymes as we have ſpoken and have had comeunicacion with the ſaid quyne, we have aproched as nyzghe un to hir viſage as that we convenyently myzght do, and we cowde fele no ſavor of any ſpices or waters, and we thynke verely by the favor of hir viſage and clenenys of complexion and of hir mowthe, that the ſaid quyn ys lyke for to be of a ſewit favor, and well eyred.

To the 19th article.—We cowde not come by the parfite knowliche of hir heizghte, for as much as that hir grace werithe ſlippers after the maner of the contrey, whereof we ſawe the faſhione, the whiche be of ſix fyngere brede, of heizghte large, and hir foote after the proporcion of the ſame ys butt ſmall.

To the 22d article.—The ſaid quyn ys a good feder, and eets well hir meit twyes on a daye, and drynkithe not often, and that ſhe drynkithe moſt commonly water, and ſometime that water ys boyled with ſynamon, and ſometime ſhe drinkithe ypocras, but not often.

The ſervices done at the coronation of our monarhs, is one of the moſt curious parts of that auguſt ceremony, for which reaſon as no account has yet appeared of thoſe performed at the late coronation, we muſt be content to give our readers the claims of ſeveral perſons to do ſervice at the coronation of the late king James II. and his queen, in 1684. Theſe ceremonies are too ancient to vary much, if at all, at ſuch a diſtance from their inſtitution in ſo ſmall a ſpace of time.

THE lord great chamberlain of England claimed at the ſaid coronation, to carry the king his ſhirt and cloaths the morning of the coronation, and with the lord chamberlain to dreſs the king. To have forty yards of crimſon velvet for a robe, alſo the king's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and nightgown: alſo to ſerve the king with water, before and after dinner, and to have the baſons and towels, and cup of aſſay. Allowed, except the cup of aſſay. He received the forty yards of velvet, and the reſt of the fees were compounded for 200l.

2. The Earl of Derby counterclaimed the office of lord great chamberlain, with the fees, &c. but was not allowed.

3. The king's champion claimed his office as lord of Scrivelſby manor in Lincolnſhire; to perform the ſaid office, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horſe on which he

he rides, the ſaddle, armour, and furniture, and twenty yards of crimſon ſattin.—Allowed, except the twenty yards of ſattin.

4. The ſaid office counterclaimed by another branch of the ſaid family, but not allowed.

5. The lord of the manor of Lyſton in Eſſex claimed to make wafers for the king and queen, and ſerve them up to their table, to have all the inſtruments of ſilver and other metal, uſed about the ſame, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients, and other neceſſaries and liveries for himſelf and two men.—Allowed, and the ſervice, with his conſent, performed by the king's officers, and the fees compounded for 30l.

6. The lord mayor and citizens of London claimed to ſerve the king with wine after dinner, in a gold cup, and to have the ſame cup and cover for his fee, and with twelve other citizens, by them appointed, to aſſiſt the chief butler of England in the butlerſhip, and to have a table on the left hand of the hall. —Not allowed in the reign of king James, becauſe the liberties of the city were then ſeized into the king's hands; but yet they executed the office, *ex gratia*, and dined in the hall, and had a gold cup for their fee.

7. The ſaid lord mayor and citizens of London claimed to ſerve the queen in like manner; and were only diſallowed, at that time, for the ſame reaſon.

8. The mayor and burgeſſes of Oxford, by charter, claim to ſerve in office of butlerſhip to the king with the citizens of London, with all fees thereunto belonging.—Allowed, and to have three maple cups for their fee; and alſo, *ex gratia regis*, a large gilt bowl and cover.

9. The lord of the manor of Bardolf, in Addington, Surrey, claimed to find a man to make a meſs of grout in the king's kitchen, and therefore praying, that the king's maſter cook might perform that ſervice.—Allowed, and the ſaid lord of the manor brought it up to the king's table.

10. The lord of the manor of Ilmer in Bucks, claimed to be marſhal, ſurveyor, and conſervator of his majeſty's hawks in England, with divers fees, and the nomination of under-officers.——Not allowed, becauſe not reſpecting the coronation, but left to take his courſe at law, if he thought fit.

11. The lord of the manor of Little Wilden, who at that time was alſo ſeized of the bailiwicks of keeper of the king's buckhounds, claimed to be keeper and maſter of the ſame, and to keep 24 buckhounds, and 16 harriers, and to have certain fees and liveries for himſelf and ſervants.—Diſallowed, for the ſame reaſon as the former, but left to take his courſe at law.

12. The maſter of the king's great wardrobe, claimed to receive from his deputy a pall of cloth of gold, and to carry it to the altar for the king to offer, and that his deputy ſhould attend near Garter king of arms, in a robe of ſcarlet cloth, with a gold crown embroidered on the left ſleeve.—Not allowed, but left to take his courſe at law, if he thought fit.

13. The clerk of the great wardrobe, claimed to bring a rich pall of cloth of gold to be held over the king's head while he is anointed, as alſo the armil of cloth of tiſſue, and to attend near Garter king of arms,

in a robe of ſcarlet cloth, with a crown embroidered on the left ſleeve——Not allowed, but left to take his courſe at law, if he thought fit.

14. The maſter of the horſe to the king, claimed to attend at the coronation as ſerjeant of the ſilver ſcullery, and to have all the ſilver diſhes and plates, ſerved on that day to the king's table, with the fees thereto belonging, and to take aſſay of the king's meat at the kitchen dreſſer bar.—Not allowed, becauſe not claimed heretofore; but left to make application to the king; who was pleaſed to allow the ſaid ſervice and fees, as the duke of Albemarle enjoyed them on the coronation of king Charles II. by virtue of the ſame poſt.

15. The lord of the manor of Nether Bilſington, Kent, claimed to preſent the king with three maple cups, by himſelf or deputy.—Allowed.

16. The lord of the manor and hundred of Wynfred Dorſet, claimed to ſerve the king with water for his hands, and to have the baſon and ewer for his fee.—Not allowed, but left to make his application to the king, if he thought fit.

17. The duke of Norfolk, as the firſt earl of England, claimed to redeem the ſword offered by the king at the altar, and to carry it before his majeſty, in his return to his palace, and reſervation of other rights and dignities, with fees, &c.

18. And alſo, as earl of Surrey, claimed to carry the ſecond ſword before the king, with all privileges and dignities thereto belonging.—Neither of which allowed, the claims not being made out, and the ſame being diſallowed at the laſt coronation.

19. The earl of Exeter,
20. Sir George Blundel,
21. Thomas Snaggs,

} As ſeiſed of ſeveral parts of the barony of Bedford, reſpectively claimed to execute the office of almoner; and as the fees of that office, to have the ſilver alms-baſon, and the diſtribution of all the ſilver therein, and of the cloth ſpread for their majeſties to walk on; as alſo the fine linen towel, a tun of wine, &c.——On reference to the king to appoint which of them he pleaſed, the earl was appointed, *pro hac vice*, with a *ſalvo jure* to the other two; but the ſilver diſh, and the cloth from the throne in Weſtminſter-hall to the weſt door of the abbey-church, were only allowed.

22. The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter claimed to inſtruct the king in the rites and ceremonies uſed at the coronation; to aſſiſt the archbiſhop in divine ſervice; to have the cuſtody of the coronation robes; to have robes for the dean and his three chaplains, and for ſixteen miniſters of the ſaid church; the royal habits put off in the church, the ſeveral oblations, furniture of the church, canopy, ſtaves and bells, and the cloth on which their majeſties walk from the weſt door of the church to the theatre, &c.—Allowed, except the cuſtody of the regalia; and the fees referred to the king's pleaſure.

23. The church-wardens of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, claimed to have the cloth (lying in their pariſh) whereon the king goes in proceſſion, for the uſe of the poor.

24. The vicar and church-wardens of St. Martin's in the fields, claimed a ſhare of the ſaid cloth,

for

for their poor.—Which claims were only read, and not admitted.

25. The earl marſhal of England claimed to appeaſe the debates that might ariſe in the king's houſe on this day; to keep the doors of the ſame, and of the abbey, &c. and to diſpoſe of the places to the nobles, &c. with all fees belonging thereto. —Diſallowed, as unprecedented; and ſeveral of the particulars being counter-claimed by the lord great chamberlain; but with a *ſalvo jure*, to the earl marſhal.

26. The lord of the manor of Aſhlee, Norfolk, claimed to perform the office of the napery, and to have all the table-linen when taken away.—Not allowed, becauſe that he had not his evidence ready to make it out, but with a *ſalvo jure*.

27. The earl of Derby, as ſeiſed in fee of the iſle and caſtle of Pelham, and dominion of Man, claimed to preſent the king with two faulcons on this day.—Which was allowed, and the faulcons preſented accordingly.

28 The earl of Kent claimed to carry the great ſpurs before the king; but not being made out, was not allowed.

29. The ſame counter-claimed by the lord de Grey of Thyn, and allowed.

30. The ſame counter-claimed by the duke of Norfolk, as earl of Surrey; but diſallowed for want of evidence, and becauſe it was not admitted at the preceding coronation.

31. The barons of the cinque ports claimed to carry the canopy over the king, and to have the ſame with the ſtaves and bells for their fees, and to dine in the hall on the king's right hand.—Allowed.

32. The lord of the manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdelies, Norfolk, claimed to be chief larderer; and to have for his fees the proviſions remaining after dinner in the larder. Which office and fees, and alſo that of caterer, were likewiſe.

33. Counter-claimed by the lord of the manor of Eſton at the Mount, Eſſex; and on reference to the king, it appearing that other manors were alſo ſeverally held by the ſame ſervice, the former was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *ſalvo jure* to the other.

34. The lord of the manor of Wirkſop, Nottingham, claimed to find the king a right-hand glove, and to ſupport the king's right arm while he holds the ſcepter.—Allowed.

35. Biſhops of Durham, and Bath and Wells, claimed to ſupport the king in the proceſſion.--Allowed; the king having graciouſly conſented thereto; and the biſhops of London and Wincheſter being appointed to ſupport the queen.

36. The lord of the manor of Fyngrith, Eſſex, claimed to be chamberlain to the queen for the day, and to have the queen's bed and furniture, the baſons, &c. belonging to the office; and to have a clerk in the exchequer to demand and receive the queen's gold, &c.—Diſallowed, becauſe not made out; but left to proſecute it at law, if he thought fit.

37. The lord of the manor of Great Wymondley, Hertfordſhire, claimed (as chief cup-bearer) to ſerve the king with the firſt cup of ſilver gilt, at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee.—Allowed.

38. The lord of the manor of Heydon, Eſſex, claimed to hold the baſon and ewer to the king, by vir-

tue

tue of one moiety, and the towel by virtue of another moiety of the ſaid manor, when the king waſhes before dinner.—Allowed, as to the towel only.

39. The duke of Norfolk, as earl of Arundel, and lord of Keninghall manor, Norfolk, claimed to perform by deputy the office of chief butler of England, and to have for his fees the beſt gold cup and cover, with all the veſſels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except thoſe of gold or ſilver, in the wine-cellar after dinner.—Allowed, with only the fee of a cup and ewer.

A full account of their majeſties nuptials.

THE early proofs given by his majeſty, our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign, that his only ambition was to be the father of his people, and that he was poſſeſſed of all the endowments requiſite to fill ſo exalted a character, rendered the whole nation extremely impatient to ſee him united to a princeſs capable of making him as happy, as he was deſirous of making his people. As ſoon, therefore, as they ſaw him, by his aſcending the throne, at full liberty to liſten to the dictates of his own royal heart, they bent all their thoughts towards finding out the princeſs moſt worthy of the love and affection of the beſt as well as the greateſt prince of Europe; not but that a few thought he might find in a ſubject one every way qualified to wear a crown, and made no difficulty of pointing her out. But while ſome were amuſing themſelves with accounts of his majeſty having actually fixed his choice on this, or that foreign princeſs; and others with pamphlets, written for or againſt any connection with a ſubject; an extraordinary gazette appeared with the following intelligence, which agreeably put an end to all their conjectures, and convinced them, that even in the affairs of life which moſt nearly concerned his majeſty's perſonal welfare he made that of his ſubjects the chief rule of his deliberations.

At the court at St. James's the 8th day of July, 1761.

PRESENT.

The KING's moſt excellent majeſty,

His royal highneſs the duke of York, archbiſhop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, lord preſident, lord privy ſeal, lord chamberlain, duke of Bolton, duke of Leeds, duke of Bedford, duke of Rutland, duke of Queenſberry, lord great chamberlain, duke of Newcaſtle, lord Steward, earl of Huntingdon, earl of Winchelſea earl of Sandwich, earl of Shafteſbury, earl of Holderneſſe, earl of Rochford, earl of Albemarle, earl of Godolphin, earl of Cholmondeley, earl of Kinnoul, earl of Bute, earl of Halifax, earl Waldegrave, earl of Bath, earl of Buckinghamſhire, earl Powis, earl Harcourt, earl Cornwallis, earl of Hardwicke, earl of Egmont, earl of Thomond, viſcount Falmouth, viſcount Barrington, viſcount Bateman, viſcount Ligonier, viſcount Royſton, lord Berkeley of Stratton, lord Sandys, lord Anſon, lord Lyttelton, lord Melcombe, lord Grantham, Mr. vice chamberlain, Henry Legge, Eſq; George Grenville, Eſq; James Grenville, Eſq; Mr. ſecretary Pitt, lord chief juſtice Willes, maſter of the rolls, Henry Fox, Eſq; Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Robert Nugent, Eſq; Welbore Ellis, Eſq; Sir Francis Daſhwood.

His

His majesty being this day present in council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz.

Having nothing so much at heart, as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable, and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a princess for my consort; and I now, with great satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz; a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me, and to my kingdoms, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects.

Whereupon all the privy counsellors present made it their request to his majesty, that this his majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which his majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

W. SHARPE.

The country of Mecklenburgh, which is about 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, is bounded on the north by the Baltick sea; by Brandenburgh, on the east; by Lunenburgh and Brandenburgh, on the south; and by Holstein, on the west. Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, who formerly made so great a bustle in Europe, and, at length, had their kingdom reduced to this dutchy, by the knights of the Teutonic order, the Poles, and the Brandenburghers. The Vandals were a rude, barbarous people, who had settled in this country at least twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ. They formed it into a powerful kingdom, and preserved its title and dignity till 1163; when its monarch, Pribislaus II. was compelled to embrace the Christian religion, by Henry Lyon, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and one of our king's ancestors, assisted by the duke of Pomerania. At this time the title of king of the Vandals was extinguished, and that of the prince of Mecklenburgh substituted in its stead; who became a vassal to the duke of Bavaria. However, in 1349, the prince of Mecklenburgh, as he was called, was created a duke, and made a prince of the empire. The remnant of the Vandals united with the Mecklenburghers about the year 1429: after that time they were divided into three branches, viz. of Gustrow, Swerin, and Strœlitz; but the extinction of that of Gustrow in 1688, occasioned a law suit, between the descendants of the two other branches, about the succession; which dispute continued till 1701, when a treaty of partition was made at Hamburgh, and ratified by the emperor in the following manner: that the dutchy of Gustrow should go to the duke of Swerin, and that the duke of Strœlitz should have the bishoprick of Ratzelburg secularized, and 40000 crowns a year from the tolls of Boitzenbourg, and a voice in the diet of the empire.

The duke of Swerin's annual revenue amounts to 40,000l. and that

that of the duke of Strœlitz to 15,000l. beſides his domain. The country is fruitful, but unhealthy, and exceſſive cold in winter. It has often been the ſcene of war, particularly in the differences between Sweden and the empire, when its principal towns, viz. Roſtock, (a ſea port) Guſtrow, Butzow, Wiſmar, Swerin, Domitz, and Gaddebuſh, were ſeveral times taken by the Swedes, Danes, and Imperialiſts, and ſome battles fought near them. The country is able to raiſe a conſiderable body of troops; but they never had a ſufficient number to repel any invader. The titles of both dukes are the ſame, viz. dukes of Mecklenburgh, princes of Wenden, Swerin, and Ratzelburgh, lords of Roſtock and Stargard; which laſt was the name of the final branch of the Vandals. The eſtabliſhed religion of the country is Lutheran. Imhoff, in his Notitia Principes Germaniæ, gives a large account of the genealogy of this family, which he ſays, is lineally deſcended from the kings or leaders of the Vandals. Hubner, in his genealogy of the German princes, ſays, this family, if not the moſt ancient in Europe, is certainly one of the moſt noble in Germany. The branch of Strœlitz is the ſecond branch of the houſe of Mecklenburgh; but its duke is one of the ſecular princes of the empire, and takes his ſeat in the diet of Ratzelburgh. The late duke of Mecklenburgh Strœlitz, Adolphus Frederick III. dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by his nephew, (ſon to his brother Charles Lewis, who is dead) Adolphus Frederick IV. born May 5, 1738, who is not yet married; but has the following brothers and ſiſters:

1. Chriſtina Sophia Albertina, born Dec. 6, 1735.

2. Charles Lewis Frederick, now a lieutenant-colonel in the Hanoverian foot-guards, born Dec. 10, 1741.

3. Erneſt Gottlob Albert, born Aug. 27, 1742.

4. Sophia Charlotte, or Caroline] [our preſent moſt gracious queen, born May 16, 1744.

5. George Auguſtus, born Aug. 3, 1748.

The mother of this illuſtrious family, who died a little before the queens marriage, was the princeſs Albertine-Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1713, the daughter of Erneſt Frederick, duke of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen.

What his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay concerning the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh, in his ſpeech to the council, nay, his choice alone, being a ſufficient character of her ſerene highneſs, people were now obliged to look out for other topics of converſation; and thoſe were principally the manner in which the king firſt became acquainted with the extraordinary merit of her ſerene highneſs, and her perſon.

In regard to the firſt, a letter was immediately produced, which, it was ſaid, her ſerene highneſs had written to the king of Pruſſia, on his entering the territories of her couſin the duke of Mecklenburgh Swerin, and which that monarch ſent over to his late majeſty, as a miracle of patrioiſm and good ſenſe in ſo young a princeſs. The letter is as follows.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

I am at a loſs whether I ſhall congratulate or condole with you on your late victory; ſince the ſame ſucceſs that has covered you with laurels,

laurels, has overſpread the country of Mecklenburgh with deſolation. I know, ſire, that it ſeems unbecoming my ſex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wiſh for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to ſtudy the arts of pleaſing, or to turn my thoughts to ſubjects of a more domeſtic nature; but however unbecoming it may be in me, I can't reſiſt the deſire of intercedin for this unhappy people.

It was but a very few years ago that this territory wore the moſt pleaſing appearance. The country was cultivated, the peaſant looked chearful, and the towns abounded with riches and feſtivity. What an alteration at preſent from ſuch a charming ſcene! I am not expert at deſcription, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but ſure even conquerors themſelves would weep at the hideous proſpect now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waſte, preſenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and deſpair. The buſineſs of the huſbandman and the ſhepherd are quite diſcontinued; the huſbandman and the ſhepherd are become ſoldiers themſelves, and help to ravage the ſoil they formerly occupied. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loſs of limbs, rendered unfit for ſervice, left at his door; his little children hang round him, aſk an hiſtory of every wound, and grow themſelves ſoldiers before they find ſtrength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate inſolence of either army as it happens to advance or retreat. It is impoſſible to expreſs the confuſion, even thoſe who call themſelves our friends create. Even thoſe from whom we might expect redreſs, oppreſs us with new calamities. From your juſtice therefore it is that we hope relief; to you even children and women may complain, whoſe humanity ſtoops to the meaneſt petition, and whoſe power is capable of repreſſing the greateſt injuſtice.

I am, Sire, &c.

As to the princeſs's perſon it is impoſſible, as it would be impertinent, to repeat all the deſcriptions given of it. However we cannot but mention the mean and ſcandalous advantage taken on this occaſion of the well natured credulity of his majeſty's ſubjects. A print-ſeller was baſe enough to publiſh, as the true portrait of the princeſs, that of a celebrated Engliſh beauty, whoſe name he ſtruck out of the plate to make room for that of her moſt ſerene highneſs.

While the publick were thus employed in conning over arbitrary deſcriptions, and gazing on ſpurious prints of the future conſort of their beloved monarch, his majeſty himſelf was giving the proper directions for demanding and bringing over the princeſs in a manner ſuitable to his dignity, and his love for her ſerene highneſs. Lord Harcourt was named to make the demand of her ſerene highneſs; the dutcheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton, and the counteſs of Effingham, to take care of her perſon, and lord Anſon to command a gallant fleet that was to convoy her over to the Engliſh ſhore. The Carolina yacht was, with great ceremony, new named the Charlotte, in honour of her

her ſerene highneſs, by the principal lords of the admiralty and other noblemen, as well as the barges which were to bring her moſt ſerene highneſs down the Elbe, embelliſhed with a profuſion of carving and gilding, and manned with picked men, all richly and elegantly cloathed in a red uniform, at his majeſty's private expence; and the chapel royal ordered to be newly furniſhed in the moſt ſplendid and ſumptuous manner.

In the mean time the fleet appointed to bring over her moſt ſerene highneſs put to ſea on the 8th of Auguſt, and on the 14th lord Harcourt and the other lords and ladies ſent on this important embaſſy arrived at Strelitz. The next morning at eleven, the earl of Harcourt performed the ceremony of aſking in form her ſerene highneſs in marriage for the king his maſter. The moment the contract of marriage was ſigned, the cannon fired. Her royal highneſs was afterwards complimented by the ſtates of the country, and the deputies of the towns. She dined at a ſeparate table with the princeſs of Schwartz-bourg, her grand aunt, and the princeſs Sophia, her ſiſter. Her royal highneſs was ſerved by M. de Zeſterfleth, grand marſhal of the court, M. de Kneſebeck, marſhal of the court, and the miſſes Seltern and Rauchbar, ladies of the court. M. de Dewitz, privy-counſellor of legation, did the honours of the table ſtanding. His ſerene highneſs the duke dined with the Engliſh miniſter, and ſeveral ladies and gentlemen, at a large table in a ſaloon. Four tables of upwards of 160 covers were ſerved in two other apartments. In the evening the gardens of the caſtle were illuminated with above 40,000 lamps. Caſtle-ſtreet and the market were alſo illuminated. On the 16th there was a grand feſtival and entertainment. In ſhort, the ſplendour of the court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on this occaſion was infinitely beyond the conception of thoſe who attended the important occaſion. Lord Harcourt was received there with a grandeur eaſier to be conceived than expreſſed. His lordſhip never ſtirred without a body guard to attend him, which, it is ſaid, conſiſted of remarkably tall men, who made a formidable and handſome appearance.

On the 17th, her highneſs, accompanied by the reigning duke her brother, ſet out for Mirow, amidſt the tears and prayers of all ranks of people, the poor in particular, whoſe zealous patroneſs ſhe had always ſhewn herſelf. The 18th ſhe arrived at Perl berg, where ſhe was complimented by the count de Gotter, in the name of his Pruſſian majeſty, who had ordered that no poſt-money ſhould be taken for any of the horſes and carriages attending her highneſs; but when they got to the end of his territories, her moſt ſerene highneſs ordered a conſiderable ſum of money to be given to the Pruſſian hunters who eſcorted her.

On the 19th, her moſt ſerene highneſs continued her journey by Leutzen for Ghorde, where ſhe dined twice in publick, and walked in the afternoon in the park. On the 22d, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, ſhe arrived at Stade, under a general diſcharge of the cannon of the place, and amidſt the acclamations of a vaſt number of people, both citizens and foreigners. The burgeſſes of Stade were aſſembled under arms, and lined the

ſtreets through which her moſt ſerene highneſs paſſed. Some of the principal ladies of the town preſented her with verſes on her majeſty's approaching nuptials on velvet cuſhions. At nine o'clock the whole town was illuminated, and ſeveral triumphal arches were erected in the principal ſtreets, on which were placed many ſmall lamps and inſcriptions analogous to the feaſt. The ſame night their marks of publick joy were reiterated. Next morning ſhe ſet out for Cuxhaven; and about ten, her moſt ſerene highneſs embarked on board the yacht, amidſt the acclamations of the people, accompanied by the ducheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton, the earl of Harcourt and lord Anſon. She was ſaluted by the whole ſquadron deſtined to convoy her to England. They were ranged on each ſide the yacht. The moment ſhe entered her cabin, ſhe ſaluted the officers of the different ſhips, who had crowded the decks in order to have the pleaſure of ſeeing her, and were all charmed with her affable and polite behaviour.

In the boat in which her majeſty croſſed a branch of the Elbe, was fixed a table, covered with all ſorts of fruit. When croſſed, there being no houſe, huts were prepared for her attendants, and a grand tent for herſelf, where ſhe dined. The dinner at this place was provided for three hundred people, by his majeſty's cooks, who came from Hanover for that purpoſe.

At Buxtehude her moſt ſerene highneſs was addreſſed by the fellowſhip of merchants adventurers of England, reſiding at Hamburgh, and gave them a moſt gracious anſwer.

On the 28th the fleet, having on board her moſt ſerene highneſs, put to ſea, but as no diſpatches were received from it from that time till its arrival at Harwich, the court was in ſome concern leſt the tediouſneſs of her voyage might affect her health; beſides the day fixed for the coronation of his majeſty, by a proclamation iſſued from the ſame council, in which his majeſty had declared his intentions to demand her ſerene highneſs in marriage, was drawing near, his majeſty was deſirous that the ceremony of the nuptials might precede that of the coronation, ſo that freſh inſtructions, it is ſaid, were diſpatched to the admiral to ſail at all events, and to land his charge at any of the ports of Great Britain, where it could be done with ſafety. At length, after three different ſtorms, and being often in ſight of the Engliſh coaſt, and often in danger of being driven on that of Norway, the fleet with her moſt ſerene highneſs on board arrived at Harwich Sept. 6th. Her moſt ſerene highneſs, during her tedious paſſage, continued in very good health and ſpirits, often diverting herſelf with playing on the harpſichord, practiſing Engliſh tunes, and endearing herſelf to thoſe who were honoured with the care of her perſon.

As it was night when the fleet arrived at Harwich, her moſt ſerene highneſs ſlept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her rout had been ſettled; and inſtructions received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. At her landing, ſhe was received by the mayor and aldermen of Harwich, in their uſual formalities. About five o'clock ſhe came to Colcheſter, and ſtop-

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ed at the houſe of Mr. Enew, where ſhe was received and waited upon by Mrs. Enew and Mrs. Rebow; but captain Beſt attended her with coffee, and lieut. John Seabear with tea. Being thus refreſhed ſhe proceeded to Witham, where ſhe arrived at a quarter paſt ſeven, and ſtopped at lord Abercorn's, and his lordſhip provided as elegant an entertainment for her as the time would admit. During ſupper, the door of the room was ordered to ſtand open, that every body might have the pleaſure of ſeeing her moſt ſerene highneſs; and on each ſide of her chair ſtood the lords Harcourt and Anſon. She ſlept that night at his lordſhip's houſe; and a little after 12 o'clock next day, her highneſs came to Rumford, where the king's coach and ſervants met her; and after ſtopping to drink coffee at Mr. Dutton's, where the king's ſervants waited on her, ſhe entered the king's coach. The attendants of her highneſs were in three other coaches. In the firſt were ſome ladies of Mecklenburg, and in the laſt was her highneſs, who ſat forward, and the ducheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton backwards.

On the road ſhe was extremely courteous to an incredible number of ſpectators on horſe and foot gathered on this occaſion, ſhowing herſelf, and bowing to all who ſeemed deſirous of ſeeing her, and ordering the coach to go extremely ſlow through the towns and villages as ſhe paſſed, that as many as would might have a full view of her.

Thus they proceeded at a tolerable pace, to Stratford le Bow and Mile-End, where they turned up Dog Row, and proſecuted their journey to Hackney turnpike, then by Shoreditch church, and up Old-ſtreet to the city road acroſs Iſlington, along the new road into Hyde-park, down Conſtitution-hill into St. James's park, and then to the garden gate of the palace, where ſhe was received by all the royal family. She was handed out of the coach by the duke of York, and met in the garden by his majeſty, who in a very affectionate manner raiſed her up and ſaluted her, as ſhe was going to pay her obeyſance, and then led her into the palace, where ſhe dined with his majeſty, the princeſs dowger, and the reſt of the royal family, except the two youngeſt. After dinner her highneſs was pleaſed to ſhow herſelf with his majeſty in the gallery and other apartments fronting the park. About eight o'clock in the evening the proceſſion to the chapel began in the following order:

The Proceſſion of the BRIDE.

Drums and trumpets.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Princeſs's Servants.
A Page.
A Quarter Waiter.
A Gent. Uſh. bet. the 2 Sen. Heralds.
Vice Chamberlain.
Maids of Honour.
Ladies of the Bedcham. not Peereſſes
Peereſſes.
Unmarried Daughters of Peers.

The King's Vice Chamberlain | The King's L. Chamberlain

The BRIDE, in her nuptial habit, ſupported by their R. Highneſſes the D. of York and Pr. William; her train borne by ten unmarried daughters of Dukes & Earls, *viz.*

Lady Sarah Lenox. L. Car. Ruſſel
L. Ann Hamilton, L. Eliz. Ker.
L. Harr. Bentinck, L. Car. Montagu
L. Eliz. Keppel, L. LouiſaGreville
L. Eliz. Harcourt, L. S. Strangways.

Her Serene Highneſs having been in this manner conducted to the chapel, the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, with the two Heralds, returned to wait upon his majeſty.

The KING's *Proceſſion.*

Drums and trumpets as before.
The Knight Marſhal.
Purſuivants and Heralds at Arms
Knights of the Bath, not Peers; wearing their collars.
Privy Counſellors, not Peers.

Comptroller of the Houſhold.	Treaſurer of the Houſhold.

Barons.
Biſhops.
Viſcounts.
Earls.
The Lord Steward of the Houſhold; being an Earl.
Marquiſſes.
Dukes.
Norroy and Clarencieux, kings of arms.

Two ſerj. at arms.	Ld Privy Seal Ld Preſident	Two ſerj. at arms.

Lord Chancellor.
Lord Archbp. of Canterbury.
Garter, Principal King of Arms, with his white rod or ſcepter, between two Gentlemen Uſhers.
The Earl Marſhal.
His R. H. the D. of Cumberland
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Frederick.
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Henry.
The Sword of State, borne by the D. of Bedford, Knight of the Garter, in his collar, between the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain.

The KING wearing his collar.

Capt of the Yeomen of Guard	Captain of the Life Guard.	Capt of the Band of Penſioners.

The Gentlemen of the Bedchamb. in waiting.
The Maſter of the Robes.
Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.
Gentlemen Penſioners.

The RETURN.

Drums and trumpets
Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Queen's ſervants.
A Page.
A Quarter waiter.
A Gent. Uſher between two Heralds.
Purſuivants and Heralds at Arms.
Knights of the Bath, not Peers.
Privy Counſellors not Peers.
Unmarried daughters of Peers.
Peereſſes.
Peers as before.
Norroy and Clarencieux, kings of Arms
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Preſident.
Lord Chancellor.
Lord Archbp. of Canterbury.
Garter; between two Gent. Uſhers.
The Earl Marſhal
His R. H. the D. of Cumberland.
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Frederick.
His Royal Highneſs Pr. Henry.
The Sword of State, between the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain.

The KING.

The three Captains of the guard.
The Gent. of the bedchamber in waiting.
Maſter of the Rolls.
Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

The QUEEN,

Conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, ſupported by their Royal Highneſſes the D. of York

and

and Pr. William, her
train borne as
before.
The Ladies of her Majeſty's Bed
Chamber in waiting.
Maids of Honour.
Gentlemen Penſioners.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Lord Archbp. of Canterbury. The D. of Cumberland gave her hand to his majeſty, and immediately on the joining their hands, the Park and Tower guns were fired.

Their majeſties, after the ceremony, ſat on one ſide of the altar on two ſtate chairs under a canopy; her R. H. the Princeſs Dowager of Wales ſat facing them on a chair of ſtate on the other ſide, all the reſt of the royal family on ſtools, and all the peers, peereſſes, biſhops, and foreign miniſters (including M. Buffy) on benches. There was afterwards a public drawing room, but no perſons preſented. The houſes in the cities of London and Weſtminſter were illuminated, and the evening concluded with the utmoſt demonſtrations of joy.

The nobility of Ireland, having previous to this ceremony revived the diſpute about the precedence of the Iriſh peers walking at the wedding of their majeſties, the king directed, that the privy council ſhould enquire, and report the precedents as they happened upon ſimilar occaſions; upon which report the Iriſh peers and peereſſes were admitted to walk, and were marſhalled in the proceſſion, together with the peers and peereſſes of Great Britain, according to their reſpective degrees, taking place of the Britiſh nobility of inferior rank.

The following anthem compoſed by Dr. *Boyce*, was performed on this occaſion.

A GRAND FESTIVAL SYMPHONY.

Chorus.

'The king ſhall rejoice in thy 'ſtrength, O Lord: exceedingly 'glad ſhall he be of thy ſalvation.'

Duet by Mr. Savage *and Mr.* Cooper.

'Thou haſt given him his heart's 'deſire, and haſt not denied him 'the requeſt of his lips.'

Chorus repeated.

Solo by a Boy, *accompanied by Mr.* Vincent *on the haughtboy.*

'Bleſſed is the man that hath a 'virtuous wife, for the number of 'his days ſhall be doubled.'

Solo by Mr. Mence, *accompanied by Mr.* Weideman *on the German flute.*

'A virtuous woman is a crown to 'her huſband, her price is far above 'rubies.

'Strength and honour are her 'cloathing, and ſhe ſhall rejoice in 'time to come.'

Solo by Mr. Beard.

'Hearken, O daughter, conſider, 'and incline thine ear, forget 'thine own people and thy father's 'houſe.

'So ſhall the king have pleaſure 'in thy beauty.

'Inſtead of thy fathers thou ſhalt 'have children, whom thou mayſt 'make princes in all lands.'

Chorus.

'Children are an heritage of the 'Lord, and the fruit of the womb 'is his reward.

'Lo thus ſhall they be bleſſed 'that feareth the Lord.'

On the 9th, the day after the ceremony, there was the moſt numerous levee of the peers and peereſſes, and gentlemen of the firſt

diſtinction, with the foreign miniſters, all in their grand dreſſes, that had ever been ſeen, to pay their compliments to their majeſties on their nuptials, and at night a moſt ſplendid ball, which was opened by the duke of York and the princeſs Auguſta.

On the 14th, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in new mazarine ſilk gowns lined with fur, preſented an humble addreſs of congratulation to their majeſties on this joyful occaſion; and the ſame day the chancellor and univerſity of Cambridge preſented their addreſſes, and were moſt graciouſly received.

The ſame night about a quarter after ſix, their majeſties, with moſt of the royal family, went to Drury-lane playhouſe, to ſee the Rehearſal. Their majeſties went in chairs, and the reſt of the royal family in coaches, attended by the horſe guards. His majeſty was preceded by the duke of Devonſhire his lord chamberlain, and the Hon. Mr. Finch, vice-chamberlain; and her majeſty was preceded by the duke of Mancheſter, her majeſty's lord chamberlain, and lord Cantalupe her vice-chamberlain, the earl of Harcourt her maſter of the horſe, and by the ducheſs of Ancaſter, and the counteſs of Effingham. It is almoſt inconceivable the crowds of people that waited in the ſtreets, quite from St. James's to the playhouſe, to ſee their majeſties. It is ſaid the crowd preſſed ſo violently upon her majeſty's chair, that ſhe diſcovered ſome ſigns of fear; but upon entering the playhouſe ſhe preſently recollected herſelf, and behaved with great gaiety the whole night after. Never was ſeen ſo brilliant a houſe, the ladies being moſtly dreſſed in the cloaths and jewels they wore at the royal marriage. The houſe was full almoſt as ſoon as the doors were open, ſo that out of the vaſt multitude preſent, not a fiftieth part got in, to the infinite diſappointment and fatigue of many thouſands. There was a prodigious deal of miſchief done at the doors of the houſe; ſeveral genteel women, who were imprudent enough to attempt to get in, had their cloaks, caps, aprons, handkerchiefs all torn off; the great crowd and want of freſh air brought to the people's minds the condition of thoſe unhappy people, who were ſuffocated in the black hole at Calcutta in the Eaſt Indies*. A girl was killed, and a man ſo trampled on that he recovered with much difficulty.

On Wedneſday the chancellor and univerſity of Oxford preſented their addreſs; and both univerſities ſeemed to have vied with each other in making the moſt illuſtrious appearance on this happy event; there being a greater number of perſons of high rank and eminence attending the preſentation of their reſpective addreſſes, than has been known on any former occaſion.

The playhouſes likewiſe vied with each other on this occaſion. On the 25th their majeſties and the royal family went to Covent Garden theatre to ſee the Beggar's Opera, with which her majeſty appeared highly delighted. On this occaſion two magnificent boxes were prepared; one for their majeſties of a cherry-coloured velvet, the feſtoon enriched with a ſilver embroidery, lace, and fringe; in the centre was repreſented two hymeneal tor-

* See Annual Regiſter, 1758. p. 278.

ches

ches incloſing a heart, the device, *mutuus ardor*; the columns were wreathed with lace, and the canopy adorned with taſſels and a crown of excellent workmanſhip; the whole lined with white ſatin.—The other for the princeſs, was of blue velvet, decorated with gold, and the canopy diſtinguiſhed with the enſigns of the principality of Wales. The whole is ſaid to have coſt 700 l.

We ſhall conclude this article with the following liſt of the eſtabliſhment made by the king for the houſhold of her majeſty.

Chamberlain. Duke of Manchester.

Vice Chamberlain. Lord Cantalupe.

Miſtreſs of the Robes. Ducheſs of Ancaſter.

Ladies of the Bedchamber. Ducheſs of Hamilton, Counteſs of Effingham, Counteſs of Northumberland, Counteſs of Egremont, Viſcounteſs Weymouth, Viſcounteſs Bolingbroke.

Maids of Honour. Miſs Biſhop, Miſs Wrotteſley, Miſs Beauclerk, Miſs Keck, Miſs Meddows, Miſs Tryon.

Bedchamber Women. Mrs. Daſhwood, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Brudenel, Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Bloodworth.

Semſtreſs and Laundreſs. Mrs. Chetwynd.

Gentlemen Uſhers of the Privy Chamber. Sir James Calder, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Boyle.

Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters. Mr. Allen, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Molyneux.

Gentlemen Uſhers Quarterly Waiters. Capt. Robinſon, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Cauſlaid.

Phyſicians. Dr. Letherland, Dr. Akenſide.

Phyſician to the houſhold. Dr. Pringle.

Surgeon. Mr. Pennel Hawkins.

Surgeon to the houſhold. Mr. Tho. Gataker.

Apothecary. Mr. Brande.

Apothecary to the houſhold. Mr. John Devaynes.

Pages of the Back Stairs. Mr. John Nicolaii, Mr. Rich. Chapman, Mr. White, Mr. Francis Weybrow.

Pages of the Preſence. Mr. Valatin, Mr. Sutherland.

Nec. Woman to private Apart. Mrs. Moore.

Nec. Woman to the publick. Mrs. Coggſhead.

Treaſurer. Andrew Stone, Eſq;

Secretary. David Groehm, Eſq;

Comptroller. Hon. Sewallis Shirley.

Attorney General. Mr. Huſſey.

Solicitor Gen. Mr. de Gray.

Maſter of the Horſe. Earl Harcourt.

Equerries. Lieut. Col. Montgomery, Capt. Harcourt, Mr. John Schutz.

Pages of Honour. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Byne.

A clerk of the ſtables; a bottleman; five coachmen; eight footmen, and three for the maſter of the horſe; two grooms; four chairmen; five poſtilions; five helpers.

A full account of their majeſties coronation.

The eighth of July, the ſame day on which the king declared his intentions to demand in marriage her moſt ſerene highneſs the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg, his majeſty ſigned the following proclamation for his coronation.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have reſolved, by the favour and bleſſing of Almighty God, to celebrate the

ſolemnity of our royal coronation upon Tueſday the twenty-ſecond day of September next, at our palace at Weſtminſter: and foraſmuch as by the ancient cuſtoms and uſages, as alſo in regard of divers tenures of ſundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of our loving ſubjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers ſeveral ſervices on the ſaid day, and at the time of the coronation, as, in times precedent, their anceſtors, and thoſe from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of our famous progenitors and predeceſſors: We therefore, out of our princely care for the preſervation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving ſubjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of, and publiſh our reſolutions therein; and do hereby give notice of, and publiſh the ſame accordingly: and we do hereby further ſignify, that by our commiſſion under our great ſeal of Great Britain, we have appointed and authorized our moſt dearly beloved brother and counſellor Edward duke of York [with all the other members of the privy council] or any five or more of them, to receive, hear and determine, the petitions and claims which ſhall be to them exhibited by any of our loving ſubjects in this behalf: and we ſhall appoint our ſaid commiſſioners, for that purpoſe, to ſit in the painted chamber of our palace at Weſtminſter, upon Tueſday the twenty-firſt day of this inſtant July, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and, from time to time, to adjourn, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, for the execution of our ſaid commiſſion, which we do thus publiſh, to the intent that all ſuch perſons, whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims, concerning the ſervices before-mentioned to be done and performed unto us at our ſaid coronation: and we do hereby ſignify unto all and every of our ſubjects, whom it may concern, that our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge all perſons, of what rank or quality ſoever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reaſon of their offices or tenures, or otherwiſe, are to do any ſervice at the ſaid day or time of our coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all reſpects furniſhed and appointed as to ſo great a ſolemnity appertaineth, and anſwerable to the dignities and places which every one of them reſpectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils, unleſs upon ſpecial reaſons by ourſelf, under our hand, to be allowed, we ſhall diſpenſe with any of their ſervices or attendances.

Given at the Court at St. James's, the 8th day of July, 1761, in the firſt year of our reign.

The Monday following between eleven and twelve o'clock, the officers of arms, ſerjeants at arms, and others, mounted their horſes, and at Weſtminſter-hall gate, Windſor herald (after the trumpets had thrice ſounded) read the above proclamation aloud; which being done, a proceſſion was made to Temple-bar (where the conſtables of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter retired, and were replaced by thoſe of the city of London, the city marſhal attending) in the following order.

A par-

A party of conſtables, with their ſtaves, to clear the way.

High conſtable of Weſtminſter with his ſtaff.

Knight marſhal's men two and two.

Drums two and two.

Trumpets two and two.

Serjeant-trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace.

Bluemantle and Rouge Dragon purſuivants, in their coats of his majeſty's arms.

Rouge Croix purſuivant, in his coat of his majeſty's arms, having a ſerjeant at arms on his left hand.

Lancaſter herald, in his coat and collar, having a ſerjeant at arms on his left hand.

Windſor herald, in his coat and collar, between two ſerjeants at arms.

A party of conſtables to cloſe the proceſſion.

At the end of Chancery-lane Lancaſter herald made proclamation; and laſtly at the Royal Exchange (in 'Change time) Rouge Croix purſuivant proclaimed it a third time, which ended with loud acclamations of multitudes of people preſent.

After the king's nuptials, another proclamation was publiſhed, to give notice, that it was his majeſty's intention, her majeſty ſhould be crowned at the ſame time and place. Upon this occaſion Weſtminſter-hall was laid open from end to end, and every thing it lately contained entirely removed, except the floor and ſteps of the King's-Bench court. A new boarded floor was likewiſe laid from the north gate up the middle of the hall to thoſe ſteps, covered with matting. On each ſide was built a large gallery, the bottom about five feet from the ground, and containing eight benches, covered alſo with matting for the ſpectators. Over this was erected a ſecond gallery, not ſo wide, but of the ſame length, viz. that of the open part of the hall, when the King's-Bench court ſubſiſted; but what muſt at firſt ſight appear very frightful, a third gallery was fixed as it were in the roof, and ſupported by thoſe beams, which are decorated at the ends with cherubims; it did not run quite the ſame length as the others, nor was it ſo wide as may be imagined, from its being placed in ſo narrow a part of the building. Between the firſt gallery and the floor were contrived on each ſide, large cloſets or pantries, with double doors, anſwering the purpoſe of ſide-boards, cellars, &c. as well as to contain the plates, diſhes, and other things wanted by the company and waiters. In a ſpace, left between theſe pantries and the platform up the middle of the hall, the tables were placed for that part of the company to dine at, who had not the honour to be at the king's table. His majeſty, with his queen, nobility, great officers of ſtate, &c. dined on the elevated part of the hall, where is kept the court of King's-Bench. The whole was lighted by fifty-two large chandeliers, each ornamented at the top with a gilt imperial crown. The lower gallery was accommodated with a curious ſluice, of an admirable contrivance, for the reception of urinary diſcharges. Over the north gate, which was oppoſite the king's table, a large balcony was put up, for the trumpets, the kettle-drums, and other muſick, and in the centre over them was fixed an organ. It was under this muſick, that the champion, attended by the lord high conſtable, and the earl marſhal,

marſhal, all on horſeback, made their entry into the hall. The proceſſion entered at the weſt door of the abbey; marched on a platform up the great middle iſle to the choir, the front of which was covered with ſcarlet; the organ was not taken down, but no alteration made to the arch under it.

A platform was likewiſe erected from the upper end of Weſtminſter hall, where the proceſſion commenced, and continued through New Palace yard, Parliament-ſtreet, and Bridge-ſtreet, into King-ſtreet, and ſo round to the weſt door of abbey to the choir, where his majeſty was crowned; and, in view of this platform, the houſes on each ſide were lined with ſcaffolding, the ſeats on which were let at exorbitant prices. The front ſeats in the galleries of the abbey, were let at ten guineas each, and thoſe in commodious houſes along the proceſſion, at no leſs prices. The prices in the ordinary houſes were from five guineas to one guinea, ſo that one little houſe in Coronation-row, after the ſcaffolding was paid for, cleared 700l. and ſome large houſes upwards of 1000l. In the coronation theatres, as they were called, being a ſort of large booths, capable of containing from 12 to 1500 ſeats, the prices were beyond all precedent. However ſome, who fitted up houſes or ſcaffolds on this occaſion, loſt conſiderably by outſtanding their market. The ground-rent to build the ſcaffolding on was proportionably extravagant. That in the broad ſanctuary, let at 3l. 13s. 6d. per foot. That within the rails, incloſing the abbey, let at 5l. 5s. per foot.*

We need not wonder at the great and univerſal eagerneſs to ſee this grand ſpectacle, when we conſider how unlikely it was that many of thoſe who were capable of it ſhould ever ſee the like again. As an inſtance of this eagerneſs, it was reported that a gentleman was prevailed on to take a room for his lady at the rate of one

* On conſulting Stow, Speed, and other antiquaries with regard to the prices formerly given, it appears that the prices of a good place at the coronation of the conqueror was a blank; and probably the ſame at that of his ſon William Ruſus. At Henry I. it was a crocard; and at Stephen's and Henry the IId. a pollard. At Richard's, and king John's, who was crowned frequently, it was a ſuſkin; and roſe at Henry III. to a dodkin. In the reign of Edward the coins begin to be more intelligible, and we find that for ſeeing his coronation a Q. was given, or the half of a ferling, or farthing; which is the fourth part of a ſterling or penny. At Edward II. it was a farthing, and at his ſon's Edward III. a halfpenny, which was very well given. In Richard the IId's thoughtleſs reign it was a penny, and continued the ſame at that of Henry IV. At Henry V. it was two pennys or the half of a groſſus or groat; and the ſame at that of Henry VI. though during his time, coronations were ſo frequent, that the price was brought back to the penny or halfpenny, and ſometimes they were ſeen for nothing. At Edward IV. it was again the half-groat; nor do we find it raiſed at thoſe of Richard III. or Henry VII. At that of Henry VIII. it was the whole groat, or groſſus; nor was it altered at thoſe of Edward VI. and queen Mary; but at queen Elizabeth's it was a teſton or teſter. At thoſe of James I. and Charles I. a ſhilling was given; which was advanced to half a crown at thoſe of Charles II. and James II. At king William's and queen Anne's it was a crown; and at George I. was ſeen by many for the ſame price. At George II. ſome gave half a guinea.

hundred and forty guineas; but the appointment of the ſolemnity of the coronation falling unhappily exactly at the time when ſhe expected to be delivered, ſhe had farther prevailed on her husband, to let a ſkilful man-midwife, nurſe, &c. attend her, and to hire an additional withdrawing room, leſt the great hurry of the day ſhould bring on her labour, when it would be impoſſible for her to be carried away without endangering her life.

The attention of the committee of council appointed to conſider of the coronation to prevent accidents, and of the board of works, to whoſe inſpection all the erections on this occaſion were made ſubject, cannot be too much applauded. The committee's firſt care was to prevent accidents by fire; and as it was apprehended that the joy of the people upon the arrival of their queen, would naturally be expreſſed by bonfires and illuminations, the lord great chamberlain, the earl marſhal, the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, and the ſurveyor general of his majeſty's works, were ordered to give the neceſſary directions as to them reſpectively appertained, that no bonfires ſhould be made, nor any fireworks played off in any part of Weſtminſter, from Whitehall to Millbank, and from thence to Buckingham gate, round the ſouth weſt part of the artillery ground, till ſeven days after the coronation; and by another order, all fires were forbidden to be lighted on the day of the coronation, in, under, or near any part of the ſcaffolding on any pretence whatever; and in caſe there ſhould be a neceſſity for people to go under the ſcaffolding with lights, that they ſhould be obliged to make uſe of lanthrons. By theſe wiſe precautions, all terrors from fire, which might have affected many perſons, were removed. The board of works carfully ſurveyed all the ſcaffoldings erected on the occaſion, not only for the proceſſion itſelf, but for the ſpectators, and ordered ſuch of the latter to be pulled down, as were judged inſufficient in point of ſtrength, or found to jut out ſo far as to obſtruct the proſpect or paſſage. And, to prevent accidents by the ſtoppages of coaches, *&c.* on the day of the coronation, notice was given, that a way was made for them to paſs thro' Parliament-ſtreet, croſs the New and Old Palace yards; and they were ordered, as ſoon as diſcharged, to proceed on directly to Millbank, and from thence to Hyde Park corner, without making any ſtop; and it was further commanded, that none but the coaches of peers, peereſſes, and others, who attended the ſolemnity, ſhould paſs that way after 7 o'clock that morning, nor any whatever after nine; and in the evening the coaches were to return the ſame way; but no coaches were permitted to paſs back by any of thoſe ways till after their majeſties returned to St. James.

Information having alſo been given to the lords of his majeſty's honourable privy council, that the hackney coachmen and chairmen had entered into a combination not to work their coaches and chairs on that day, without exorbitant rates, their lordſhips cauſed an order to be publiſhed, requiring all hackney-coachmen, and chairmen, to be out with coaches and chairs by four in the morning,

ing, and faithfully to perform their duty without making any exorbitant demands, upon pain of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity. But as working their way thro' the great crowds, with which this ſolemnity was like to be attended, could not fail ſubjecting both coachmen and chairmen to infinite troubles, and the latter to great fatigue and danger, they threatened not to ply at all, by which means many perſons would loſe the pleaſure of ſeeing the proceſſion, and not a few of thoſe, who made part of it, would find it extremely difficult to reach the places they were to aſſemble at, it was therefore thought prudent to take a middle courſe on the occaſion; and accordingly one of the moſt eminent ſedan makers aſſured the chairmen in a moſt affable advertiſement, that the nobility and gentry would conſider them properly, if they would but leave it entirely to themſelves. This notice had the deſired effect. The chairmen gave due attendance, and were generouſly paid. A guinea for a ſet-down from any of the ſquares at the court end of the town to Weſtminſter abbey and hall and places adjacent was grudged by few; nor does it appear that any of thoſe who might grudge ſuch high prices, complained to the board for regulating hackney coachmen and chairmen; the ſaid board, in conſequence of an order from the coronation committee, having given notice that they would have three or four extraordinary meetings to hear and determine ſuch complaints. Indeed it might ſeem unreaſonable that any one ſet of men ſhould be debarred ſetting a juſt value on their labours, when others took the moſt extravagant prices for what coſt them little or nothing; for on the day of the coronation, many ſpectators were glad ſo give ſixpence for a glaſs of water, a ſhilling for a roll, and ſo in proportion for other refreſhments. The day before the coronation, the call for horſes to bring people to town, and of coaches to ſet them down at the places they had taken to ſee the coronation, was ſo great, that many were obliged to walk ſeveral miles, and ſome, after coming a great way on the occaſion, to return home without having been able to ſatisfy their curioſity.

The military officers were alſo appointed their proper ſtations. Sir John Mordaunt's light horſe patrolled the ſtreets all the day and night, to prevent diſorders; Sir Robert Rich's dragoons were placed at Charing Croſs, St. James's ſquare, and in the Park, at the end of George-ſtreet, for the ſame purpoſe. The ſoldiers on duty were ranged in ſuch a manner, that no obſtruction whatever attended the ceremony; the neareſt hoſpitals were cleared too as much as poſſible for the reception and ſpeedy relief of the unfortunate, in caſe that any accident had happened.

A proclamation was alſo publiſhed at the Royal Exchange, commanding all magiſtrates, peace officers, &c. to preſerve the peace on the coronation day; in conſequence of which the juſtices of the peace for Weſtminſter, ordered the conſtables of their diſtricts to patrole the ſtreets where the ſcaffolding was built, on the nights of the 21ſt, and 22d, and for ſeven nights after, and to apprehend all perſons throwing ſquibs, crackers, &c.

Such

Such were the wiſe regulations that thoſe worthy perſonages, to whom the conduct of this moſt magnificent ceremony was entruſted, cauſed to be publiſhed from time to time; and the meaſures they purſued were attended with the deſired effect; for notwithſtanding the greatneſs of the crowd, the abſence of ſo many perſons from home, and the great and univerſal rejoicings made to ſolemnize this auguſt ceremony, no accident of any kind happened, which it was poſſible for human wiſdom to prevent.

At length Tueſday the 22d of September, the day appointed for this auguſt ſolemnity, being arrived, their majeſties and the princeſs dowager repaired in the morning through the Park from St. James's in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to Weſtminſter-hall, where they arrived by nine, much ſooner than a great many who were to aſſiſt at the proceſſion.

His majeſty retired into the court of wards, and her majeſty into the Black Rod's room; where they continued until the officers of arms ranged the proceſſion into order, and brought the perſons down from the Court of Requeſts, Painted Chamber, and Houſe of Lords, into Weſtminſter-hall.

Their majeſties being there ſeated at the upper end of it, under their ſtates (her majeſty's chair being upon the left ſide of his majeſty) and being attended by the duke of Ancaſter, lord great chamberlain of England, the duke of Bedford, lord high conſtable, and the earl of Effingham, earl marſhal, and by the great officers, the four ſwords and ſpurs were preſented, and laid upon the table before his majeſty.

Then the dean and prebendaries of Weſtminſter, in a ſolemn proceſſion brought from the abbey the Holy Bible, with the following regalia belonging to his majeſty, St. Edward's crown upon a cuſhion of velvet laced with gold, the orb with a croſs, the ſcepter with a dove, the ſcepter with the croſs, and St. Edward's ſtaff; as likewiſe the regalia of her majeſty, her crown on the like cuſhion, her ſcepter with the croſs, and the ivory rod with the dove; which were ſeverally laid before their majeſties. All which were afterwards by his majeſty's command, delivered to the lords who are hereafter mentioned to have borne them.

About eleven of the clock the proceſſion was begun on foot from the hall to the abbey of Weſtminſter, upon a way raiſed for that purpoſe floored with boards, covered with blue cloth, and railed on each ſide, in the following manner.

The King's herb woman, followed by her ſix maids, ſtrewing the way with ſweet herbs.
The dean's beadle of Weſtminſter, with his ſtaff.
The high conſtable of Weſtminſter, with his ſtaff, in a ſcarlet cloak.
A fife.
Four drums.
The drum-major.
Eight trumpets.
A kettle drum.
Eight trumpets.
The ſerjeant trumpeter.

The

The ſix clerks in chancery, in gowns of black flowered ſattin with black ſilk loops and tufts upon the ſleeves.

The cloſet-keeper of the chapel royal.

The King's chaplains, four a-breaſt.

The two ſheriffs of London.

Thirteen aldermen of London below the chair, in their ſcarlet gowns.

The recorder of London, ſingle.

The aldermen above the chair, wearing their gold chains.

Eleven maſters in chancery, in rich gowns.

The King's three younger ſerjeants at law, in ſcarlet gowns, their caps in their hands.

The King's attorney-general, Charles Pratt, Eſq;

The King's ancient ſerjeant, David Poole, Eſq;

Gentlemen of the privy chamber.

Barons of the exchequer and juſtices of both benches, in their judges robes of ſcarlet, with their caps in their hands, the juniors firſt, two and two.

Chief baron of the exchequer, in his ſcarlet robe, with the collar of SS of gold.

Children of the choir of Weſtminſter, in ſurplices.

Serjeant of the veſtry. Serjeant porter, in ſcarlet gowns.

Children of the chapel royal, in ſurplices, with ſcarlet mantles over them.

Choir of Weſtminſter, in ſurplices, with their muſic books.

The organ blower. The groom of the veſtry.

Gentlemen of the chapel royal, in ſcarlet mantles.

The ſub-dean of the chapel royal, in a ſcarlet gown, turned up with black velvet.

Prebendaries of Weſtminſter, in ſupplices and copes, with their caps in their hands.

The maſter of the jewel-houſe, with one of his officers going by him, both in ſcarlet.

Bath king of arms, in his habit of the order, and carrying his coronet in his hand.

Knights of the Bath, under the degree of peers, in the full habits and collars of their order, two and two, carrying their caps and feathers in their hands.

Purſuivant at arms, Blanch Lyon.

Privy-counſellors, not peers, amongſt them the maſter of the rolls.

His majeſty's vice chamberlain, William Finch, Eſq;

Rouge Croix. [Purſuivants at arms] Rouge Dragon.

Baroneſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Barons, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Blue mantle. [Heralds] Portcullis.

Biſhops, in their rochets; their ſquare caps in their hands.

Arundel herald, with his coat and collar of SS. [Heralds] Blanche Courſier, with his collar of SS. gold chain and badge.

Viſcounteſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Viſcounts, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Brunſwick herald, in his coat, collar, gold chain and badge. [Heralds] Lancaſter, with his coat and collar.

Counteſſes in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Earls, in their robes of eſtate, except ſuch as carried any of the regalia; their coronets in their hands.

The lord ſteward of the houſhold; being an earl.

Windſor, in his coat and collar. [Heralds] York, in his coat and collar.

Marchioneſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Marquiſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.

Richmond, in his coat and collar. [Heralds] Cheſter, in his coat and collar.

Ducheſſes,

Ducheſſes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.
Dukes, in their robes of eſtate; their coronets in their hands.
The lord chamberlain of the houſhold, duke of Devonſhire.

Provincial kings of arms:

Ulſter, with his coat, collar, and badge; his coronet in his hand.

Clarencieux, with his coat, collar and badge; his coronet in his hand.

Norroy, with his coat, collar and badge; his coronet in his hand.

Lord privy ſeal, in his robes of eſtate; his coronet in his hand, earl Temple.

Lord preſident, in his robes of eſtate; his coronet in his hand, earl of Granville.

Lord chancellor, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet in his hand, bearing the purſe, lord Henley.

Lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, in his rochet; with his cap in his hand, Dr. Thomas Secker.

Two gentlemen of the privy chamber, in crimſon velvet mantles, lined with white ſarcenet, and faced with minivor powdered with ermin, their hats in their hands, repreſenting the dukes of

Aquitaine, Sir William Breton.

Normandy, Sir Tho. Robinſon, Bart.

The Queen's vice chamberlain, lord viſcount Cantalupe.

Two gentlemen uſhers.

The ivory rod with the dove, borne by the earl of Northampton, in his robes of eſtate.

The Queen's lord chamberlain, duke of Mancheſter, in his robes, with his coronet and ſtaff in his hand.

The ſcepter with the croſs, borne by the duke of Rutland, in his robes of eſtate.

Two ſerjeants at arms.

The Queen's crown, borne by the duke of Bolton, in his robos of eſtate.

Two ſerjeants at arms.

20 gent. penſioners.

Biſhop of Norwich, nominated to London.

THE QUEEN,

In her royal robes, (on her head a circlet of gold adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by ſixteen barons of the cinque ports; her train ſupported by her royal highneſs princeſs Auguſta, in her robes of eſtate, aſſiſted by ſix earls daughters,

Biſhop of Lincoln.

20 gent. penſioners.

Lady Mary Grey,
Lady Eliz. Montague,
Lady Jane Steuart,
Lady Selina Haſtings,
Lady Heneage Finch,
Lady Mary Douglas.

Princeſs's coronet, borne by the marquis of Carnarvon.
Ducheſs of Ancaſter, miſtreſs of the robes.
Two women of her majeſty's bedchamber.

The King's regalia.

St. Edward's ſtaff, borne by the duke of Kingſton, in his robes.

The golden ſpurs, borne by the earl of Suſſex, in his robes

The ſcepter with the croſs, borne by the duke of Malbro', in his robes.

The third ſword, borne by the earl of Sutherland, in his robes.

Curtana, borne by the earl of Lincoln, in his robes.

The ſecond ſword, borne by the earl of Suffolk, in his robes.

Uſher of the green rod.

Uſher of the white rod.

Lord

Lord mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace, Sir Matth. Blackiſton.

Lyon king of arms of Scotland, carrying ... crown in his hand, John Campbell Hooke, Eſq;

Garter principal king of arms, his crown in his hand, Ste. Mart. Leake, Eſq;

Gentleman Uſher of the black rod, with his rod, Sir Septimus Robinſon.

The lord great chamberlain of England, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet and white ſtaff in his hands, duke of Ancaſter.

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by——

His royal highneſs the duke of York, in his robes of eſtate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by colonel Brudenell.

Earl marſhal, in his robes, with his coronet and earl marſhall's ſtaff, earl of Effingham.

The ſword of ſtate*, borne by the earl of Huntingdon, in his robes.

Lord high conſtable of England, in his robes, with his coronet and ſtaff, duke of Bedford.

High conſtable of Scotland, in his robes, with his coronet and ſtaff, earl of Errol.

A gentlem. carrying the ſtaff of the lord high ſteward.

Serjeants at arms.

The ſcepter with the dove, borne by the duke of Richmond, in his robes.

St. Edward's crown, borne by the lord high ſteward in his robes, earl Talbot.

The orb, borne by the duke of Somerſet in his robes.

Serjeants at arms.

A gentlem. carrying the coronet of the lord high ſteward.

Gent. penſioners.

The paten, by the biſhop of Rocheſter.

The bible, carried by the biſhop of Carliſle.

The chalice, by the bp. of Cheſter.

Gent. penſioners.

Biſhop of Hereford.

The KING,

In his royal robes, (on his head a cap of eſtate adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by ſixteen barons of the cinque ports; his train ſupported by ſix lords, eldeſt ſons of peers.

Biſhop of Durham.

Viſcount Mandeville, Lord Howard, Lord Beauchamp,

Marquis of Hartington, Lord Grey, Lord Newnham.

And, at the end of it, the maſter of the robes, Hon. James Brudenell.

Standard bearer of the band of gentlemen penſioners.

Captain of the yeomen of the guard, in his robes.

Captain of the horſe in waiting, in his robes.

Captain of the band of gent. penſioners, in his robes.

Lieut. of the band of gentlemen penſioners.

A gentleman of the king's bedchamber.

Two grooms of the bedchamber.

Enſign of the yeomen of the guard.

Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard.

Exempts. The yeomen of the guard. Exempts.

The clerk of the checque to the yeomen of the guard.

N. B. *All the Peers in the Proceſſion, were in their robes of Eſtate; and being Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, or Bath, wore the Collars of their reſpective Orders.*

* The King's ſword of ſtate having, by ſome miſtake, been left behind at St. James's, the lord mayor's ſword was carried before the King by the earl of Huntingdon, in its ſtead: but when the proceſſion came into the abbey, the ſword of ſtate was found placed upon the altar.

About half an hour after one, their majeſties entered the abbey, and were received by the choir, ſinging the firſt anthem, taken out of the cxxiid Pſalm, *I was glad*, &c. in the mean time their majeſties went to their ſeats on the eaſt ſide of the throne.——The archbiſhop of Canterbury (Dr. SECKER,) made the recognition in theſe words, *Sirs, I here preſent unto you king* GEORGE *the third, the undoubted king of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the ſame?* Whereupon the nobility and people ſignified their willingneſs and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out, *God ſave king* GEORGE *the third.*

The ſecond anthem was then ſung, Pſalm xxi. verſes 1, 2, 5, 6, *The king ſhall rejoice*, &c.

The firſt oblation was then made by the king, being a pall, or altar cloth of gold, and an ingot, or wedge of gold, of one pound weight: the queen alſo offered a pall of gold. After which their majeſties took their ſeats on the ſouth ſide of the altar. The regalia were ſeverally preſented to the archbiſhop at the altar, and the great officers retired to their ſeats.

The litany was ſung by Dr Keene, biſhop of Cheſter, and Dr. Aſhburnham, biſhop of Chicheſter, the choir ſinging the reſponſes to the organ.

The archbiſhop began the communion ſervice, and after the commandments, read the prayer for the king, as the collect for that day's ſolemnity, *Almighty God whoſe kingdom is everlaſting*, &c. The biſhop of Rocheſter read the epiſtle, 1 Pet. ii. verſes 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.—— And the biſhop of Litchfield read the goſpel, St. Matthew xxii. verſes 15 to 22 incluſive.

The archbiſhop began the Nicene creed, which the choir ſung.

Dr. Drummond, biſhop of Saliſbury, (nominated to the ſee of York) then began his ſermon, and preached from 1 Kings x. ver. 9. *Bleſſed be the* LORD *thy God which delighteth in thee, to ſet thee on the throne of Iſrael: becauſe the* LORD *loved Iſrael for ever, therefore made he thee king to do judgment and juſtice.* The ſermon was printed.

At the beginning of the ſermon his majeſty put on his cap of crimſon velvet, turned up with ermine.

Sermon being ended, the archbiſhop went to the king and read the declaration againſt tranſubſtantiation, and the authority of the church of Rome, which his majeſty repeated, and afterwards ſigned the ſame.

His majeſty then took the coronation oath.

The third anthem, or *Veni Creator*, or *Come Holy Ghoſt*, was then ſung, after which the archbiſhop read the anointing prayer; which being ended, the choir ſung the well known coronation anthem, *Zadok the prieſt*, compoſed by Mr. Handel. After which his majeſty removed to St. Edward's chair; and the unction was performed by the archbiſhop, four knights of the garter holding a pall over his majeſty during the anointing, viz. the duke of Devonſhire, earl of Northumberland, earl of Hertford, and earl Waldegrave, and then the archbiſhop ſtanding up, ſaid a bleſſing over his majeſty.

The fifth anthem ſung, Pſalm lxxiv. ver. 9. and Pſalm xviii. ver. 51. *Behold O God our defender, and look upon the face of thine anointed. Great proſperity giveſt thou unto thy king, and wilt ſhew loving kindneſs to thine anointed for evermore. Hallelujah.*

The ſpurs were then preſented, and his majeſty girt with the ſword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed. His majeſty was inveſted with the armill, the purple robe and orb, and afterwards the ring was put on the fourth finger of his majeſty's right hand by the archbiſhop, and the orb was returned to the altar.

The marquis of Rockingham, deputy to the duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Workſop, preſented a right hand glove to his majeſty, who, putting it on, received from the archbiſhop the ſcepter with the croſs, and afterwards the ſcepter with the dove, into his left hand; and the marquis afterwards ſupported his majeſty's right hand, as occaſion required.

The king ſitting in king Edward's chair, the archbiſhop then ſet the crown on the king's head, about half an hour after 3 o'clock, at the ſight whereof the people with loud and repeated ſhouts, cried *God ſave the king*, the trumpets ſounded, and by a ſignal given, the guns in the park were fired in an inſtant: the peers put on their coronets; the dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine their hats; the biſhops, knights of the Bath, and judges their caps; and the kings of arms their crowns.

The ſixth anthem ſung, pſalm cxlvii. ver. 12. —— Iſaiah xxxii. ver. 1. —— pſalm xlviii. ver. 7.— pſalm xxi. ver. 23. —— *Praiſe the* LORD *O Jeruſalem*, &c. —— Then the archbiſhop preſented the bible, and pronounced the benediction; and his majeſty kiſſed the biſhops, kneeling before him.

Whilſt Te Deum was ſinging, his majeſty was enthroned; whereupon the biſhops performed their homage, and then the temporal lords; firſt his royal highneſs the duke of York, and his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, each for himſelf. Then the duke of Devonſhire, lord chamberlain, pronounced the words of the homage for all the dukes; the marquis of Rockingham, for the marquiſſes; earl Talbot, lord high ſteward, for the earls; viſcount Say and Sele, for the viſcounts; and lord Henley, lord high chancellor, for the barons; every peer likewiſe taking off his coronet, touched the king's crown, and kiſſed his left cheek.

During the homage, his majeſty delivered the ſcepter, with the croſs, to the marquis of Rockingham, (officiating as lord of the manor of Workſop) to hold.

In the mean time, medals of his majeſty and the queen were thrown about by the treaſurer of the houſhold.

The coronation of his majeſty being finiſhed, the queen removed from her ſeat on the ſouth ſide the area, to a chair placed before the altar, and was anointed, (four ladies holding a pall over her majeſty) and afterwards inveſted with the ring, and crowned by the archbiſhop: upon which the peereſſes put

put on their coronets. The archbiſhop then delivered the ſcepter into her right hand, and the ivory rod into her left hand.

Whilſt the medals * were ſcattered, and the homage performed, the eighth anthem was ſung, as a concluſion of the king's coronation, *The Lord is ariſen*, &c. Pſalm lxxxiv. ver. 11. —— Pſalm xx. ver. 6. —— Pſalm xxi. ver. 7, 8.—Pſalm lxxxv. ver. 9.—Pſalm lxxii. ver. 18, 19. and at the end of this anthem, the drums beat, the trumpets ſounded, and the people ſhouted, *God ſave king George the third. Long live king George. May the king live for ever.*

Then the choir ſung the ninth anthem, from Pſalm xlv. ver. 1, 10, 14, 15, 16. —— Pſalm xlv. ver. 11, 17.—Pſalm cxlvii. ver. 12. —— Iſaiah xlix. ver. 23. *My heart is inditing*, &c.

Then the archbiſhop begun the offertory, *Let your light ſo ſhine*, &c. after which the choir ſung, —— *Let my prayer come up into thy preſence as incenſe, and let the lifting up of my hands be as an evening ſacrifice.* Whilſt this was ſinging, the king made his offerings of bread and wine, and a mark of gold; the queen alſo made her offerings. The archbiſhop then proceeded in the adminiſtration of the holy ſacrament.

The coronation office being performed, the king and queen retired into king Edward's chapel, and ſtanding before the altar, took off their crowns, and delivered them with their ſcepters to the archbiſhop, who laid them before the altar there.

The king withdrew himſelf into his traverſe prepared for him upon the weſtern wall of that chapel, the queen in the mean while repoſing herſelf in her chair.

The king was diſrobed in his traverſe of his royal robe of ſtate, and again arrayed with his robe of purple velvet.

When the king came forth, the queen aroſe, and they both ſtood before the altar, and the archbiſhop ſet the crowns of ſtate provided for the king and queen to wear during the reſt of the ſolemnity upon their heads, giving the ſcepter with the croſs into the king's right hand, and the orb with the croſs into his left; as alſo the ſcepter with the

* On one ſide of the king's ſilver medals is his buſt, and theſe words, GEORGIVS III. D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. and on the reverſe, PATRIÆ OVANTI. *To his country triumphing*, with Britannia holding a crown over his head, the king ſitting, and the inſcription, CORON. XXII. SEPT. MDCCLXI. There were four hundred ſilver medals alſo of the queen thrown into the ſcaffoldings, and among the populace. On one ſide ſhe is repreſented at half length; and in the exergue are theſe words, *Charlotta D. G. M. Br. Fr et Hiber. Regina.* On the other ſide is the device, being her majeſty at full length, and over her a ſeraph deſcending with a crown, and going to place it on her head: In the exergue is, *Quantum Meritis*, "By merit obtained;" and the inſcription, *Coron. XXII. Sept.* 1761.

croſs into the queen's right hand, and the ivory rod into her left. The archbiſhop and biſhops diveſted themſelves of their copes, and proceeded in their uſual habits.

The four ſwords being borne before the king, and the heralds again putting the reſt of the proceſſion in order, they went out of the church at the weſt door, in the ſame manner that they came in, ſaving that the peers who brought any of the regalia that were left in the church, returned not as they came, immediately before the king, but were ranked in their places according to their degrees or conſecrations.

Their majeſties retired into the court of wards till dinner was ready; and then ſitting in their chairs of ſtate, the firſt courſe was brought up with the uſual ceremony, his royal highneſs the duke of York, and his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland ſitting at the end of the table on his majeſty's right hand, and her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, at the other end of the table, on the queen's left hand. Before the ſecond courſe the champion was brought up between the high conſtable and earl marſhal, followed by four pages, and preceded by the herald, who pronounced the challenge, the champion's two eſquires with his lance and target, two ſerjeants at arms, the knight marſhal going before to clear the paſſage.

Immediately after the return of the champion, Garter king of arms, attended by the reſt of the heralds, proclaimed his majeſty's ſtyle in Latin, French and Engliſh, three ſeveral times; firſt, upon the top of the ſteps near the table; next, in the middle of the hall; and laſtly, at the bottom of the hall.

The ſecond courſe was then ſerved up in the ſame order as the firſt. The ſeveral ſervices, which had been allowed by the court of claims, were performed; and his majeſty was pleaſed, after dinner, to confer the honour of knighthood upon John Bridge, Eſq; ſtandard-bearer, and Owen Jones, Eſq; ſenior gentleman of the band of gentlemen penſioners, and Charles Townley, Eſq; Clarencieux king of arms.

A little before their majeſties proceſſion began, proceeded that of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, from the houſe of lords, acroſs Old Palace-yard, on a platform erected for that purpoſe on the ſouth croſs of Weſtminſter abbey. This platform was covered with blue bays, and an awning over head in caſe of rain. Her royal highneſs was led by the hand by his royal highneſs prince William Henry, dreſt in white and ſilver. Her train, which was of ſilk, was but ſhort, and therefore not borne by any perſon; and her hair flowed down her ſhoulders in hanging curls. She had no cap, but only a circlet of diamonds.

The reſt of the princes and princeſſes, her highneſs's children, followed in the following order:

His royal highneſs prince Henry Frederick, alſo in white and ſilver, handing his ſiſter the princeſs Louiſa-Anne, dreſt in a ſlip with hanging ſleeves. Then

His royal highneſs prince Frederick-William, likewiſe in white and ſilver, handing his youngeſt ſiſter the princeſs Caroline-Matilda, dreſt alſo in a ſlip with hanging ſleeves.

Both the young princeſſes had their hair combed upwards, which was contrived to lie flat at the back of their heads in an elegant taſte.

The

The other perſons who made up the remainder of this proceſſion, were thoſe who had not a right to walk with their majeſties.

The proceſſion was cloſed by the three Mahometan ambaſſadors, then at our court, in the proper dreſſes of their country, having their turbans, of fine muſlin, on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced ſilk; their ſcabards were crimſon, and in each of them were incloſed a dagger and a poinard. They carried no ſabres, nor had any thing about their necks.

As this proceſſion was preceded only by a drum, it did not alarm the populace waiting to ſee the king and queen, otherwiſe ſome diſturbance might have happened.

L. Ligonier, as commanding officer of the guard on duty, had a ſmall tent fixed on the left ſide of the platform in Old Palace-yard, where he paid his ſalute to their majeſties, as they paſſed in proceſſion; 2800 of the foot-guards were on duty all the time.

A number of ſailors, all clean dreſſed, came to the platform and inſiſted on ſtanding there to ſee the proceſſion, which had like to have occaſioned a quarrel between them and the ſoldiers; but the commanding officer, to prevent a diſturbance, ordered that they ſhould remain there, provided they would be quiet; which they punctually complied with; but when the king paſſed by, they could contain themſelves no longer, the boatſwain began with his call, and the ſailors gave three loud chears, with which his majeſty appeared highly delighted.

His majeſty, ſoon after his arrival at St. James's on Tueſday evening, expreſſed very great ſatisfaction, on hearing that no material accident had happened among the ſpectators at his coronation.

The perſon who undertook the awning over the ſtage on which the coronation proceſſion paſt, had 500l. and took the chance whether the cloth covering would be wanted or not.

By way of ſupplement to the foregoing account, we add the following letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in the country, as it contains ſome particulars omitted in that relation.

SIR,

As the friendſhip of Mr. Roller, who had procured me a paſs-ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be preſent both in the hall and the abbey; and as I had a fine view of the proceſſion out of doors, from a one pair of ſtairs room, which your neighbour, Sir Edward, had hired at the ſmall price of one hundred guineas, on purpoſe to oblige his acquaintance, I will endeavour to give you as minute an account as I can of all the particulars omitted in the public papers. Firſt then, conceive to yourſelf the fronts of the houſes in all the ſtreets, that could command the leaſt point of view, lined with ſcaffolding, like ſo many galleries or boxes, raiſed one above another to the very roofs. Theſe were covered with carpets and cloths of different colours, which preſented a pleaſant variety to the eye; and if you conſider the brilliant appearance of the ſpectators who were ſeated in them (many being richly dreſt) you will eaſily imagine that this was no indifferent part of the ſhow. The mob underneath made a pretty contraſt to the

reſt of the company. Add to this, that though we had nothing but wet and cloudy weather for ſome time before, the day cleared up, and the ſun ſhone auſpiciouſly, as it were, in compliment to the grand feſtival. Had it rained, half the ſpectators were ſo exalted, that they could not have ſeen the ceremony, as a temporary roof put over the platform, on account of the uncertainty of the weather, was exceeding low. This roof was covered with a kind of ſail-cloth; which, on orders being given to roll it up, an honeſt Jack Tar climbed up to the top, and ſtripped it off in a minute or two; whereas the perſons appointed for that ſervice might have been an hour about it. This gave us not only a more extenſive view, but let the light in upon every part of the proceſſion. I ſhould tell you, that a rank of foot ſoldiers were placed on each ſide within the platform; which was an encroachment on the ſpectators; for at the laſt coronation I am informed they ſtood below it: and it was not a little ſurpriſing to ſee the officers familiarly converſing and walking arm in arm with many of them, till we were let into the ſecret, that they were gentlemen, who had put on the dreſſes of common ſoldiers, for what purpoſe I need not mention. On the outſide were ſtationed, at proper diſtances, ſeveral parties of horſe-guards, whoſe horſes ſomewhat incommoded the people, that preſſed inceſſantly upon them, by their prancing and capering; though luckily I do not hear of any great miſchief being done. I muſt confeſs, it gave me pain to ſee the ſoldiers, both horſe and foot, obliged moſt unmercifully to belabour the heads of the mob with their broad ſwords, bayonets, and muſquets; but it was not unpleaſant to obſerve ſeveral tipping the horſe ſoldiers, ſlily from time to time, (ſome with half pence, and ſome with ſilver, as they could muſter up the caſh) to let them paſs between the horſes to get nearer the platform; after which theſe unconſcionable gentry drove them back again. As ſoon as it was day-break (for I choſe to go to my place over-night), we were diverted with ſeeing the coaches and chairs of the nobility and gentry paſſing along with much ado; and ſeveral perſons, very richly dreſt, were obliged to quit their equipages, and be eſcorted by the ſoldiers through the mob to their reſpective places. Several carriages, I am told, received great damage: Mr. Jennings, whom you know, had his chariot broke to pieces, but providentially neither he nor Mrs. Jennings, who were in it, received any hurt.

My paſs-ticket would have been of no ſervice, if I had not prevailed on one of the guards, by the irreſiſtible argument of half-a-crown, to make way for me through the mob to the hall-gate, where I got admittance juſt as their majeſties were ſeated at the upper end, under magnificent canopies.

There ſeemed to be no ſmall confuſion in marſhalling the ranks, which is not to be wondered at, conſidering the length of the cavalcade, and the numbers that were to walk. At length, however, every thing was regularly adjuſted, and the proceſſion began to quit the hall between eleven and twelve. The platform leading to the weſt-door of the abbey, was covered with blue cloth for the train to walk

on; but there ſeemed to be a defect in not covering the upright poſts that ſupported the awning, as it is called, which looked mean and naked, with that or ſome other coloured cloth. The nobility walked two by two. Being willing to ſee the proceſſion paſs along the platform through the ſtreets, I haſtened from the hall, and by the aſſiſtance of a ſoldier, made my way to my former ſtation at the corner of Bridge-ſtreet, where the windows commanded a double view at the turning. I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe the ſplendour and magnificence of the whole; and words muſt fall ſhort of that innate joy and ſatisfaction which the ſpectators felt and expreſſed, eſpecially as their majeſties paſſed by; on whoſe countenance a dignity ſuited to their ſtation, tempered with the moſt amiable complacency, was ſenſibly impreſſed. It was obſervable, that as their majeſties and the nobility paſſed the corner which commanded a proſpect of Weſtminſter-bridge, they ſtopt ſhort, and turned back to look at the people, whoſe appearance, as they all had their hats off, and were thick planted on the ground, which roſe gradually, I can compare to nothing but a pavement of heads and faces.

I had the misfortune not to be able to get to the abbey time enough to ſee all that paſſed there; nor, indeed, when I got in, could I have ſo diſtinct a view as I could have wiſhed. But our friend Harry Whitaker had the luck to be ſtationed in the firſt row of the gallery behind the ſeats allotted for the nobility, cloſe to the ſquare platform, which was erected by the altar, with an aſcent of three ſteps, for their majeſties to be crowned on. You are obliged to him, therefore, for ſeveral particulars, which I could not otherwiſe have informed you of. The ſermon, he tells me, laſted only fifteen minutes. The king was anointed on the crown of his head, his breaſt, and the palms of his hands. At the very inſtant the crown was placed on the king's head, a fellow, having been placed on the top of the abbey-dome, from whence he could look down into the chancel, with a flag which he dropt as a ſignal, the Park and Tower guns began to fire, the trumpets ſounded, and the abbey ecchoed with the repeated ſhouts and acclamations of the people; which, on account of the aweful ſilence, that had hitherto reigned, had a very ſtriking effect. As there were no commoners knights of the garter; inſtead of caps and veſtments peculiar to their order, they, being all peers, wore the robes and coronets of their reſpective ranks. When the queen had received the ſcepter with the croſs, and the ivory rod with the dove, her majeſty was conducted to a magnificent throne on the left hand of his majeſty.

I cannot but lament that I was not near enough to obſerve their majeſties performing the moſt ſerious and ſolemn acts of devotion; but I am told, that the reverent attention which both paid, when (after having made their ſecond oblations) the next ceremony was their receiving the holy communion, it brought to the mind of every one near them, a proper recollection of the conſecrated place in which they were.

An hour loſt in the morning is not ſo eaſily recovered. This was the caſe in the preſent inſtance;

for to whatever cauſes it might be owing, the proceſſion moſt aſſuredly ſet off too late: beſides, according to what Harry obſerved, there were ſuch long pauſes between ſome of the ceremonies in the abbey, as plainly ſhewed all the actors were not perfect in their parts. However it be, it is impoſſible to conceive the chagrin and diſappointment, which the late return of the proceſſion occaſioned; it being ſo late, indeed, that the ſpectators, even in the open air, had but a very dim and gloomy view of it, while to thoſe, who had ſat patiently in Weſtminſter-hall, waiting its return for ſix hours, ſcarce a glimpſe of it appeared, as the branches were not lighted till juſt upon his majeſty's entrance. I had flattered myſelf, that a new ſcene of ſplendid grandeur would have been preſented to us in the return of the proceſſion from the reflection of the lights, &c. and had therefore poſted back to the hall with all poſſible expedition: but I was greatly diſappointed. The whole was confuſion, irregularity, and diſorder.

However, we were afterwards amply recompenſed for this partial eclipſe, by the bright picture, which the lighting of the chandeliers preſented to us. Conceive to yourſelf, if you can conceive what I own I am at a loſs to deſcribe, ſo magnificen a building as that of Weſtminſter-hall, lighted up with near three thouſand wax candles in moſt ſplendid branches, our crowned heads, and almoſt the whole nobility, with the prime of our gentry, moſt ſuperbly arrayed, and adorned with a profuſion of the moſt brilliant jewels, the galleries on every ſide crowded with company, for the moſt part elegantly and richly dreſſed;——but to conceive it in all its luſtre, I am conſcious that it is abſolutely neceſſary to have been preſent. To proceed in my narration. ——Their majeſties table was ſerved with three courſes, at the firſt of which earl Talbot, as ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold, rode up from the hall gate to the ſteps leading to where their majeſties ſat, and on his returning the ſpectators were preſented with an unexpected ſight in his lordſhip's backing his horſe, that he might keep his face ſtill towards the king. A loud clapping and huzzaing conſequently enſued.

After the firſt courſe, and before the ſecond, the king's champion, Mr. Dymocke, * who enjoys that office as being lord of the manor of Scrivelſby, in Lincolnſhire, entered the hall, completely armed, in one of his majeſty's beſt ſuits of white armour, mounted on a fine white horſe, the ſame his late majeſty rode at the battle of Dettingen, richly capariſoned, in the following manner.

Two trumpets, with the champion's arms on their banners; the ſerjeant trumpet, with his mace on his ſhoulder; the champion's two eſquires, richly habited, one on the right hand, with the champion's lance carried up-right; the other on the left hand, with his target, and the champion's arms depicted thereon; the herald of arms, with a paper in his hand, containing the words of the challenge.

The earl marſhal, in his robes and coronet, on horſeback, with the marſhal's ſtaff in his hand; the

* His motto is, PRO REGE DIMICO.

champion

champion on horſeback, with a gauntlet in his right hand, his helmet on his head, adorned with a great plume of feathers, white, blue, and red; the lord high conſtable, in his robes and coronet, and collar of the order, on horſeback, with the conſtable's ſtaff.

Four pages richly apparelled, attendants on the champion.

The paſſage to their majeſties table being cleared by the knight marſhal, the herald at arms, with a loud voice, proclaimed the champion's challenge, at the lower end of the hall, in the words following:

"If any perſon, of what degree ſoever, high or low, ſhall deny or gainſay, Our Sovereign Lord King George III. king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. [grandſon] and next heir to our ſovereign lord king [George II.] the laſt king deceaſed, to be the right heir to the imperial crown of the realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the ſame; here is his champion, who ſaith that he lyeth, and is a falſe traitor, being ready in perſon to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life againſt him, on what day ſoever ſhall be appointed."

And then the champion throws down his gauntlet; which, having lain ſome ſmall time, the herald took up and returned it to the champion.

Then they advanced in the ſame order to the middle of the hall, where the ſaid herald made proclamation as before: and laſtly, to the foot of the ſteps, when the ſaid herald, and thoſe who preceded him, going to the top of the ſteps, made proclamation a third time, at the end whereof the champion caſt down his gauntlet; which after ſome time, being taken up, and returned to him by the herald, he made a low obeiſance to his majeſty: whereupon the cupbearer, aſſiſted as before, brought to the king a gilt bowl of wine, with a cover; his majeſty drank to the champion, and ſent him the ſaid bowl by the cupbearer, accompanied with his aſſiſtants; which the champion (having put on his gauntlet) received, and retiring a little drank thereof, and made his humble reverence to his majeſty; and being accompanied as before, rode out of the hall, taking the ſaid bowl and cover with him as his fee.

You cannot expect that I ſhould give you a bill of fare, or enumerate the diſhes that were provided and ſent from the adjacent temporary kitchens, erected in Cotton-Garden for this purpoſe. No leſs than ſixty haunches of veniſon, with a ſurpriſing quantity of all ſorts of game, were laid in for this grand feaſt. The king's table was covered with 120 diſhes at three ſeveral times, ſerved up by his majeſty's band of penſioners; but what chiefly attracted our eyes, was their majeſties deſert, in which the confectioner had laviſhed all his ingenuity in rock work and emblematical figures. The other deſerts were no leſs admirable for their expreſſive devices. But I muſt not forget to tell you, that when the company came to be ſeated, the poor knights of the Bath had been over-looked, and no table provided for them. An airy apology, however, was ſerved up to them inſtead of a ſubſtantial dinner: but

but the two junior knights, in order to preſerve their rank of precedency to their ſucceſſors, were placed at the head of the judges table above all the learned brethren of the coif. The peers were placed on the outermoſt ſide of the tables, and the peereſſes within, neareſt to the walls. You cannot ſuppoſe that there was the greateſt order imaginable obſerved during the dinner, but muſt conclude, that ſome of the company were as eager and impatient to ſatisfy the craving of their appetites, as any of your country ſquires at a race or aſſize ordinary.

It was pleaſant to ſee the various ſtratagems made uſe of by the company in the galleries to come in for a ſnack of the good things below. The ladies clubbed their handkerchiefs to be tied together to draw up a chicken, or bottle of wine. Some had been ſo provident as to bring baſkets with them, which were let down, like the priſoners boxes at Ludgate or the Gate-houſe, with a *Pray remember the poor.*

You will think it high time, that I ſhould bring this long letter to a concluſion. Let it ſuffice then to acquaint you, that their majeſties returned to St. James's a little after ten o'clock at night; but they were pleaſed to give time for the peereſſes to go firſt, that they might not be incommoded by the preſſure of the mob to ſee their majeſties. After the nobility were departed, the hall doors were thrown open according to cuſtom, when the people immediately cleared it of all the moveables, ſuch as the victuals, cloths, plates, diſhes, &c. and, in ſhort, every thing that could ſtick to their fingers.

I need not tell you, that ſeveral coronation medals, in ſilver, were thrown among the populace at the return of the proceſſion. One of them was pitched into Mrs. Dixon's lap, as ſhe ſat upon a ſcaffold in Palace-yard. Some of gold were alſo thrown among the peereſſes in the abbey, juſt after the king was crowned; but they thought it below their dignity to ſtoop to pick them up.

Our friend Harry, who was upon the ſcaffold, at the return of the proceſſion, cloſed in with the rear; at the expence of half a guinea was admitted into the hall; got brimfull of his majeſty's claret; and in the univerſal plunder, brought off the glaſs her majeſty drank in, which is placed in the beaufet as a valuable curioſity.

I ſhould not forget telling you that I am well aſſured the king's crown weighs almoſt three pounds and a half, and that the great diamond in it fell out in returning to Weſtminſter-hall, but was immediately found and reſtored.

My wife deſires her compliments to you: She was greatly pleaſed with the ſight. All friends are well except that little Nancy Green has got a ſwelled face, by being up all night; and Tom Moffat has his leg laid up on a ſtool, on account of a broken ſhin, which he got by a kick from a trooper's horſe, as a reward for his mobbing it. I ſhall ſay nothing of the illuminations at night: the news-papers muſt have told you of them, and that the admiralty, in particular, was remarkably lighted up. I expect to have from you an account of the rejoicings at your little town; and deſire to know whether you was able to

to get a ſlice of the ox, which was roaſted whole on this occaſion.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours moſt heartily,

JAMES HEMING.

P. S. The princeſs dowager of Wales, with the younger branches of the royal family, had a box to ſee the coronation in the abbey, and afterwards dined in an apartment by themſelves adjoining the hall.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in the country, containing a full and circumſtantial detail of many particulars, concerning the lord mayor's ſhow, and the entertainment at Guildall, &c.

WHEN I got up the morning was ſo foggy, that I could ſcarce ſee a-croſs the way: but, as at the coronation, it ſoon after cleared up, and we had the uncommon ſatisfaction of having as fine a day as ever was known at this ſeaſon of the year. —— I call it uncommon, becauſe it has been remarked, almoſt to a proverb, that the lord mayor's day is generally a bad one. That part of the ceremony on this occaſion, which is preſented to us on the water, is perhaps equal to any thing of the kind in Holland or Venice: I therefore took a boat, and ordered the waterman to row me along-ſide the lord mayor's and the companies barges, as they proceeded on to Weſtminſter. The Thames was quite covered with boats and gilded barges. The ſkinners barge was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the out'andiſh dreſſes, in ſtrange ſpotted ſkins and painted hides, of their rowers. The barge belonging to the ſtationers company, after having paſſed the narrow ſtrait through one of the arches of Weſtminſter-bridge, and tacked about to do honour to the lord mayor's landing, touched at Lambeth, and took on board an hamper of claret, (the tribute annually paid to learning) from the archbiſhop's palace. This, indeed, is conſtantly reſerved for the future regalement of the maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants——and not ſuffered to be ſhared by the common crew of liverymen.

As the ceremonies of ſwearing in the lord mayor at Weſtminſter-hall are ſo well known, and repeated annually, I did not ſtay to ſee them, but landed as ſoon as I could, in my return back, at the Temple-ſtairs. Here I found, that ſome of the city companies had diſembarked from their barges before me. All along Temple-lane, leading from the ſtairs, I ſaw them drawn up in order, between a row of the train-bands on each ſide, who kept excellent diſcipline; the Temple-gate at the top of the lane, opening into Fleet-ſtreet, being kept ſhut, and barricadoed from aſſailants; and only ſome ſmall parties of the unorderly, undiſciplined mob, on the forlorn hope, juſt reconnoitring them through the defiles of the bye courts and paſſages, and retreating, as faſt as they could, in order to make a ſtand in the high roads, through which theſe regulars were afterwards to force a paſſage. The barges belonging to ſome of the other companies had the prudence, as there was no danger of ſhort allowance, not to land their men, who regaled themſelves comfortably on board, while the others were cooling their heels in the lane ſome hours waiting till the royal proceſſion had paſſed by. The lord mayor indeed, and his attendants, were in-

vited

vited by the maſter and benchers of the Temple, to come on ſhore, and were refreſhed in the Temple-hall.

I made my way as well as I could through the crowd to the queen's-arms tavern, the corner of St. Paul's church-yard, kept by honeſt Bates, ſo remarkable for his good wines and good treatment in every other reſpect. Here a party of us had ſecured a room, which commanded a complete view both of the royal and city proceſſions. Mrs. Heming was at Meſſieurs Carr and Ibbetſon's upon Ludgate-hill, who, as well as their neighbours, Palmers and Fleetwood, had not only filled every window in their houſes, but built a large ſcaffolding before their doors for the accommodation of their friends. Every houſe indeed, from Temple-bar to Guildhall, was crowded from top to bottom, and many had ſcaffoldings beſides. Carpets and rich hangings were hung out on the fronts all the way long. And for the honour of the city I muſt obſerve, that contrary to what was practiſed at the coronation, inſtead of letting out places to hire, and making money of proviſions at advanced prices, the inhabitants (ſome few excepted) generouſly accommodated their friends and cuſtomers *gratis*, and entertained them in a moſt elegant manner: ſo that, though the citizens ſhops were ſhut, they might be ſaid to have kept open houſe. The ſame was alſo done in all the ſtreets from St. James's through which the royal cavalcade was to paſs.

This ſet out from the palace about twelve o'clock; but (would you believe it?) by the miſmanagement of thoſe, who ſhould have taken care to clear the way of hackney coaches and other obſtructions, ſuch long and frequent ſtops were made, that it was near four hours before the royal family got to friend Barclay's houſe oppoſite to Bow-church, from whence they were to ſee the city proceſſion, in a balcony hung with crimſon ſilk damaſk; by which delay my lord mayor was enabled to return the compliment to his majeſty, who was juſt as much in the dark at the coming back of the proceſſion at the coronation. As the royal family paſſed by our window, I counted between twenty and thirty coaches belonging to them and their attendants, beſides thoſe of the foreign ambaſſadors, officers of ſtate, and the principal nobility.

The royal family proceeded in the following order.

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by ſix horſes, preceded and followed by guards.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia, in the ſame manner.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, in a new ſtate coach, in the ſame manner. His royal highneſs's coach was the moſt elegant of all, and inſtead of coronets at the corners, had a moſt ſuperb gilt ducal coronet in the center of the top.

Their royal highneſſes prince William, prince Henry, and prince Frederic, in one coach, in the ſame manner.

Their royal highneſſes the princeſs dowager of Wales, the princeſs Auguſta, and the princeſs Caroline, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, and with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their majeſties in their ſtate coach, preceded by the earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the dukes of

of Rutland and Devonſhire in another chariot, the grenadier guards and the yeomen of the guards, and followed by a corps of the horſe guards.

A booth had been erected at the eaſt end of St. Paul's church-yard, for the children of Chriſt-church hoſpital, being a royal foundation, to pay their reſpects to their majeſties. As ſoon therefore as their majeſties coach came oppoſite this booth it made a ſtop, and the ſenior ſcholar of the grammar ſchool in the hoſpital, ſtepping up to the ſide of it, moſt humbly addreſſed the king in the following manner.

"Moſt auguſt and gracious ſovereign,

From the condeſcenſion and goodneſs, which your majeſty diſplays towards even the meaneſt of your ſubjects, we are emboldened to hope you will accept the tribute of obedience and duty which we poor orphans are permitted to preſent you.

Educated and ſupported by the munificence of a charity, founded, enlarged, and protected by your royal predeceſſors, with the warmeſt gratitude, we acknowledge our inexpreſſible obligations to its bounty, and the diſtinguiſhed happineſs we have hitherto enjoyed under the conſtant patronage of former princes. May this ever be our boaſt, and our glory! Nor can we think we ſhall prefer our prayer in vain, whilſt with earneſt but humble ſupplications, we implore the patronage and protection of your majeſty.

To our ardent petition for your princely favours, may we preſume, dread ſovereign, to add our moſt reſpectable congratulations on your auſpicious marriage with your royal conſort. Strangers to the diſquietude which often dwells within the circle of a crown, long may your majeſties experience the heartfelt ſatisfaction of domeſtick life; in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of every endearment of the moſt tender union, every bleſſing of conjugal affection, every comfort of parental felicity. And may a race of princes, your illuſtrious iſſue and deſcendants, formed by the example, and inheriting the virtues of their great and good progenitors, continue to ſway the Britiſh ſcepter to the lateſt poſterity."

As ſoon as he had finiſhed, the boys in a grand chorus chanted, *God ſave the king, Amen.* After which, the ſenior ſcholar delivered two copies of the ſpeech to the king and queen, who received them moſt graciouſly.

But what was moſt remarkable, were the prodigious acclamations and tokens of affection ſhewn by the populace to Mr. Pitt, who came in his chariot, accompanied by earl Temple. At every ſtop the mob clung about every part of the vehicle, hung upon the wheels, hugged his footmen, and even kiſſed his horſes. There was an univerſal huzza; and the gentlemen at the windows and in the balconies waved their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs. The ſame, I am informed, was done all the way he paſſed along.

I need not trouble you with an account of the city-proceſſion, (which was now left at liberty to ſhew itſelf) as it differed very little from that which you and I ſaw together, and has been ſeen for many years the ſame.

The lord mayor's ſtate-coach was drawn by ſix beautiful iron-grey horſes, richly capariſon'd, and adorned with ribbons, and all the

the companies made a very grand appearance. But the armourers and braziers, the ſkinners, and the fiſhmongers companies, were the only companies that had ſomething like the pageants exhibited of old on the occaſion: The firſt were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left ſhoulder, and a man in compleat armour. The ſkinners were diſtinguiſhed by ſeven of their company being dreſſed in fur, having their ſkins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fiſhmongers pageants conſiſted of a ſtatue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mairmaids, and two ſea-horſes, which had a very pleaſing effect.

The proceſſion having paſſed me, I poſted away along the back lanes, to avoid the crowd, and got to Guildhall ſome time before the lord mayor could reach thither. I had procured a ticket, through the intereſt of Mr. ——, who was one of the committee for managing the entertainment, and a *mazarine*. You will wonder what this appellation can mean, and what new dignity our friend has arrived at. You muſt know, it is a ſort of nick-name given to the common-council men, on account of their wearing mazarine blue ſilk gowns upon this occaſion. When I had got in, I ſoon found out my friend, who informed me of the following particulars: he told me, that the doors of the hall were opened at nine o'clock, for the private admiſſion of ſuch ladies into the galleries, who were favoured by the gentlemen of the committee, and conſequently got the beſt places: that at twelve they were again opened, for the general reception of all who had a right to come in: that particularly at the entrance of Mr. Pitt and lord Temple, there was a loud and univerſal clap, which was continued for ſome time. The galleries preſented a very brilliant ſhow of ladies; and among the company below were all the officers of ſtate, the principal nobility, and the foreign ambaſſadors, among whom I could not but particularly remark the rich and ſingular dreſſes of the Algerine and Tripoline ambaſſador and his ſon. It was paſt ſix before the lord mayor came in; when immediately diſpoſitions were made for the reception of their majeſties, and the royal family. The ſheriffs did not alight from their chariots, but went to Mr. Barclay's, to conduct the royal family to the hall. A temporary paſſage (encloſed at the ſides and top) had been made leading to the hall-gate, and this was lined by the *mazarines*, many of them with candles in their hands: the aldermen not on the committee, in their ſcarlet gowns, ſtood acroſs the hall, to the ſteps leading to the King's-bench, and were ſupported by the band of gentlemen penſioners, with their axes in their hands. At the bottom of theſe ſteps ſtood the lord mayor and lady mayoreſs, with the aldermen and commoners who were of the committee for conducting this entertainment, to receive each of the royal family as they came in.

After waiting about half an hour in this order, came the princeſs Amelia, then (at ſome intervals) the duke of Cumberland, the three young princes, the princeſs dowager of Wales, and lady Auguſta, and after that the duke of York, all of

of them being received with great clapping, &c. They waited in the body of the hall until their majeſties entered it. Notice being now given, that their majeſties coach was near, the lord and lady mayoreſs, with the aldermen, advanced to the great door of the hall, and waited there to receive them. At their majeſties entrance the lord mayor kneeling, preſented the city-ſword, which being returned, he carried it before the king, the queen following with lady mayoreſs behind her. The muſick had ſtruck up, but was drowned in the acclamations of the company: in ſhort, all was life and joy; even their giantſhips Gog and Magog ſeemed to be almoſt animated.

Their majeſties were pleaſed, with wonderful condeſcenſion, to return the compliments that were paid to them, and, in expreſs terms, declared their admiration at the ſplendor and magnificence that every where ſurrounded them, as had alſo the reſt of the royal family. The committee then conducted the royal family to the council chamber, the commoners thereof going firſt, the aldermen next; after them came the duke of Cumberland, and the four princes; then the great officers, with white ſtaffs; then his majeſty, the queen, the princeſs dowager, lady Auguſta, princeſs Amelia, and followed by the queen's attendants, &c. Their majeſties being entered the council chamber, Sir William Moreton the recorder, made the compliments of the city in a ſpeech, the aldermens ladies and daughters were preſented, and had the honour to be ſaluted by his majeſty, and to kiſs the queen's hand, and the number of city-knights was increaſed by the honour of knighthood being conferred on the two ſheriffs, meſſieurs Naſh and Cartwright, and the lord mayor's brother, heretofore Mr. Thomas Fludyer. After ſtaying here for about half an hour, the royal family returned into the hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the huſtings, where a table was provided for them. It is where you have ſeen the drawing of the lottery. This table was ſet off with a variety of emblematick ornaments beyond deſcription elegant, and a ſuperb canopy was placed over their majeſties heads at the upper end. It was almoſt nine before the dinner (or rather ſupper) was ſerved up to the royal family, who all ſat at the ſame table, and no other perſon with them. One particular I cannot help acquainting you with, viz. that the ladies in waiting upon the queen had claimed a kind of right by cuſtom to dine at the ſame table with her majeſty; but this was over-ruled, and they dined at my lady mayoreſs's tables; which, by the bye, were no leſs than three in number, and ſerved in the moſt elegant manner, in the apartment called the King's-bench. Other ladies of diſtinction, not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the town-clerk's houſe. The lord mayor, aldermen, and their ladies, had a table ſpread for them in the lower huſtings. A table for the privy-counſellors, miniſters of ſtate, and others of the nobility, was on the right-hand, as you aſcend the upper huſtings; another for the foreign miniſters on the left. At the upper end of each of theſe two laſt mentioned tables was placed half

half a ſide of roaſt-beef, in one of which was ſtuck a flag with the royal arms; and in the other a flag with thoſe of the city. The *mazarines* (I have already explained the term to you) were not overlooked by thoſe of their brethren, who had no ſmall ſhare in conducting the whole of this entertainment; for they had eight tables (as well as I can recollect) allotted to them in the body of the hall, at the end where my lord mayor's table was. The judges, ſerjeants, &c. dined in the old councilchamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the court of common pleas. I ſhould encloſe you a topographical map, in order for your rightly underſtanding the various places of action; but let it ſuffice to tell you, that the ground was properly marked out, and the commiſſaries were much more than not deficient in providing the alimentary ſupplies for each party.

The ſeven aldermen of the committee, ſet on the diſhes, and attended the royal table. The lord mayor ſtood behind the king (as we may ſay) in quality of chief butler, while the lady mayoreſs waited on her majeſty in the ſame capacity; but were, ſoon after the royal family were ſeated, deſired by their majeſties to go to dinner. The entertainment conſiſted of three courſes, beſides the deſert. To ſay that it was elegant, ſumptuous, and all that, is ſaying ſomething and nothing: It is but juſtice to acquaint you, that the committee were wholly diſintereſted, and took care, that every bottle of wine ſhould have the name of the perſon who ſerved it, paſted on the ſide; with an intent, as we may reaſonably preſume, to be a check upon the venders, as alſo that every one might have the liberty of calling for this or that perſon's wine, whichever he liked beſt.

When the ſecond courſe was bringing on to the royal table, the common cryer, ſtanding before the royal table, demanded ſilence; and then proclaimed aloud, that his majeſty drank to the health and proſperity of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of London, and the trade thereof —and added thereto, that her majeſty alſo drank confirming the ſame, whereupon the band of muſick immediately played the march in Judas Maccabeus, accompanied by the ſide drum.

The common cryer then came to the lord mayor's table, at the lower end of the hall, and the muſick ceaſing, he again demanded ſilence, and proclaimed, that the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, drank health, long life, and a proſperous reign, to our moſt gracious ſovereign king George the third, upon which the muſick immediately played the latter part of Mr. Handell's coronation anthem, *God ſave the king, &c.* The muſick again ceaſing, the common cryer demanded ſilence a third time, and proclaimed, that the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, drank health, and long life, to our gracious queen Charlotte, upon which the band played again. The healths of the reſt of the royal family were in order drank at my lord mayor's, and the other tables, but not in the ſame ceremonious publick manner.

I muſt not forget to tell you, that the grand ſervice of plate at the king's table was entirely new, and made by Mr. Gilpin. The city ex-

exchanged with him their old plate for his new, to do honour to this grand occaſion.

Their majeſties with the royal family retired directly after their repaſt, to the council chamber, where they had their tea. In the mean time every thing was removed; and the huſtings, where they had dined, the floor of which had been covered with rich carpeting, was again covered afreſh, and prepared for the ball, which was to enſue. On the return of their majeſties, and as ſoon as they were ſeated under their canopy, the ball was opened by the duke of York and lady mayoreſs. Other minuets ſucceeded, by the younger branches of the royal family with ladies of diſtinction. It was now about 12 o'clock, when his majeſty ſignified his intentions of going; and the hurry and confuſion without doors, in bringing up the carriages, rendering it impoſſible for the royal family to obſerve the ſame order in returning as in coming to the city, the proceſſion back was conſequently irregular. Their majeſties waited half an hour before their coach could be got up, and after their departure the princeſs dowager was ſeveral minutes in the temporary paſſage, (nor could ſhe be prevailed on to return into the hall) waiting for her's. The reſt of the royal family followed them as faſt as their coaches could be brought up; the lord mayor, with the ſword of ſtate carried before him, the ſheriffs and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall-gate. Their majeſties did not reach St. James's till two. In going under the gateway one of the glaſſes of their coach was broke by the roof of a centry-box, but happily no miſchief followed.

His majeſty and the queen were pleaſed to do ſingular honour to Sir Samuel Fludyer, lord mayor, at their departure, as well as to the lady mayoreſs.

The reſt of the company did not ſeparate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmoſt regularity and decorum.

The queen's eaſy, elegant, and condeſcending behaviour made an impreſſion on the whole company, and the joy of ſeeing our young and beloved ſovereign ſo completely happy in his royal conſort might eaſily be read in every countenance.

Upon the whole, it muſt be confeſſed that this entertainment at Guildhall, as well for the magnificence and profuſion that attended it, as for the regularity and decorum with which it was conducted, did great honour to the metropolis. Champagne, Burgundy, and other valuable wines were to be had every where, and nothing was ſo ſcarce as water. Even the ladies in the galleries had an elegant collation provided for them, to go to as they pleaſed, in a ſeparate apartment. His majeſty himſelf was pleaſed to declare, that, to be elegantly entertained, he muſt come into the city. The foreign miniſters in general expreſſed their wonder; and one of them ſaid in French, that this entertainment was fit only for one king to give to another.

The houſes were illuminated in all the ſtreets, both in the city and Weſtminſter, leading to St. James's; and ſome of them were adorned with curious tranſparent devices of the initial letters of their majeſties names, and of lamps ſo diſpoſed as to repreſent a crown, particularly Mr. Adams's, his majeſty's optician, but all manner of danger-

rous or noiſy fire-works were ſtrictly forbidden.

You will hardly believe, that the crowd in ſome places was very near as great at the return of the royal family as at their coming. Mr. Pitt too was attended with the ſame acclamations all along quite to his own houſe.

Before I conclude, I cannot but in juſtice take notice of the excellent diſcipline obſerved by the city-militia, who were drawn out more for ornament than uſe on this occaſion. I do not hear of any loſs that they ſuſtained, except that ſome of them were diſabled by drinking too plentifully on account of their hard duty. The officers made a fine ſhow, having exchanged their uſual bobs, and full-bottoms, for queues, ramilies, and majors. My neighbour, Mr. Hoſkins the cheeſemonger, I hardly knew again, his head was ſo metamorphoſed.

By looking over the number of *loſts*, (among which was a militia-man's muſquet) in the Daily Advertiſer of next day, I find all the mob did not come merely to ſee the ſhow. Some accidents, you may ſuppoſe, muſt have happened.

A man was killed by a large coping ſtone, which ſome perſons on the roof of a houſe happened to puſh out, as they were leaning againſt it.

Underneath you have the bill of fare ſerved up at the royal table.

I remain, &c.

Bill of Fare, as ſerved up at the Royal Table in Guildhall, *on Lord Mayor's Day, by Meſſrs.* Horton *and* Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four ſervices and removes.

First ſervice.

Conſiſting of turrenes, fiſh, veniſon, &c. Nine diſhes.

Second ſervice.

A fine roaſt; ortolans, quails, knotts, ruffs, pea chicks, &c. Nine diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Conſiſting of vegetable and made diſhes, green peaſe, green morrelles, green truffles, cardoons, &c. Eleven diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in paſtry, jellies, blomonges, cakes, &c. Nine diſhes.

Eight of the ROYAL FAMILY.

Four on the right hand of the king, and four on the left.

Each four ſervices before them, as follows:

First ſervice.

Conſiſting of veniſon, turtle, ſoups, fiſh of every ſort, viz. dorys, mullets, turbots, bets, tench, ſoals, &c. Seven diſhes.

Second ſervice.

Ortolans, teals, quails, ruffs, ſnipes, partridges, pheaſants, &c. Seven diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Vegetable and made diſhes, green peaſe, artichokes, ducks tongues, fat livers, &c. Nine diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in cakes, both ſavoury and ſweet, jellies and blomonges, in variety of ſhapes, figures, and colours. Nine diſhes.

On the table between each ſervice was placed near 100 cold ornamentals, and a grand ſilver epergne, filled with various kinds of ſhell-fiſh of different colours.

Hot and cold diſhes 414. The deſert not included.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

His majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, March 3d, 1761, recommending a law for making the commiſſions of the judges perpetual, during their good behaviour, notwithſtanding any future demiſe of the crown, &c.

My lords and gentlemen,

UPon granting new commiſſions to the judges, the preſent ſtate of their offices fell naturally under conſideration.

In conſequence of the act paſſed in the reign of my late glorious predeceſſor king William III. for ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown in my family, their commiſſions have been made during their good behaviour; but, notwithſtanding that wiſe proviſion, their offices have determined upon the demiſe of the crown, or at the expiration of ſix months afterwards, in every inſtance of that nature, which has happened.

I look upon the independency and uprightneſs of the judges of the land, as eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; as one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and liberties of my loving ſubjects; and as moſt conducive to the honour of the crown; and I come now to recommend this intereſting object to the conſideration of parliament, in order that ſuch farther proviſion may be made for ſecuring the judges in the enjoyment of their offices, during their good behaviour, notwithſtanding any ſuch demiſe, as ſhall be moſt expedient.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I muſt deſire of you, in particular, that I may be enabled to grant, and eſtabliſh, upon the judges, ſalaries as I ſhall think proper, ſo as to be abſolutely ſecured to them, during the continuance of their commiſſions.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have nothing to add, but my thanks for the great unanimity and application with which you have hitherto carried on the public buſineſs; and to deſire you to proceed with the ſame good diſpoſition, and with ſuch diſpatch, that this ſeſſion may ſoon be brought to a happy concluſion.

To this ſpeech the lords made the following addreſs:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The tender concern which your majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs for the rights and liberties of your people, and for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, fills our minds with the ſincereſt gratitude. We look upon your wiſe and juſt ſentiments, concerning the independency and uprightneſs of the judges of the land, as the ſtrongeſt proof of what your majeſty has formerly declared to us, in words the moſt affectionate that ever came from the throne, that the civil and religious rights of your ſubjects are equally dear to you with the moſt valuable of your royal pre-

rogatives. At the ſame time, nothing can be a nobler inſtance of your true greatneſs of mind, than to eſteem theſe principles, as they truly are, the moſt conducive to the honour of the crown.

We will not fail to take into our conſideration this important object of the continuance of the judges, notwithſtanding any demiſe of the crown; and to do every thing, on our part, to make your majeſty's public-ſpirited intentions effectual: happy in having an opportunity to do this by your majeſty's free and voluntary recommendation; and forming the moſt ardent vows, that the event, wherein the effect of ſuch a proviſion will be experienced, may by the goodneſs of providence to theſe kingdoms, be removed for a long courſe of years.

Permit us, on this occaſion, to renew to your majeſty the moſt unfeigned aſſurances of our inviolable duty and affection; and to expreſs our thankful acknowledgments for your gracious approbation of our proceedings hitherto. Nothing can equal our zeal for your majeſty's ſupport; nor ſhall any thing be wanting, that depends upon us, to bring this ſeſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion, anſwerable to your majeſty's juſt expectations.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful, grateful, and unanimous addreſs. I am very glad, that what I have laid before you, gives you ſo much ſatisfaction.

The commons reſolved likewiſe, *nemine contradicente*.

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty to return his majeſty the moſt humble thanks of this houſe, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To expreſs the grateful ſenſe, which this houſe has of his majeſty's attention to an object ſo intereſting to his people as the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and the integrity and independency of the judges of the land; and to aſſure his majeſty, that his faithful commons ſee, with joy and veneration, the warm regard and concern, which animate his royal breaſt, for the ſecurity, laws, liberties, and properties, of his ſubjects; and that this houſe will immediately proceed upon the important work, recommended by his majeſty with ſuch tender care of his people; and will enable his majeſty to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judges, in ſo permanent a manner, that the ſame may be enjoyed, during the continuance of their commiſſions.

To return his majeſty the ſincere acknowledgments of this houſe, for his gracious acceptance of the ſervices of his faithful commons, and to aſſure his majeſty, that they will proceed with unanimity and diſpatch to finiſh the remaining buſineſs of this ſeſſion of parliament.

On the 4th of March this addreſs was preſented, to which his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer:

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

"I thank you for this dutiful and unanimous addreſs. The ſenſe you expreſs of my ſincere intention to do what is for the good of my people, gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction."

His majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, March 19th, 1761, *on putting an end to the ſeſſion.*

My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this ſeſſion, without declaring my entire ſatisfaction in your proceedings during

during the courſe of it. The zeal you have ſhewn for the honour of my crown, as well as for my true intereſt, and that of your country, which are ever the ſame, is the cleareſt demonſtration of that duty and affection to my perſon and government, of which you ſo unanimouſly aſſured me at your firſt meeting. Nothing could ſo much add to the pleaſure which theſe conſiderations afford me, as that I am now able to acquaint you with the great progreſs made of late by the combined army in Germany, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. I formerly told you, that the nature of the war, in thoſe parts, had kept the campaign there ſtill depending; and it now appears, to the ſurprize of my enemies, that the ſuperior ability, and indefatigable activity of my general, and the ſpirit and ardour of my officers and troops, have greatly profited of this perſeverance, notwithſtanding all the difficulties ariſing from the ſeaſon.

By your aſſiſtance, I have taken the beſt care to recruit that army in an effectual manner; and have made ſuch a diſpoſition of my fleet for the next ſummer, as may moſt advantageouſly defend my kingdoms; protect the commerce of my ſubjects; maintain and extend our poſſeſſions, and acquiſitions; and annoy the enemy.

As in all my meaſures I have nothing in view but the ſecurity and felicity of my dominions, the ſuppo t of my allies, and the reſtoring of the public tranquility, I truſt in the divine providence to give a happy iſſue to our farther operations.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

" I cannot ſufficiently thank you for your unanimity and diſpatch, in providing for the expences of my civil government, and the honour and dignity of the crown: and I think myſelf as much obliged to you, for the prudent uſe, which, in framing that proviſion, you have made of my conſent to leave my own hereditary revenues to ſuch diſpoſition of parliament, as might beſt conduce to the utility and ſatisfaction of the public, as for what more immediately concerns myſelf.

In making my acknowledgments for the large and extenſive ſupplies which you have granted me this ſeſſion, I am at a loſs whether moſt to applaud your chearfulneſs in giving, or your wiſdom in proportioning them to the extraordinary occaſions of the public, notwithſtanding thoſe uncommon burthens, which I heartily regret. No care ſhall be wanting on my part, to ſee them duly applied to the national ends for which you intended them.

My lords and gentlemen,

The expiration of this parliament now drawing very near, I will forthwith give the neceſſary orders for calling a new one: but I cannot take my leave of you, without returning my thanks for the many eminent proofs you have given of your fidelity and affection to my family and government, and of your zeal for this happy and excellent conſtitution.

During this parliament, the flame of war was kindled by the injurious encroachments and uſurpations of our enemies; and therefore it became juſt and neceſſary on our part. In the proſecution of it you have given ſuch ſupport to my royal grandfather and myſelf, and ſuch aſſiſtance to our allies, as have manifeſted your publick-ſpirited concern for the honour of the nation, and the maintenance of its undoubted rights and poſſeſſions, and been attended with glorious ſucceſſes, and great

acquiſitions, in various parts of the world; particularly *the* entire *reduction of Canada*, a conqueſt *of the utmoſt importance to the ſecurity of* our colonies in *North America*, and to the extenſion of the commerce and navigation of my ſubjects.

May God Almighty grant continuance to theſe ſucceſſes! The uſe which I propoſe to make of them is, to ſecure and promote the welfare of my kingdoms, and to carry on the war with vigour, in order to procure to them the bleſſings of peace, on ſafe and honourable conditions for me and my allies; to which I have been always ready to hearken.

Firm in theſe reſolutions, I do, with entire confidence, rely on the good diſpoſitions of my faithful ſubjects in the choice of their repreſentatives; and I make no doubt but they will thereby demonſtrate the ſincerity of thoſe aſſurances, which have been ſo cordially and univerſally given me, in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addreſſes of my people.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, ſaid,

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the ſeventh day of April next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the ſeventh day of April next.

His majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech on opening the preſent parliament, Novem. 6, 1761.

My lords and gentlemen,

AT the opening of the firſt parliament, ſummoned and elected under my authority, I with pleaſure take notice of an event, which has made me compleatly happy, and given univerſal joy to my loving ſubjects. My marriage with a princeſs, eminently diſtinguiſhed by every virtue and amiable endowment, whilſt it affords me all poſſible domeſtick comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happineſs of my kingdoms; which has been, and always ſhall be, my firſt object in every action of my life.

It has been my earneſt wiſh, that this firſt period of my reign might be marked with another felicity; the reſtoring of the bleſſings of peace to my people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which ſo great a part of Europe ſuffers. But though overtures were made to me, and my good brother and ally the king of Pruſſia, by the ſeveral belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification, for which purpoſe a congreſs was appointed; and propoſitions were made to me by France for a particular peace with that crown, which were followed by an actual negotiation; yet that congreſs hath not hitherto taken place, and the negotiation with France is entirely broken off.

The ſincerity of my diſpoſition to effectuate this good work, has been manifeſted in the progreſs of it; and I have the conſolation to reflect, that the continuance of the war, and the farther effuſion of chriſtian blood, to which it was the deſire of my heart to put a ſtop, cannot with juſtice be imputed to me.

Our military operations have been in no degree ſuſpended or delayed; and it has pleaſed God to grant us farther important ſucceſſes, by the conqueſts of the iſlands of Belleiſle and Dominica; and by the reduction

reduction of Pondicherry, which hath in a manner annihilated the French power in the East Indies. In other parts, where the enemy's numbers were greatly superior, their principal designs and projects have been generally disappointed, by a conduct which does the highest honour to the distinguished capacity of my general prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and by the valour of my troops. The magnanimity and ability of the king of Prussia have eminently appeared, in resisting such numerous armies, and surmounting so great difficulties.

In this situation, I am glad to have an opportunity of receiving the truest information of the sense of my people, by a new choice of their representatives. I am fully persuaded you will agree with me in opinion, that the steady exertion of our most vigorous efforts, in every part where the enemy may still be attacked with advantage, is the only means that can be productive of such a peace, as may with reason be expected from our successes. It is therefore my fixt resolution, with your concurrence and support, to carry on the war in the most effectual manner for the interest and advantage of my kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the good faith and honour of my crown, by adhering firmly to the engagements entered into with my allies. In this I will persevere, until my enemies, moved by their own losses and distresses, and touched with the miseries of so many nations, shall yield to the equitable conditions of an honourable peace; in which case, as well as in the prosecution of the war, I do assure you no consideration whatever shall make me depart from the true interests of these my kingdoms, and the honour and dignity of my crown.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I am heartily sorry, that the necessity of large supplies appears so clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as may enable me to prosecute the war with vigour, and as your own welfare and security, in the present critical conjuncture, require; that we may happily put the last hand to this great work. Whatsoever you give, shall be duly and faithfully applied.

I dare say your affectionate regard for me and the queen, makes you go before me in what I am next to mention: the making an adequate and honourable provision for her support, in case she should survive me. This is what not only her royal dignity, but her own merit calls for; and I earnestly recommend it to your consideration. *

My lords and gentlemen,

I have such a confidence in the zeal and good affections of this parliament, that I think it quite superfluous to use any exhortations to excite you to a right conduct. I will only add, that there never was a situation in which unanimity, firmness, and dispatch were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true interest of Great Britain.

* *The grant to the late queen, in case she should survive his majesty, was* 100,000*l. per annum, with* Somerset-house, *and the Lodge in* Richmond-park.

The humble addreſs of the right honourable the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, preſented to his majeſty, Nov. 7, 1761.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is impoſſible to approach your royal preſence at this time, without making our firſt offering to your majeſty, of our moſt joyful congratulations on the auſpicious occaſion of your royal nuptials. We want words to deſcribe how warmly we are affected with an event ſo highly intereſting to your majeſty, and to all your faithful ſubjects; or to expreſs our gratitude to your majeſty for giving us a queen, who, whilſt ſhe compleats your happineſs, promiſes, by every virtue and amiable accompliſhment, the greateſt addition to that of your people. May heaven grant the longeſt duration to this felicity, and may it be attended with a numerous progeny, to tranſmit the great examples of their illuſtrious parents, and perpetuate the bleſſings of your reign to future ages.

We thankfully acknowledge your majeſty's goodneſs in communicating to us that overtures had been made by the ſeveral belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification; and by France, for a particular peace between your majeſty and that crown, whereupon a negotiation had followed, which is ſince entirely broke off. No other proof could be wanting to us, that the continuance of the war, and the effuſion of chriſtian blood, cannot, with any ſhadow of juſtice, be imputed to your majeſty, beſides the known generoſity and benevolence of your innate diſpoſition.

Your royal wiſdom has appeared in nothing more, than in not ſuffering your military operations to be ſuſpended or delayed: and we beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the preſent ſignal ſucceſſes of your arms. Beſides the important conqueſts with which they have been bleſſed, your enemies have, in other parts, been made once more to feel, that ſuperior numbers cannot avail them againſt the ſuperior capacity and conduct of your conſummate general prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and the unſhaken bravery of your officers and troops. We cannot ſee, without admiration, thoſe repeated proofs of magnanimity and ability, which your great ally, the king of Pruſſia, though ſurrounded with ſo many difficulties, has given to the world.

Your majeſty's ſentiments cannot fail to have the greateſt weight with us, becauſe we are ſure that they proceed upon wiſe principles, founded in the love of your people. It is therefore from conviction, that we declare our humble concurrence in your opinion, that it is neceſſary ſteadily to exert our moſt vigorous efforts in every part, where the enemy may ſtill be attacked with advantage.

We beg your majeſty to accept the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate aſſurances, that we will, with the greateſt zeal and ardour, and at the hazard of every thing that is dear to us, ſtand by and ſupport your majeſty in proſecuting the war in the moſt effectual manner, for the intereſt of your kingdoms, and in

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performing, to the utmoſt of your power, your engagements to your allies; nothing being more evident than that this is the only method to procure ſuch equitable and honourable conditions of peace, as may, with reaſon, be expected from our ſucceſſes.

We ſhould be greatly wanting to ourſelves, as well as to your majeſty, if we did not teſtify our particular thanks for your paternal goodneſs, in having ſo expreſſly declared, that both in carrying on the war, and in making peace, no conſideration whatſoever ſhall make you depart from the true intereſts of theſe your kingdoms, and the honour of your crown.

This reſolution, ſo truly worthy of a Britiſh monarch, and ſo engaging to all your loyal ſubjects, calls for adequate returns on our part. Penetrated with the livelieſt ſenſe of your unbounded tenderneſs and concern for our welfare, we do, from the bottom of our hearts, aſſure your majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt duty and zeal, correſpond to that confidence which your majeſty repoſes in us, being fully perſuaded of the neceſſity of unanimity, firmneſs, and diſpatch, in the preſent critical ſituation; and animated thereto by the gracious admonition of the beſt of kings.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs. The joy which you expreſs upon my marriage, and your affectionate regard for the queen, give me the higheſt ſatisfaction. I make no doubt but your ready concurrence in my ſentiments, and the becoming zeal which you have ſo unanimouſly declared for carrying on the war with vigour, will have a good effect both upon our friends and enemies, and ſtrengthen my hands, to purſue ſuch meaſures as may be moſt conducive to the true intereſts of my kingdoms.

The addreſs of the houſe of commons, preſented Nov. 16.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty the moſt humble and hearty thanks of this houſe for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to offer to your majeſty our warmeſt congratulations on the joyful and auſpicious event of your royal nuptials, with a princeſs deſcended from an illuſtrious proteſtant line, diſtinguiſhed by the moſt eminent graces and endowments, and worthy to be the royal partner of your throne, by poſſeſſing every virtue that can adorn it.

We beg leave alſo to expreſs our juſt ſenſe of that affectionate regard which your majeſty has ſhewn for your people, by conſulting, on this moſt important and intereſting occaſion, as on every other, their happineſs, and that of their poſterity. And we aſſure your majeſty that, with hearts, full of gratitude, for this ſignal inſtance of your royal attention to the welfare of your ſubjects, and thoroughly ſenſible of the exalted merit of your illuſtrious conſort, your faithful commons will not fail to make ſuch honourable and ample proviſion, as may enable her to ſupport her royal dignity with proper luſtre, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive your majeſty;

jeſty; for the long continuance of whoſe life we ſhall never ceaſe to offer up to the divine providence our moſt ardent vows.

Allow us, Sir, to return our ſincere and humble thanks to your majeſty, for your tender concern for the proſperity of your people, in wiſhing to reſtore to them the bleſſings of peace; and to declare that we cannot too much admire that humanity, ſo becoming your royal breaſt, which, amidſt the ſucceſſes of your own kingdoms, feels for the calamities of other nations.

We are fully perſuaded, that thoſe beneficent diſpoſitions which induced your majeſty to conſent to the appointment of a congreſs, for a general pacification, and to enter into a negotiation with France for a particular peace, could not have failed of the deſired effect, if the enemy, influenced by the ſame motives, had ſhewn the ſame good intentions, and would have complied with ſuch conditions as were requiſite for the accompliſhment of that ſalutary work.

We do moſt gratefully acknowledge your majeſty's vigilance and firmneſs in not ſuffering the hopes or expectations of peace to produce the leaſt ſuſpence or relaxation in the exertion of your arms. And we congratulate your majeſty on thoſe happy ſucceſſes, which, under the good providence of God, we muſt aſcribe to the wiſdom and vigour of your majeſty's meaſures, to which we owe the reduction of Dominica, the conqueſt of Belleiſle, atchieved with ſo much reputation to the Britiſh arms, and the deſtruction of the enemy's power in the Eaſt-Indies, by the acquiſition of Pondicherry, their laſt remaining ſettlement of any ſtrength in thoſe countries.

The wiſe and able conduct of his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, whereby he hath ſucceſſively defeated the projects of the enemy, and hath prevented their making that progreſs, which, from their ſuperior numbers, they expected, together with that gracious approbation which your majeſty hath been pleaſed to expreſs of the valour of your troops, cannot but give the higheſt ſatisfaction to your faithful commons; and they ſee, with juſt admiration, the repeated proofs in every campaign, of that unſhaken reſolution, and of thoſe aſtoniſhing efforts which, alone, could have enabled your majeſty's great ally, the king of Pruſſia, to reſiſt the numerous forces of his enemies.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, of our intire concurrence and ſupport in the moſt effectual proſecution of the war, for the intereſt and advantage of theſe kingdoms; and in maintaining, to the utmoſt of our power, the good faith and honour of your majeſty's crown, and the engagements entered into with your allies; and that we are truly ſenſible, that the conſtant care and attention of your majeſty to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures in every part where any ſucceſsful impreſſion can ſtill be made upon the enemy, are the only means to attain that deſirable object, an honourable and a laſting peace.

We receive, with the deepeſt gratitude, that moſt endearing expreſſion of your majeſty's unbounded goodneſs and affection towards this your native country, in the ſolemn declaration which your majeſty has been pleaſed to make, that, as well in the proſecution of the war, as in the

the concluſion of the peace, no conſideration whatever ſhall induce you to depart from the true intereſts of theſe your kingdoms, and from the honour and dignity of your crown.

Your majeſty may be aſſured that your faithful commons, will chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies as the nature and extent of the ſeveral ſervices ſhall be found to require; firmly relying on your majeſty's wiſdom and juſtice, that they will be applied with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and in ſuch a manner as may moſt effectually anſwer the great ends for which they ſhall be granted.

We do with great truth aſſure your majeſty, that it is our moſt earneſt deſire, that this firſt parliament convened by your royal authority, may, by their conduct, give your majeſty a happy proof of the zeal, the loyalty, and the affection of your people.

Senſible of the difficult criſis in which we are aſſembled, we are determined to concur, with the greateſt firmneſs and unanimity, in whatever may contribute to the welfare, may tend to defeat the views and expectations of our enemies, and may convince the world that there are no difficulties which your majeſty's wiſdom and perſeverance, with the aſſiſtance of your parliament, cannot ſurmount.

His majeſty's anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The early proofs of your moſt cordial attachment to me and my family, upon the occaſion of my marriage, and the particular regard and attention which you expreſs for the queen, in a manner that ſo nearly concerns her, cannot but give me moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction. The aſſurances of your ſteady and vigorous ſupport, muſt add the greateſt weight to my endeavours for the public good; and will be the ſureſt means of bringing the war in which we are engaged, to ſuch a concluſion as is the conſtant object of my wiſhes; and will moſt effectually provide for the honour, happineſs, and ſecurity of my kingdoms.

The ſpeech of his excellency George Dunk, *earl of* Halifax, *lord lieutenant general, and general governor of* Ireland, *to both houſes of parliament, at* Dublin, October 22, 1761.

My lords and gentlemen,

I Have the honour of his majeſty's commands, to meet his firſt parliament in Ireland: I obey them with intire ſatisfaction, from an aſſurance that your deliberations will be influenced by the ſame principles of loyalty and affection to your ſovereign, and of zeal for the proſperity of your country, which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed the parliaments of this kingdom.

The loſs of our late moſt gracious ſovereign, at a time when not only the ſecurity of his own dominions, but the welfare of Europe, ſeemed ſo eſſentially to depend on the continuance of his life, muſt have affected you in the moſt ſenſible manner.

Your grief however has already been alleviated, and your loſs repaired by the ſucceſſion of his majeſty, not only to the throne, (his legal inheritance) but to the duty, affection, and confidence of his ſubjects, as unbounded as the greateſt

of

of his predeceſſors have ever poſſeſſed in the moſt fortunate periods of their reign.

This parliament happily commences with the acceſſion of a king bred under the influence and formed by the example of a prince, who uniformly tempered prerogative with law; and whoſe glory it was, in the exerciſe of his power, to protect the rights and liberties of his people.

You can be no ſtranger to his majeſty's moſt gracious declaration, that the preſervation of the conſtitution in church and ſtate, and the inforcing a due obedience to the laws (not more neceſſary to his own authority than to the liberties of his people) ſhall be the firſt and conſtant object of his care. And I have it particularly in command to declare to you, that his ſubjects of this kingdom are fully and in every reſpect comprehended in theſe aſſurances.

His majeſty's wiſe choice of a royal conſort, eminent for her perſonal virtues and endowments, and deſcended from an houſe ſo illuſtrious for its attachment to the proteſtant cauſe, diſplays in the cleareſt light his paternal care, not only to preſerve to us, but tranſmit unimpaired to our poſterity, the bleſſings of his reign, liberty, and pure religion.

When I conſider the ſecurity of our preſent, and the proſpect of our future happineſs; and when I ſee you animated, as I am perſuaded you are, with every ſentiment which loyalty and gratitude can inſpire; I aſſure myſelf of a ſeſſion of parliament, that will be diſtinguiſhed by its uninterrupted harmony, and by its effective zeal for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of the crown. Such diſpoſitions ſteadily adhered to, cannot fail, under his majeſty's paternal influence, to preſerve you an happy, and to eſtabliſh you an opulent and a flouriſhing people.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the ſeveral accounts and eſtimates: from which you will be enabled to judge of the proviſions neceſſary to be made for the ſupport of his majeſty's government, and for your own ſecurity. The means of making theſe proviſions, (which, I hope, will be expeditiouſly adjuſted) I doubt not will, on your part, be ſuch as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to the circumſtances of this country; on mine, you may depend upon the utmoſt frugality.

You will take into your conſideration the ſeveral incidental charges of the military eſtabliſhment, as it now ſtands, of which exact eſtimates cannot be formed; and alſo that a large ſum will be wanted for the effectual repair of the barracks; a work which cannot be delayed.

I muſt obſerve to you, that notwithſtanding the authority given by the vote of credit of the laſt parliament, the ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds only has been raiſed; a circumſtance of œconomy which cannot fail to give you ſatisfaction.

My lords and gentlemen,

The improvement of your natural advantages ought to be the object of your moſt ſerious attention. Agriculture, the ſureſt ſupport of every ſtate, deſerves at all times your higheſt regard, to the end that, through your wiſdom, the ſkill and induſtry of the inhabitants

bitants of this country may fully correſpond with the bounty of providence in their favour.

To encourage, regulate, and improve, which will of courſe extend, your manufactures and commerce, will, I am ſure, be your continual care. Your linen trade has long been the object of publick encouragement: but much ſtill remains to carry to its full extent a manufacture, for which there is ſo large a demand; which is ſo various in its branches; and which, with due attention, might be rendered as conſiderable a ſource of wealth to the whole, as it is now to part of this kingdom.

There is no object more worthy our attention, than our Proteſtant charter ſchools. Notwithſtanding the peaceable demeanour of the Papiſts in this kingdom, it muſt always be your duty, and your intereſt, to divert from error, by every effectual, though gentle method, the deluded followers of a blind religion. And theſe inſtitutions merit your ſupport and protection, not only as ſchools of religion, but as ſeminaries of uſeful arts and virtuous induſtry.

Let me now, in the moſt earneſt manner recommend to you, that, after ſo many honourable events abroad, and ſo many joyful events at home, neither jealouſies nor diſtruſts, neither publick heats, nor private animoſities, may diſturb that tranquillity which is deſirable at all times, and at this ſeaſon is peculiarly neceſſary to your welfare.

As to what regards myſelf, you ſhall always find me not only ready, but ſollicitous, to contribute whatever my authority, my credit, or my experience can furniſh for theſe ſalutary purpoſes. And I can with truth aſſure you, that I ſhall in no degree fulfil the intentions, nor merit the approbation, of my royal maſter, but by ſtudying the peace and welfare of the kingdom which his majeſty hath committed to my care.

I am ſenſible the ſituation, in which I am placed, is as arduous as it is important: but I bring with me the cleareſt intentions for your ſervice. To maintain the honour, and to promote the ſervice of the crown, are duties from which I will never depart: to forward the proſperity, and to preſerve the conſtitution of this country, are objects of which I never will loſe ſight. And there is nothing I more ſincerely wiſh, than that the intereſts of both kingdoms may be as thoroughly underſtood, as they are inſeparably connected. There is no point I ſhall more diligently labour. And I muſt now aſſure you at the opening of my adminiſtration (what the progreſs of it will, I hope, demonſtrate) that I have no end or ambition, but to be able to repreſent, in the warmeſt manner, to his majeſty, the zeal and unanimity of his ſubjects in this kingdom, and to carry with me, on my return into the royal preſence, the good opinion, the affection, the hearts of the people of Ireland.

A ſhort view of the cauſe and conduct of the war, and a negotiation for a peace, as repreſented by the French in their Hiſtorical Memorial, publiſhed by authority.

THE preſent war between France and England, had at firſt America only for its object; but a conſiderable part of Europe has been ſince involved in it.

The

The limits of Acadia and Canada, which by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, were left to the diſcuſſion of commiſſaries to be named by the two potentates, were made a pretence by England for commencing hoſtilities, and for taking two French ſhips, the Alcide and the Lys, at the very time when the duke de Mirepoix, the French amabaſſador in the midſt of peace, and under the ſanction of the law of nations was treating at London to prevent a rupture.

This act of violence was an indignity to France, which her honour obliged her to repel by force.

If England had intended only to eſtabliſh the poſſeſſions of the two crowns in North America upon a firm footing, ſhe would, as France has done, have endeavoured to prevent the powers of the continent from taking part in a war that was wholly foreign to them; on the contrary, ſhe endeavoured to renew the famous league which was formed againſt Lewis XIV. upon the acceſſion of Philip V. to the throne of Spain, and to perſuade all the courts of Europe that they were as much intereſted in the limits of Acadia, as in the ſucceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy.

In conſequence of the firſt hoſtilities, which happened in 1755, the king of France pacified his neighbours, reſtrained his allies, and gave all the powers to underſtand that his ſole view was to reſtrain the Engliſh within due limits, and that they ought to regard the differences about America with the moſt impartial neutrality.

England took advantage of this pacific conduct, ſhe knew that the empreſs queen of Hungary might diſappoint it, and ſhe made no doubt of bringing that princeſs into all her views; but the empreſs rejected her propoſals from the ſame principles of equity as thoſe from which France acted, and choſe rather to run the riſk of an unjuſt war, which was the natural and foreſeen conſequence of the treaty between England and Pruſſia.

France and the empreſs queen entered into an alliance purely defenſive, on the firſt of May, 1756, which was prior to the king of Pruſſia's invaſion of Saxony, and they hoped this alliance would have prevented a war on the continent of Europe, but they were diſappointed; for England having now armed the king of Pruſſia, he immediately indulged his paſſion for war, which inability only had reſtrained before, by the invaſion of Saxony, and the attack of Bohemia.

From this time two diſtinct wars ſubſiſted; one between France and England, which, in the beginning, had nothing in common with the war in Germany; and the other between Pruſſia and the empreſs queen, in which England was intereſted as an ally of Pruſſia, and France, as guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, and as ally of the court of Vienna by the defenſive treaty of the firſt of May.

France, in all the engagements ſhe was conſtrained to make with the confederate powers, was careful not to blend the differences of America with thoſe of Europe, and as ſhe was deſirous to reſtore publick tranquillity, ſhe judged it unproper to blend intereſts ſo diſtant and complicated, by treating of

of them jointly in a negotiation for a general peace.

France went yet farther, and with a view to prevent a direct land war in Europe, ſhe propoſed the neutrality of Hanover, in the year 1757, but his late majeſty refuſed the propoſition, and ſent his ſon, the duke of Cumberland, into his German dominions, who, at the head of an army compoſed entirely of Germans, was ordered to oppoſe the march of the forces, which France, in purſuance of her engagements, ſhould ſend to her allies, who were attacked in their dominions.

This army finiſhed the campaign of 1757, with the capitulation of Cloſter-Seven, to which the duke of Cumberland conſented: but the Engliſh, notwithſtanding, broke this capitulation within a few months, upon a pretence that the army which capitulated belonged to the elector; but that the army which broke the capitulation, though it was the ſame army, was from that time to be conſidered as belonging to the king of England*; thus the army commanded by prince Ferdinand is become an Engliſh army: the elector of Hanover, the duke of Brunſwick, and the landgrave of Heſſe, their forces and their countries have been blended together in the cauſe of England, ſo that the hoſtilities in Weſtphalia, and lower Saxony, have had, and ſtill have the ſame object as the hoſtilities in America, Aſia, and Africa, viz. the diſputes concerning the limits of Acadia and Canada.

France being from this time obliged to ſupport a war both by ſea and land againſt England, has afforded no farther ſuccour of troops to her allies to carry on the war, but has only undertaken to preſerve for the empreſs queen, the places on the Lower Rhine, which were conquered from the king of Pruſſia in her name. The war in Weſtphalia, therefore, is not carried on for the intereſt of the allies of France, but is purely Engliſh, and is carried on only becauſe the army of England in that part, defends the poſſeſſions of England, and her allies.

Thus, the war of France with England, is, in its origin, diſtinct from the war of the empreſs with Pruſſia; yet, there is now a connection between the two wars, ariſing from the common engagement between France and Auſtria, not to make a ſeparate peace with the common enemy, but by mutual conſent. This engagement was abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity both of Auſtria and France, for it would be dangerous to France for the king of Pruſſia to join his forces with thoſe of prince Ferdinand againſt her, and to the empreſs for theſe forces to join againſt her, and the princes of the empire in alliance with France.

The year 1758 produced no event which might give room for a negotiation of peace, yet France made uſe of the mediation of Denmark, to inform England of her perſeverance in the pacific diſpoſition which ſhe had before diſcovered, but the anſwer of England was haughty and negative, and de-

* See the Hiſtory of the War, Vol. 1. chapter 4. 6. alſo State Papers, page 182.

ſtroyed

ſtroyed all hopes of a negotiation.

In 1759, the courts of London and Berlin tranſmitted a declaration from the Hague, to the miniſters of France, Vienna, and Ruſſia, importing, that to put a ſtop to the calamities of war, they were ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to treat of peace wherever it ſhould be judged moſt convenient*, with thoſe whom the belligerent powers ſhould authoriſe on their ſide.

This declaration made no mention either of Sweden, or the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, two powers who were principally intereſted in the war, and France was obliged to wait an anſwer from Petersburgh, in order to tranſmit in common, a counter-declaration, which the diſtance between the countries, neceſſarily delayed longer than France could have wiſhed. At length it was tranſmitted to the following effect:

"That Spain having offered her "mediation, with reſpect to the "war between France and England, and that war having no-"thing in common with the war "between Ruſſia, Auſtria, and her "allies, and the king of Pruſſia, "France is ready to treat with "England ſo far as ſhe herſelf is "concerned, thro' the good offices "of Spain.

"That with reſpect to the war, "which directly concerns Pruſſia, "it is declared, by France, Auſtria, "and Ruſſia, that they are diſpoſed "to concur in appointing a con-"greſs; but as they cannot enter "into any engagement relative to "peace, without their allies, it will "be neceſſary that England and "Pruſſia, ſhould invite to the con-"greſs, all the powers at war with "Pruſſia, particularly the king of "Sweden, and the king of Po-"land."

To this counter-declaration, England and Pruſſia never made any reply. As in this declaration, France ſeparated her war with England, wherever carried on, from the war in Saxony and Sileſia, and as Spain had offered her good offices, ſhe hoped a ſeparate peace might be negotiated at London; ſhe therefore directed the count de Affry, her ambaſſador at the Hague, to confer with Gen. Yorke, England's envoy extraordinary, on the ſubject: they did accordingly confer, but their conferences proved, that England was averſe to an accommodation.

France, however, was not yet diſcouraged, but, in 1761, declared her pacific inclinations to her allies, and finding them willing to concur in any meaſures for peace, all the confederate powers agreed to tranſmit a declaration to London, of the following purport:

"That France, Auſtria, Ruſſia, Sweden, and Poland, had unanimouſly agreed to invite England and Pruſſia, to a negotiation for peace, and accordingly propoſed a congreſs at Augſburg, or any other place in Germany, that England and Pruſſia might deem more convenient; and declared they had already made choice of plenipotentiaries, in expectation that England and Pruſſia would do the ſame."

But as great delay and perplexity were foreſeen at a congreſs, where

* See this declaration, Vol. ii. p. 267.

the

the intereſts of America were to be treated at the ſame time with thoſe of Ruſſia, Auſtria, Sweden, Saxony, and Pruſſia, France preſſed for a ſeparation of the two wars, by a ſeparate memorial, accompanied by a letter from the duke de Choiſeul to Mr. Pitt.

In the letter, the duke only mentions the general pacific diſpoſitions of France and her allies. In the memorial, France propoſes to agree with England, that, with reſpect to the particular war between them, the two crowns ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of what they have conquered from each other; and that the ſituation in which they ſhall ſtand on the 1ſt of September 1761, in the Eaſt Indies; on the 1ſt of July 1761, in the Weſt Indies, and Africa; and on the 1ſt of May following in Europe, ſhall be the poſition that ſhall ſerve as a baſis to the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers. *But that nevertheleſs, as England may think theſe periods or epochas too near or too diſtant, France will enter into a negotiation when the intention of England ſhall be known.*

Theſe pieces were dated March 26, and England had then conquered from France, Cape Breton, all Canada, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Goree, and Senegal: what had been done in Aſia was not known, and the expedition againſt Belleiſle had not taken place.

France had conquered Minorca, had repaired ſome part of Dunkirk, and in Germany was in poſſeſſion of Hanau, the landgraviate of Heſſe, and the town of Gottingen in the electorate of Hanover; but was not likely to keep poſſeſſion either of Heſſe or Gottingen till the 1ſt of May.

Weſel and Gueldres, could not be comprized in the offer of *uti poſſidetis*, becauſe they, with the dependent countries, belonged to the empreſs queen.

All Europe was aſtoniſhed at the ſacrifices which France was diſpoſed to make to England; France was reproached by her friends, and no one doubted but that England would prefer the quiet poſſeſſion of her conqueſts, and the repoſe of her allies in Germany, to the continuation of the war.

In an anſwer from Mr. Pitt, to the duke de Choiſeul's letter, and in a memorial dated April 8, 1761, on the part of England in anſwer to that of France, the terms propoſed by the letter and memorial are agreed to, except that nothing is expreſsly ſaid with reſpect to the epochas, only that no epocha can be fixed for the day of ſigning the treaty, and that in Mr. Pitt's letter, there is an unneceſſary declaration, that England will not deſert Pruſſia. It is alſo propoſed in the memorial, that a French miniſter be ſent to London.

In an anſwer from the duke de Choiſeul to Mr. Pitt, dated April 19, he ſays, France has appointed the count de Choiſeul, her ambaſſador at Augsburg, and that he is to repair thither in July; that France will alſo fulfill her engagements with her allies, and that it being thought expedient to prevent delay and miſunderſtanding, by fully explaining the intentions of the powers previous to the congreſs, France has explained her intentions by a memorial, accompanying this letter.

In the memorial, dated alſo April 19, France declares, that though in a former memorial, ſhe mentions the wars as diſtinct, yet ſhe did not mean

mean that the peace of Germany could take place, without adjuſting the difference between France and England, and expreſſes her confidence, that her allies will make neither peace nor treaty without her conſent; obſerving, that ſhe meant only to ſeparate the *diſcuſſion* of the two wars. She obſerves, alſo, that the baſis of her propoſition for the *ſtatu quo* is neceſſarily connected with the epochas propoſed, becauſe if the epochas are diſtant, ſuch events may happen as may make it impoſſible to acquieſce in the *uti poſſidetis*. France, therefore, recalls the whole propoſition, if England rejects the epochas annexed to it. France alſo hopes England will ſend a miniſter to her court.

Mr. Pitt, in his anſwer to the duke, dated the 28th of April, acquaints him that England had nominated the earl of Egremont, lord viſcount Stormont, and Sir Joſeph Yorke, her ambaſſadors at the congreſs; and that they were to repair to Augſburg in July.

In the memorial accompanying this letter, and of the ſame date, France is acquainted that Mr. Stanley will be ſent to her when M. Buſſy comes to England; and it is obſerved, that the baſis of the propoſition, *uti poſſidetis*, made by France, is not neceſſarily connected with the epochas, or periods *propoſed*, becauſe France, in the ſame memorial in which the propoſition is made, offers to negotiate about thoſe very periods in theſe words: "Nevertheleſs, as England may "think that the *propoſed* periods are "too near, or too diſtant, France "will enter into a negotiation on "that point when the intentions of "England ſhall be known.*" The memorial, therefore, contains an offer to treat about theſe epochas, and other matters relative to a peace.

After ſome neceſſary forms had been ſettled, M. Buſſy ſet out for England, and Mr. Stanley for France, and both arrived in due time.

The allies of France, though uneaſy at this meaſure, did not obſtruct it.

* Of this memorial the author of the hiſtorical account ſays, that it contains arguments with reſpect to the epochas, which are far from being juſt, becauſe, ſays he, though France did offer to negotiate, with reſpect to the epochas, yet it is certain, that the propoſition of *uti poſſidetis* was connected with theſe epochas, whether the courts agreed they ſhould be diſtant or near, and that if they could not agree concerning the epochas, the propoſition of *uti poſſidetis* dropped with the negotiation: but it is eaſy to ſee that this is a diſingenuous quibble; it is true, *that if the epochas could not be agreed upon*, the propoſition *uti poſſidetis* dropped, but it is not true that the agreement of England to the epochas, *now propoſed* by France, was made the baſis of that propoſition, for if that had been the caſe, the *alteration* or *confirmation* of theſe epochas would not have been referred to a negotiation; the argument, ſtripped of French chichane, and exhibited in plain Engliſh, is this:

The baſis of the propoſition *uti poſſidetis*, is certain epochas to be agreed upon by the two powers in a future negotiation.

September, July, and May, are epochas mentioned by France, and ſubmitted to a future negotiation.

Therefore the epochas September, July, and May, are the baſis of the propoſitions *uti poſſidetis*.

M.

M. Buſſy's inſtructions were in ſubſtance as follows:

1ſt. To demand whether the periods annexed to the propoſition of *ſtatu quo*, are accepted, if not, what others were propoſed.

2d. To declare that the war of France with England was diſtinct from that of Auſtria with Pruſſia; conſequently that, except Weſel and Gueldres which belonged to the empreſs, France was at liberty to evacuate Gottingen, Heſſe, and the county of Hanau, but that this evacuation was to depend on two conditions, 1ſt. That England ſhould give ſecurity that the army of prince Ferdinand ſhould be disbanded, and not ſerve againſt the allies. 2d. That England ſhould agree to ſome reſtitution which ſhould be judged reaſonable as an equivalent for ſuch evacuation.

Mr. Stanley, at his firſt conference after his arrival in France, declared, in the name of his court, that England would ſupport her allies with efficacy and good faith. The French miniſter anſwered him in a manner equally conciſe, that France would alſo fulfill her engagements with her allies; but that as the peace between the empreſs queen and Pruſſia was to be negotiated at Augsburg, the differences between thoſe powers was not the ſubject on which the French and Engliſh miniſters had been reciprocally diſpatched.

The ſubſequent conferences paſſed in diſcuſſing the propoſed epochas, but the Engliſh miniſter both at London and Paris, eluded giving a poſitive anſwer.

And England reſolved on the enterprize againſt Belleiſle, after the memorial of France, dated March, in which the epochas were mentioned; and the expectation of ſucceſs from that expedition retarded a categorical anſwer relating to them.

Belleiſle, at length, was taken, and then Mr. Pitt gave M. Buſſy a memorial, in which he fixes the epochas two months later than thoſe propoſed by France, viz. the firſt of July, September, and November following, and agrees that all ſubſequent conqueſts ſhall be immediately reſtored; but obſerves that as all epochas, which have no reference to the ſigning of ſomething obligatory, are vain and illuſive, England agrees to theſe only upon condition: 1ſt. That whatever ſhall be adjuſted between the two crowns of England and France, relative to their particular war, ſhall be made obligatory and concluſive, independent of the negotiations at Augſburg, for terminating the diſputes of Germany.

2dly. That a definitive treaty be ſigned before the firſt of next Auguſt: what relates to prizes at ſea, to Belleiſle, and to compenſations, is referred to future negotiations.

The firſt of theſe conditions is contrary to the memorial of France, dated the 26th of March, which begins with this expreſſion, "The "moſt chriſtian king is deſirous, "that the particular peace of "France with England, ſhould be "united with the general peace of "Europe."

The ſecond was very difficult, as the war extended over the four quarters of the globe, and as it was not known to France till the end of June.

To this memorial of England, France returned no ſpecific anſwer, but verbally acquieſced as far as poſſible to the ſecond condition, and,

with regard to the firſt, France required the conſent of Auſtria to conclude a ſeparate peace with England.

Auſtria, to oblige France, conſented, upon condition that, in the ſeparate accommodation, nothing ſhould be ſtipulated contrary to her intereſts.

France then ordered a memorial to be prepared, including ſpecific propoſitions for compenſations, tho' England ſhould firſt have explained herſelf on that head, as France made the firſt propoſition of *uti poſſidetis*. The epochas were not yet ſettled.

The propoſitions, or ſchemes of a treaty exhibited by France, were in ſubſtance as follows, dated July 15.

I. France cedes and guaranties all Canada to England for ever, upon four conditions: 1ſt. That the religion of Rome may be publickly profeſſed and exerciſed there. 2dly. That the French may retire to French colonies with their effects, and have means of tranſportation procured by the Engliſh as cheap as poſſible. 3dly. That the limits of Canada and Louiſiana be finally ſettled; and, 4thly. That the French ſhall have the liberty to fiſh and dry cod on the banks of Newfoundland, and as a neceſſary ſhelter to their veſſels, ſhall have Cape Breton as an entire ſovereignty, a value to be fixed on this reſtitution, and France not to erect any fortification.

II. France ſhall reſtore Minorca as when taken.

III. England ſhall reſtore Guadaloupe and Marigalante.

IV. Two of the neuter iſlands, Dominica and St. Vincent, to remain as by treaty of 1660. St. Lucia and Tobago referred to a negotiation, whether to remain neuter, or to be poſſeſſed by England, ſaving always the right of a third power.

V. The treaty concluded between Godeheu and Saunders ſhall be a baſis for the eſtabliſhment of peace in Aſia.

VI. England ſhall either reſtore Goree or Senegal, which ſhe pleaſes, one being neceſſary to France for Negroes, and it being no advantage to England to have both.

VII. Belleiſle ſhall be reſtored.

VIII. In conſideration thereof, France will evacuate Heſſe, and Hanau, the evacuation to be preceded by a ſuſpenſion of arms between England and France, in all parts of the world, to take place on the day when the preliminaries are ratified.

IX. But, after this ſuſpenſion, neither ſhall England aſſiſt Pruſſia, nor France Auſtria, with any part of their forces; France, however, cannot evacuate the countries which have been conquered, and are ſtill governed in the name of the empreſs queen, without her conſent.

X. If any farther conqueſt ſhall be any where made before the execution of the treaty, it ſhall be reſtored without recompence.

XI. The captures made at ſea by England before the declaration of war, except king's ſhips, to be reſtored, or recompence made for them, they having been contrary to the law of nations.

XII. France will guarantee the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, if deſired.

XIII. Priſoners on both ſides ſent home without ranſom.

This ſketch of a treaty was accompanied with a private memorial, in which France propoſes, that England

England ſhall terminate her differences with Spain, and invite her to guaranty the new treaty, and expreſſes her fears that theſe differences will otherwiſe occaſion a freſh war both in Europe and America, by which France will be affected.

France having obtained the conſent of the empreſs queen, for a ſeparate peace, and to ſtipulate that ſhe would, after ſuch peace, yield her no further ſuccours, M. Buſſy, in a note to Mr. Pitt, acquainted him, that this conſent ha been obtained under two conditions:

1ſt. That the empreſs ſhould keep poſſeſſion of the countries belonging to the king of Pruſſia.

2dly. That England would afford him no ſuccour.

France thought it juſt and advantageous, both to herſelf and England, thus wholly and abſolutely to withdraw from the war in Germany, and to ſecure the intended peace againſt a new war, which the complaints of Spain might kindle, and, in which France would be oliged to take part, by propoſing to adjuſt the differences between England and Spain, and invite Spain as guarantee, eſpecially as Spain had before offered to act as mediator between the two crowns.

On the 23d of July all theſe pieces were laid before Mr. Pitt, who, in a conference, at the ſame time, diſcovered a perſonal oppoſition to peace; refuſed to agree to any of the articles of the memorial of propoſitions; entered very little into the motives of his oppoſition; expatiated with ſome warmth on the memorial relating to Spain; rejected the note which concerned the allies in Germany with diſdain, and concluded with ſaying that he would take the directions of the king his maſter.

In conſequence of this, having returned the memorials concerning Spain, and Germany, to M. Buſſy, he wrote him the following letter, dated July 24.

'SIR,

'Having explained myſelf in 'our conference yeſterday, with re'ſpect to certain engagements of 'France with Spain, relative to the 'diſputes of the latter crown with 'Great Britain, of which your 'court never informed us, but at 'the very inſtant of making, as ſhe 'has done, her firſt propoſitions 'for the ſeparate peace of the two 'crowns; and as you have deſired, 'for the ſake of greater punctuality, to take a note of what paſſed 'between us upon ſo weighty a 'ſubject, I here repeat, Sir, by his 'majeſty's order, the ſame declaration, word for word, which I 'made to you yeſterday, and again 'anticipate you with reſpect to the 'moſt ſincere ſentiments of friendſhip, and real regard on the part 'of his majeſty toward the Catholic 'king, in every particular conſiſtent with reaſon and juſtice. 'It is my duty to declare farther 'to you in plain terms, in the name 'of his majeſty, that he will not 'ſuffer the diſputes with Spain to 'be blended, in any manner whatever, in the negotiation of peace 'between the two crowns; to 'which I muſt add, that it will be 'conſidered as an affront to his 'majeſty's dignity, and as a thing 'incompatible with the ſincerity of 'the negotiation, to make farther 'mention of ſuch a circumſtance.

'Moreover, it is expected that 'France will not, at any time, preſume a right of intermeddling in 'ſuch diſputes between Great Britain and Spain.

'These conſiderations, ſo juſt 'and indiſpenſible, have deter- 'mined his majeſty to order me to 'return you the memorial, which 'occaſions this, as wholly inad- 'miſſible.

'I likewiſe return you, Sir, as 'totally inadmiſſible, the memorial 'relative to the king of Pruſſia, as 'implying an attempt upon the 'honour of Great Britain, and the 'fidelity with which his majeſty 'will always fulfill his engagements 'with his allies.—I have the honour 'to be, &c.' Signed, PITT.

The ſtile of this letter, and the manner of returning the memorials, do not bear the marks of a conciliating temper; and the following anſwer to the memorial of propoſitions, are analogous to the letter. The anſwer is dated the 29th of July, and is in ſubſtance as follows:

1. England will never recede from her claim of the total and unconditional ceſſion of all Canada, and its appurtenances, nor ever relax with regard to the full ceſſion of Cape Breton and all other iſlands in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, with the right of fiſhing inſeparable from the poſſeſſion of thoſe coaſts, and the canals or ſtreights that lead to them.

2. It can never be allowed, that whatever does not belong to Canada, ſhall appertain to Louiſiana, nor that the boundaries of Louiſiana ſhall extend to Virginia, or the Britiſh poſſeſſions on the Ohio; it not being proper that the intermediate countries, which form the true barrier, ſhould be directly or indirectly ceded to France, even admitting them to belong to Louiſiana.

3. Both Senegal and Goree ſhall be ceded to England.

4. Dunkirk ſhall be reduced to the conditions in which it ought to have been put after the treaty of Utrecht; without this, no peace can be concluded, and upon this condition only England will conſider of the reſtitution of the privilege granted to France by that treaty under certain reſtrictions, to fiſh and dry fiſh on part of the banks of Newfoundland.

5, England will conſent to an equal partition of the four neuter iſlands.

6. The iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored.

7. And all that France has conquered from the allies of England in Germany, as well the territories belonging to Pruſſia, as to the electorate of Hanover.

8. England will ſurrender Belleiſle, Guadaloupe, and Marigalante.

9. The treaty between Saunders and Godeheu cannot be admitted as the baſis for the eſtabliſhment of a peace in Aſia, becauſe the ſtate of affairs there is now much changed by the final reduction of all the French ſettlements. The final ſettlement of affairs there muſt be left to the Eaſt India companies of the two nations, conſiſtent with the general intentions of their ſovereigns.

10. The demand of reſtitution of captures before the war, cannot be admitted, for it is not founded on any particular convention, nor yet reſulting from the law of nations; for the right of hoſtilities does not reſult from a formal declaration of war, but from the hoſtilities which the aggreſſor firſt offered.

10. The ſolemn treaties of Radſtadt

ſtadt and the Barrier, and the expreſs condition of the ceſſion of the Low Countries, will not allow France to keep poſſeſſion of Oſtend and Nieuport, they muſt therefore be immediately evacuated; no reſtitution on the part of England can take place till this is done, nor can any convention be ſet on foot for ſettling affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

12. The ceſſation of arms ſhall take place on the ratification of the preliminaries or definitive treaty.

13. England having from the firſt overtures declared, that in caſe of a ſeparate peace with France, ſhe would, as an auxiliary, continue to aſſiſt Pruſſia with efficacy and good faith, to accompliſh a general pacification in Germany, Great Britain and France ſhall both be free to ſupport their allies in the conteſt for Sileſia.

14. The priſoners ſhall be releaſed in the uſual manner, ſaving the terms that may ſubſiſt by ſome cartel or convention.

Such is the ſketch of a treaty on the part of England.

The firſt article deprives France of the liberty of fiſhing for cod, and this is reſtored but in part, and under certain reſtrictions, not explained by the 4th, which requires the demolition of Dunkirk.

The ſecond looks as if England intended not only to keep poſſeſſion of all Canada, but to make herſelf miſtreſs of the neutral countries between Canada and Louiſiana, to be nearer at hand to invade Louiſiana when ſhe ſhould think proper.

The third totally deprives France of all ſettlement in Africa for the negroe trade.

The ninth annihilates the French Eaſt India company.

The 7th and 13th ſeem to be inconſiſtent; by the 7th, England propoſes that France ſhall evacuate Germany; by the 13th, it is agreed, that the two crowns ſhall ſupport their allies there.

Theſe anſwers, and all others that have been made by England, during the negotiation, plainly ſhew that ſhe is averſe to all reconciliation, and the articles which declare the advantages ſhe would ſecure, are clear, deciſive, and even dictatorial; thoſe which concern France are obſcure, and ſubject to various conſtructions.

Yet France, unwilling to break the negotiation, ordered a reply to be made in the form of an ultimatum, to the following effect:

1. France conſents to cede Canada in the moſt extenſive manner, but inſiſts on the conditions, as to the religion and removal of her ſubjects; ſhe will maintain her immemorial right of fiſhing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and drying fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, as agreed by the treaty of Utrecht; but this would be vain without ſhelter for the veſſels; France therefore propoſes the reſtitution of Cape Breton, or the iſle of St. John, or ſuch other port without forification in the gulph, or within reach of it, as may anſwer that purpoſe.

2. France has not affirmed that all that does not belong to Canada belongs to Louiſiana, but demands that all the intermediate nations be conſidered as neutral, independent on the ſovereignty of both crowns, and a barrier between them; if the Engliſh miniſter had attended to M. Buſſy's inſtructions, he would have ſeen that in this particular, France agreed with England.

3. As to Goree and Senegal; if Senegal cannot be ſafely enjoyed

without Goree, England will make on great ſacrifice in reſtoring Senegal, if at the ſame time ſhe keeps Goree; but as Mr. Stanley acquainted the duke de Choiſeul, that ſome expedient might be found with reſpect to this article, France leaves it to a negotiation.

4 By the treaty of Utrecht, the ceſſion of Newfoundland by France to England, and not the demolition of Dunkirk, is the compenſation for liberty to dry fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, yet France is willing to negotiate on the ſtate of Dunkirk, ſoon as a convenient port ſhall be agreed upon, within, or within reach of the gulph of St. Lawrence, to be ceded to France as a ſhelter for her fiſhing veſſels.

5. France conſents to the partition of the Antilles, ſaving always the right of a third power.

6. England offers Belleiſle for Minorca, conſequently ſuppoſes them equivalent, but France does not think them equivalent; therefore, England may retain Belleiſle, and France, Minorca.

7. France will evacuate all her conqueſts in Germany, ſince the breach of the treaty of Cloſter-Seven, which are connected with the Britiſh war, and may be ſeparated from the war between Auſtria and Pruſſia, in conſideration, that England ſhall reſtore Guadaloupe and Marigalante, but cannot ſurrender any place held in the right of the empreſs queen, without her conſent, and this, therefore, ought to be referred to the congreſs at Augſburg.

8 France will accept Guadaloupe and Marigalante on the above conditions.

9. France agrees to England's propoſition, concerning the Eaſt Indies, tho' France has fulfilled the conditions of the treaty of Godeheu and Saunders, and England has not.

10. France inſiſts on reſtitution, or amends, for the captures before war was declared.

11. The empreſs queen enjoys full ſovereignty in Oſtend and Nieuport; France only lent her forces to ſecure them for her ally. England has no right to impoſe laws on Auſtria and France, contrary to their wills, who do not violate the treaties of Auſtria with Holland; France, however, never intended to keep theſe places after a peace.

12. France agrees to the ceſſation of arms, as propoſed.

13. As England has declared, that after ſhe has made a ſeparate peace with France, ſhe will ſtill vigorouſly and faithfully aſſiſt her ally: ſo France alſo, declares, that ſhe will alſo, in the like caſe, vigorouſly and faithfully aſſiſt her allies. But if England will agree not to ſupport the king of Pruſſia, France will agree not to ſupport his enemies. The propoſition of leaving France at liberty to ſend forces into Sileſia, is unfavourable to the empreſs queen, therefore, inadmiſſible.

14. France agrees to the articles for reſtoring priſoners.

This memorial was accompanied with an anſwer by M. Buſſy, to Mr. Pitt's letter, in which he ſays, that what related to Spain in the private memorial, was well meant, that it contained neither menace, nor offer of mediation. That the king his maſter, refers himſelf to Spain, for the manner in which it was received and remitted, but charges him to declare, that ſo long as Spain ſhall approve of it, he will inter-

interfere with the intereſts of that crown, notwithſtanding any repulſe from the power that oppoſes his good offices. That as to the note, relating to the conditions, on which Auſtria conſented to a ſeparate peace between England and France, Buſſy is ordered, by his king, to declare, that he will rather ſacrifice all the power that God has given him, than conclude any thing with his enemies, that may hurt his friends, and impeach the integrity in which he glories. He expreſſes, alſo, the aſtoniſhment of his court, at the ſtile of Mr. Pitt's letter, and the tenor of the propoſitions; that, however, for the ſake of peace, France is willing to forget the imperative ſtile, ſo unfit for negotiation, and to do every thing reaſonable and juſt, to bring the negotiation to a happy iſſue.

As the memorial concerning Spain was reſented by the Britiſh miniſtry, Spain ordered her ambaſſador here, to explain it to the following effect:

That it was intended with great integrity, merely to make the peace firm and laſting, that if the king of Spain had any other view, he would have given full ſcope to his greatneſs, and have ſpoken for himſelf, as became his dignity, and that he is aſtoniſhed to hear that England ſees the memorial in a light different from that in which it was intended, and hopes ſhe will concur, in every friendly view, for eſtabliſhing a general and laſting tranquility.

M. Buſſy received orders, to agree upon the limits of Canada and Louiſiana, according to the Engliſh map, though unfavourable to France, to conſent to the ceſſion required by England, with reſpect to Africa, provided the exportation of negroes, might by ſome ſafe and eaſy expedient, be confirmed to France, and to ſacrifice Dunkirk to the right of fiſhing in the gulph of St. Lawrence. But he was directed to preſent a memorial, urging many reaſons for the reſtitution of the captures made before the war, to repreſent in its full force, the benefit that would ariſe, both to France and England, from the total deſertion of the war in Germany*, and if England ſhould refuſe the conditions, now offered as an ultimatum, to wait for farther inſtructions.

The ultimatum arrived in London Auguſt 8. M Buſſy ſoon after wrote to Mr. Pitt, and in his anſwer, dated Auguſt 15, ſays, that, as to the ſtile of the ultimatum and letter, the king his maſter adheres both to the form and ſubſtance of them, he laments that peace appears by the propoſals and conduct of France to be far diſtant, and retorts ſome charges of eluſion and delay.

M. Buſſy, and Mr. Pitt however, had a conference on the two ultimatums jointly, and on the 30th of Auguſt an anſwer to the French ultimatum was delivered, in which the French propoſitions are agreed to, except in the following particulars:

1. The limits of Louiſiana, as drawn in a note from M. Buſſy to Mr. Pitt, dated 18th of Auguſt, cannot be admitted, becauſe they, in one part, include vaſt countries, which Vaudreuil yielded to England, under the deſcription of Canada; and, in another, extenſive countries, and numerous nations, who have been always reputed to be under the protection of England.

2. The French that remove from

* This does not look as if the war in Germany was a loſing game to England, and advantageous to France.

Canada,

Canada, ſhall remove within a year.

3. England will grant to France the iſle of St. Pierre, with its port, as a ſhelter for her fiſhing boats, provided the French do not fiſh on any part of the coaſt belonging to England, that they erect no fortification, nor keep troops there, that the veſſels of no other nation ſhall be ſuffered to partake of the conveniency, that an Engliſh commiſſary ſhall reſide there.

4. England inſiſts on the reſtitution and evacuation of all the conqueſts made by France over her allies, particularly of Weſel, and the territories of the king of Pruſſia.

5. England is inflexible in her reſolution to ſuccour Pruſſia as an auxiliary, and agrees, that France ſhall ſuccour her allies in their particular conteſt for Sileſia.

6. England refuſes reſtitution of captures before the war.

7. England inſiſts on the evacuation of Oſtend and Nieuport.

Mr. Stanley, in conferences with the duke de Choiſeul, on the ſubject of theſe differences, appeared to be confined to the letter of the anſwers, therefore, no difficulty could be obviated, or obſcurity cleared up. France, for this reaſon, ſent a new memorial to England, as a final anſwer, the 9th of September.

The difference between the propoſitions contained in this memorial, and the requiſitions of England in her anſwer to the French ultimatum, are theſe:

That the French, who remove from Canada, may have eighteen months inſtead of twelve.

That with reſpect to the limits of Louiſiana, the ſavage nations which lie between the lakes and the Miſſiſippi, and within the line traced out, ſhall be neuter, under the protection of France; thoſe without the line, ſhall be neuter, under the protection of England; the Engliſh traders ſhall not go beyond the line, but the Indians ſhall uſe their accuſtomed liberty.

France requires the guaranty of Anamabo and Akra, as a condition upon which ſhe will guaranty Senegal and Goree.

France will demoliſh Dunkirk, except the trading port, which will not receive a frigate, and the cunette, which is neceſſary to the health of the inhabitants.

France will maintain a guard of 50 men on St. Pierre, to inforce the police.

France cannot evacuate countries, which appertain to her ally, the empreſs queen.

France abides by the 9th article of her memorial of propoſitions, and the 7th and 13th of her ultimatum, in reply to all articles of England's anſwer, which are diſtinguiſhed above by figure 4 and 5, but will nevertheleſs treat of any freſh propoſitions which England may make, if not contrary to engagements.

France inſiſts on reſtitution of captures before the war.

France, upon ſigning the preliminary, will give a declaration under her hand, that ſhe never intended to bring Oſtend and Nieuport under her dominion.

Upon the whole France offered:

1ſt, To guaranty Canada to England, in the utmoſt extent ſhe required.

2dly, To demoliſh Dunkirk, provided the right of fiſhing and drying fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, ſhould be confirmed to her.

3dly,

3dly, To reſtore Minorca for Guadaloupe and Marigalante.

4thly, To evacuate Heſſe, Hanau, and Gottingen, provided one ſettlement in Africa ſhould be guarantied to her.

5thly, To leave the ſettlement of affairs in the Eaſt Indies to be treated by the companies. And,

6thly, To leave England in poſſeſſion of Belleiſle.

However, upon receipt of the laſt memorial of France, England without any reply, recalled Mr. Stanley.

Thus the negotiation was broken off, which France imputes to England's poſitive averſion to peace, whom ſhe charges with being leſs influenced by her real intereſts, and the preſervation of mankind, than inflated with her ſucceſſes, and greedy of the farther advantages ſhe has in view. The hiſtorical memorial concludes with the following paragraph:

"It is with regret that the king finds himſelf obliged to continue an oppoſition by force to the progreſs of the ambitious deſigns of his enemies, and under an impoſſibility of procuring his people that repoſe which his majeſty wiſhed, for their welfare. The king truſts, that providence will diſappoint thoſe vaſt projects, which England ſcarce endeavours to diſguiſe, and which threaten the ſecurity of every potentate. His majeſty, invariable in his pacific diſpoſitions, will be always ready to concur in every expedient which may be judged proper to re-eſtabliſh the public tranquility, and will make no difficulty of ſacrificing, even his own intereſts, to the glory and conſolation of reſtoring peace to his kingdom and to Europe."

Signed, *Le Duc de Choiſeul.*

The French endeavouring through the whole of this negotiation, to prevail with us to agree, that both ſhould withdraw their troops from Germany, and promiſe that neither ſide ſhould give aſſiſtance to their allies, in men, money, or any thing elſe, was extremely artful, as the king of France could privately aſſiſt Auſtria with money, but the king of England could not aſſiſt Pruſſia with money without applying to his parliament; and if England had withdrawn all aſſiſtance, and the king of Pruſſia had thereby been overpowered, thoſe that had aſſiſted him, at our deſire, might, perhaps, have been included in the ban of the empire.

Paris, Nov. 24. To quiet the minds of the people, and at the ſame time to juſtify M. Vaudreuil, it was thought proper to publiſh the following letter, which that gentleman wrote to the duke de Choiſeul, dated Oct. 30, 1761.

"*My lord,*

I was aſtoniſhed to ſee, by the *hiſtorical account of the memorial of the negotiations, between France and England*, what I am charged with by the Engliſh, with regard to the limits of Canada. As it is entirely falſe and groundleſs, I ſhall give your grace a true account of what paſſed between Mr. Amherſt and me on that head.

When I capitulated, I traced out no limits whatever, and in all the meſſages that paſſed between the Engliſh general and me, I made uſe of the word Canada only. Eight or ten days after the ſurrender of the country, he ſent an officer to me for maps to inform him of the extent of the colony. I returned for anſwer, that I had none, my maps having been taken away with my bag-

baggage at Quebec, in breach of the capitulation of that place; and the officer then ſhewing me a map, which he had in his hand, I told him the limits marked in it were not juſt, and verbally mentioned others, extending Louiſiana on one ſide, to the carrying-place of the Miamis, which is the height of the lands, whoſe rivers run into the Ouabache; and on the other to the head of the river of the Illinois.

What I have the honour to tell you, my lord, is ſtrictly true: I am not afraid that the Engliſh can produce any proof of the contrary; for nothing paſſed in writing on this head, nor was any line drawn on any map. I take the firſt opportunity to acquaint you with this, to prevent any further impoſition.

Memorial preſented to the States General, in regard to the Felicite frigate, by the count d'Affry, ambaſſador of France. *(See p. 68.)*

High and mighty lords,

YOUR high mightineſſes have been informed of what paſſed on the 24th ult. with regard to the French frigate Felicite, which being purſued and attacked by three Engliſh ſhips of war, was forced to ſhelter herſelf by running on ſhore off 'sGraveſande.

It was before the eyes of a multitude of inhabitants of this country, whom curioſity carried to s'Graveſande, that the captain of the Engliſh frigate, the Richmond, behaved on this occaſion, in an unheard of manner. The captain of the French frigate being called to, to ſtrike, made anſwer, that he would ſurrender on no terms, as he counted upon the ſafe-guard of the neutrality obſerved by your high mightineſſes in the preſent war. Regardleſs of this declaration, and in contempt of the moſt ſacred laws, the captain of the Richmond took poſſeſſion of the frigate, after cannonading her in ſuch a manner that ſeveral of the balls came up a great way in the Downs. He hoiſted Engliſh colours on board the Felicite, took away every thing that could be removed, deſtroyed the maſts and rigging which his cannon had ſpared; and finding he could no longer continue his outrages, with impunity, determined to ſet fire to the frigate, which was done accordingly.

Upon notice of this to the king my maſter of theſe things, his majeſty commanded me to aſk your high mightineſſes, to procure him reſtitution of the Felicite frigate with her cargo, and indemnification for the loſs which his majeſty and the owners have ſuſtained by this unjuſt violence of the Engliſh.

His majeſty is not only perſuaded, that your high mightineſſes, ſenſible of what you owe to yourſelves, and to the honour of the republic, will require, from the court of London, reparation not leſs authentic than juſt, for the inſult offered to your ſovereignty, and to your neutrality, and for the violation of your territory on this occaſion: but his majeſty farther expects, from the equity and friendſhip of your high mightineſſes, that you will take efficacious meaſures in England to procure him due ſatisfaction.

I muſt not omit informing your high mightineſſes, that the king my maſter is extremely ſenſible, not only of the orders given to prevent, if it were yet time, the inſult offered them, and the pillaging and ſetting fire to the French frigate; but

but alſo of the behaviour of the ſubjects of the republic on that occaſion, and the aſſiſtance his people received from them.

The king, my maſter, hath the more ground to expect that the republic will take the moſt ſerious ſteps in this affair, as they have great reaſon to be pleaſed with that ſingular protection which the trade and navigation of their ſubjects enjoy in France. Your high mightineſſes have a freſh proof of the king my maſter's favour towards you, in his ordering the ſhip Eendragt, with her cargo, to be reſtored, with damages and coſts.

Hague, Feb. 16, 1761. Comte D'Affry.

The declaration of the French king to the court of Sweden, delivered by his ambaſſador at Stockholm, on the fourth of February, which ſeems to have laid the foundation of the negotiations that have ſince been carried on for aſſembling a congreſs; and is in other reſpects a paper of ſome importance.

THE moſt chriſtian king, moved by the calamities of war, which are every where ſufficiently known, thinks it his indiſpenſible duty to inform his allies, and particularly the king and crown of Sweden, that his humanity, as well as his regard to that nation in particular over whom he reigns, makes him deſirous that all his allies would concur with him in reſtoring peace to Europe.

As to the adjuſting of the differences which concern France and Great Britain only, his majeſty will abundantly ſhew his moderation on that head, when Great Britain diſcovers any diſpoſition to liſten to reaſonable terms.

For which reaſon his majeſty is principally deſirous to lay before his very faithful allies, his ſentiments of the German war; both as a guarantee of the peace of Weſtphalia jointly with the crown of Sweden, and relative to the treaties and engagements he hath entered into with the empreſs queen, the empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Sweden.

In the courſe of this war, his moſt chriſtian majeſty and the crown of Sweden, have done their utmoſt to perform the obligations of their guaranty, both with regard to the ſupport of the three religions eſtabliſhed in the empire, and to the neceſſary meaſures for oppoſing, with a ſufficient force, the invaſions of the Pruſſians, and weakening the king of Pruſſia ſo much, as to leave no room to apprehend his future enterprizes.

Nothing now remains to complete the full diſcharge of thoſe obligations, but to procure indemnification to his majeſty the king of Poland, and the empreſs queen. On this head, his majeſty applies, with the utmoſt frankneſs, to the king and crown of Sweden, and to his other allies, in order to ſettle thoſe indemnifications on a ſolid footing, and to conſult together on the nature of them, and the poſſibility of their being obtained. And on this occaſion his majeſty thinks it indiſpenſibly neceſſary to conſider how far the indemnifications demanded may be conſiſtent with the intereſt of the guarantees of the treaty of Weſtphalia, as that treaty doth not oblige them to ſacrifice the eſſential intereſts of their own dominions, to procure ſuch ample indemnification as the injured

powers

powers may think themſelves entitled to claim.

However ſacred the engagements his majeſty hath entered into, may be, ſtill they are ſubject to the natural laws of poſſibility. As ſoon as the ſecurity ſought, appears to be an object not near, the allied powers ought to communicate to one another their inmoſt thoughts, in order to their taking, in concert, without breach of their engagements, a reſolution to put an end, by a treaty of peace, to the calamities of war; and to prefer the welfare of their ſubjects to the glory and advantages they may derive from continuing the war, eſpecially as experience hath too often ſhewn, that the moſt juſt and the beſt concerted ſchemes have, in an inſtant, been defeated by the caprice of fortune.

In the preſent ſituation of the alliance the king is of opinion, that common humanity and a regard to the general welfare, require his allies to concert with him a plan of pacification, to which all the members of the alliance may give their conſent; and to labour to ſtrengthen, if poſſible, the bands of alliance between France, the king and crown of Sweden, the empreſs queen, and the empreſs of Ruſſia.

His majeſty doth not think it poſſible for the events of the enſuing campaign to change the ſituation of the alliance. An accumulation of diſtreſs to unhappy ſubjects, an additional depopulation of countries, the impoveriſhment of the finances of ſeveral powers, and the greateſt doubt, whether, after all theſe diſaſters and calamities, a peace can be made in Germany, more advantageous to the powers in the alliance, than at preſent: all theſe things induce the king to declare, that he is conſtrained to leſſen his ſubſidies, and that the proſecution of the war hath conſiderably diminiſhed the ſources of his finances; ſo that his majeſty cannot promiſe, in caſe the war ſhould continue, an exact compliance with the letter of his engagements.

The ſum of the whole is, That in return for the confidence which his majeſty expreſſes towards the crown of Sweden, that crown would immediately declare its ſentiments on this head; and that the king of Sweden, animated by a zeal equal to his majeſty's, for the welfare of Europe, would conſent to ſacrifice his perſonal intereſts, as his moſt chriſtian majeſty is determined to do; being otherwiſe firmly reſolved, in caſe the enemies of the alliance ſhould refuſe to enter into his pacific views, to employ, jointly with his faithful allies, his whole force to compel them to it: and he earneſtly entreats his allies, to redouble their efforts, to put themſelves in a ſituation ſuitable to their natural ſtrength, and the great object in view."

Two days after the delivery of this memorial, the king of Sweden gave for anſwer, That it was his intention to join with the moſt chriſtian king and his other allies, in proper meaſures for bringing to a happy concluſion the ſalutary work of peace.

The following are the moſt remarkable paſſages in a ſecond memorial preſented by the French ambaſſador at Stockholm, on the ſeventh of March.

HIS moſt chriſtian majeſty remains moſt firmly reſolved to liſten to no propoſals for putting an

an end to the war in Germany, without the knowledge and participation of his allies. The high allies ought to lay it down as their firſt and invariable principle, to go hand in hand in their political operations, that the union between them, and particularly between France and Sweden, may ſubſiſt in time of peace, as it has done during the courſe of a bloody war, from which we have derived very little advantage.

In the preſent ſituation of things one eſſential point, as well to Sweden as to France, and the other allied courts, is to continue to have the ſame way of thinking; it is particularly ſo to the two former powers, in quality of guarantees of the treaty of Weſtphalia, as being the firſt motive that induced them to employ their forces in Germany.

As the empreſs queen, and the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, have already explained themſelves on the fatal conſequences that may reſult from a farther proſecution of the war, and the little probability that the events of the enſuing campaign will be more deciſive than thoſe of the former campaigns; and as the two empreſſes have even proceeded ſo far as to declare, that they were ready to join in meaſures for reſtoring the tranquility of Europe, and would give up, for the welfare of their ſubjects, a part of the indemnification they had a right to claim: all this gives room to hope that the well-known humanity and magnanimity of thoſe two princeſſes will induce them to put a ſpeedy end to the ſufferings of their ſubjects.

In conſequence of which the moſt chriſtian king promiſes himſelf, that the king of Sweden's magnanimity will engage him, after the example of the two empreſſes, to give up ſomething for the peace of Europe, and the happineſs of the human race. His moſt chriſtian majeſty therefore only deſires, that the king and crown of Sweden will, in conjunction with him, declare that they will ſet up no claim in Germany, but what relates to the ſatisfaction of their allies, as a conſequence of their guaranty of the peace of Weſtphalia.

In this caſe his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in order to give the king and crown of Sweden a ſubſtantial proof of his friendſhip, and ſincere deſire to procure for them, as far as poſſible, ſome indemnification for the loſſes they have ſuffered, will, immediately on the concluſion of a peace, enter into a new ſubſidy treaty with them, which ſhall be of ſuch a nature, as may, from year to year, while it laſts, make them amends for their loſſes by the preſent war.

The French ambaſſador aſks, in the ſequel of this memorial, whether it is not the opinion of the king of Sweden, as it is his moſt chriſtian majeſty's, that a ſuſpenſion of arms ſhould be immediately agreed to; and whether, to obviate many obſtacles and inconveniencies, which are unavoidable in a congreſs, they might not hold two congreſſes; that is to ſay, the allied courts might give their miniſters, reſiding in France, the neceſſary full powers to treat of peace; and the adverſe potentates might alſo ſend full powers to their miniſters at London; ſo that a negotiation for a general peace might be carried on with the king of England, and the miniſters of his allies, directly by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and the miniſters of his allies. The ambaſſador

enlarges

enlarges upon the advantages of this manner of treating, which would be the eaſieſt; and concludes with aſking the king and crown of Sweden, in conſideration of the ſeaſon's being ſo far advanced, when every moment is precious, to give a ſpeedy anſwer to every article of his memorial.

The following declaration, in the name, and on the part of her majeſty the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was made and ſigned at Paris, the 26th of March 1761, *by her miniſter at that court, the count of Starhemberg, and was delivered at London, the 31ſt of March, by prince Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from the empreſs of all the* Ruſſias.

Declaration *of her majeſty the empreſs apoſtolick queen of Hungary and Bohemia.*

THE diſpoſitions for peace, very agreeable to the ſentiments of all the parties engaged in the war, which the king of England and Pruſſia ſhewed laſt year, having met with difficulties, which have prevented their ſucceſs, the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, France, Stockholm, and Warſaw, are unanimouſly agreed to invite thoſe of London and Berlin, to reſume a negotiation, ſo ſalutary for the happineſs of the world, and which muſt intereſt the humanity of all the powers at war.

In this view, and in order to their being able to proceed to the re-eſtabliſhing of peace, they propoſe the aſſembling of a congreſs, to which they think it may be proper to admit only the plenipotentiaries of the principal belligerent parties, with thoſe of their allies. If the kings of England and Pruſſia adopt this method, her majeſty the empreſs queen, the empreſs of Ruſſia, the moſt chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, propoſe the city of Augſbourg, for the place of the congreſs, obſerving, that their majeſties point out Augſbourg no otherwiſe, than as a town within diſtance of all the parties concerned, which, from its ſituation, appears to ſuit with the convenience of all the ſtates; and that they will not reject the choice of any other city in Germany, if their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties may deem it more convenient.

The empreſs queen, the empreſs of Ruſſia, the moſt chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, declare moreover, that they have choſen the plenipotentiaries, who will be intruſted with the care of their intereſts at the congreſs, in hopes that the king of England, the king of Pruſſia, and their allies, will, on their part, ſpeedily make choice of their reſpective miniſters, that the negotiation may not be deferred.

The ſimplicity of this declaration, which, for the general welfare, the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, France, Stockholm, and Warſaw, have determined to make to the courts of London and Berlin, gives them hopes, that their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties will be pleaſed, by a ſpeedy anſwer, to make their ſentiments known, upon an object ſo eſſential to the repoſe and happineſs of Europe.

Done at Paris, the 26th of March, 1761, by order, and in the name, of her imperial, royal and apoſtolick majeſty.

(COUNT STARHEMBERG.

N. B.

N. B. A like declaration with this, in the name, and on the part of their majeſties the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the moſt chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, has been made and ſigned on the ſame day as this; to wit, that of the empreſs of Ruſſia, by prince D. P. Galitzin; that of the moſt chriſtian king, by the duke de Choiſeul; that of the king of Sweden, by baron de Scheffer; and that of the king of Poland elector of Saxony, by M. de Fontenay; and they were all delivered at London at the ſame time, that is to ſay, on the 31ſt of March, by prince Galitzin.

The following counter-declaration was ſigned at London, the 3d of of April, 1761, and was delivered on the ſame day to prince Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, to be tranſmitted by him to Paris.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE diſpoſitions of their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties, for the re-eſtabliſhment of of the general tranquility of Europe, having been ſteady and ſincere, could not have undergone any alteration, through the ſpace of time, which has elapſed ſince their declaration of the 25th of November, 1759.

Their majeſties, therefore, with ſatisfaction accept the offer of the aſſembling of a congreſs at Augſburg, contained in the five declarations made at Paris, the 26th of March laſt, and delivered at London the 31ſt of the ſame month, in the name, and on the part of their majeſties, the empreſs queen, the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the moſt chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony.

The courts of London and Berlin equally acquieſce in the clauſe of this declaration, which relates to the rule, that is propoſed to be laid down, in regard to the admiſſion of the plenipotentiaries, who ſhall have a right to be received at this congreſs.

For the reſt, as their zeal for the advancement of the ſalutary work of a general pacification, perfectly correſponds with that which appears to animate the courts of Vienna, Peteſburgh, Verſailles, Stockholm, and Warſaw, their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties will not delay to name inceſſantly their plenipotentiaries, being diſpoſed to concur, with one and the ſame pace, in every thing that may accelerate the opening of the congreſs, which has been offered to them.

In the name, and by order, of the king, London April 3, 1761.

BUTE.

N. B. The ſame counter-declaration as this, for the empreſs of Ruſſia, the moſt chriſtian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, was made, and ſigned the ſame day as this: and they were all delivered at the ſame time, to prince Galitzin, to be tranſmitted by him to Paris.

Tranſlation of the ſpeech which M. de Boreel, the Dutch ambaſſador, made to the king, the 20th of June 1761, when he had a private audience to deliver his credentials.

SIRE,

THEIR high mightineſſes my lords and maſters have ſo many motives to intereſt themſelves in the fate of theſe kingdoms, that your majeſty's acceſſion to the crown gave them the higheſt pleaſure; of which I am commanded to inform your majeſty, and at the ſame time to aſſure you of their reſpectful and inviolable attachment to your royal perſon, and of the ſincerity of their wiſhes for the duration and proſperity of a reign which you have ſo happily begun. The gracious aſſurance, which your majeſty hath already given of your friendſhip to the republic excited the warmeſt gratitude. Nothing could have given greater conſolation under the loſs of the king your majeſty's grandfather. The republic will always regret in him not only a faithful ally, but a true friend, whoſe affection never varied, and who added to the qualities of a great prince that integrity which would have done honour to a private man. What a high ſatisfaction it is for their high mightineſſes to find in your majeſty's perſon all thoſe qualities, which whilſt they ſo glorioufly diſtinguiſhed your illuſtrious anceſtors made their people happy, and ſtrongly attached the republic to them. What great reaſon have their high mightineſſes to promiſe themſelves the moſt intimate union between two nations, who are bound by ſo many common intereſts to concur mutually in each other's advantage, and to deſpiſe the ſuggeſtions of a miſtaken jealouſy? As their high mightineſſes are fully ſenſible of the value of this union, they moſt ardently deſire to maintain and ſtrengthen it. Being charged by them to give your majeſty aſſurances of this, and filled with the ſame ſentiments myſelf, I ſhall do my utmoſt to anſwer the choice they have condeſcended to make of me, and to merit the continuance of that favour with which your majeſty honoured me before you aſcended the throne. I flatter myſelf that the gratitude with which it inſpired me will appear, from the whole of my conduct, to be equal to my profound reſpect for your majeſty's perſon, and your eminent qualities.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Yorke, having been appointed by his majeſty ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to their high mightineſſes the States General, and being admitted to the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes, his excellency made on that occaſion the following ſpeech.

High and mighty lords,

BEING commiſſioned to deliver to your high mightineſſes the letter of the king my maſter, by which his majeſty hath been pleaſed to honour me with the character of his ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to you; he at the ſame time expreſsly commands me to renew to your high mightineſſes, in his name, the aſſurances of his particular eſteem, and invariable friendſhip for you.

The king, ſince his acceſſion to the crown, having received marks of your high mightineſſes attention to his perſon, commands me to return you his thanks, and to renew to you, this day, by an extraordinary embaſſy, the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of the ſincerity of thoſe ſenti-

ſentiments with which I have already had the honour to acquaint you.

His majeſty doth not content himſelf with giving your high mightineſſes bare aſſurances of his friendſhip; in the midſt of the ſucceſſes with which it hath pleaſed providence to bleſs his arms, he forgetteth not the general welfare of Europe, and much leſs the intereſts of his good friends and allies.

He commands me to aſſure your high mightineſſes, that he will always give the greateſt attention to every thing that relates to the eſſential intereſts, the ſecurity and welfare of the republic.

I am very happy, high and mighty lords, to be made choice of by his majeſty in a manner ſo honourable for me, to be the interpreter of his ſentiments; which ever ſince the beginning of his reign, have diſcovered him to be a monarch who inherits the virtues of his anceſtors, giving, like them, his principal attention to the ſupport of true religion, and public liberty.

The king ſtill cheriſhes in the boſom of your republic, the illuſtrious offſpring of the houſe of Orange, intruſted to his tutelage, and to yours: an object which forms an additional tie between him and the republic.

I preſume to flatter myſelf, high and mighty lords, that after a nine years reſidence here, the ſincerity of my deſire for a diſintereſted and indiſſoluble union between the two ſtates is ſufficiently known to your high mightineſſes.

The events which have followed one another, in ſuch quick ſucceſſion for ſome years, ſufficiently prove, how deſirable this union is: I ſhall execute, with the moſt ardent zeal, the commands of my auguſt maſter, to contribute towards it; happy if my labours can procure me the good will of your high mightineſſes.

Anſwer returned to the foregoing ſpeech of Sir Joſeph Yorke, by Baron Waſſenaar de Catwick, preſident of the week, in the name of the States General.

SIR,

THEIR high mightineſſes are extremely affected by the aſſurances of friendſhip and good will, which your excellency has juſt renewed to them in the name of his Britannic majeſty, in the character of his ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Their high mightineſſes are particularly penetrated with gratitude, on account of his majeſty's having declared that he will, on all occaſions, have at heart the intereſts, the ſafety, and the welfare of this republic.

Theſe aſſurances cannot but engage their high mightineſſes to a reſpectful and inviolable attachment to his royal perſon, and to offer up their moſt ſincere prayers for the length and proſperity of his reign.

Their high mightineſſes have a moſt lively ſenſe of the neceſſity of maintaining the union which has ſo happily ſubſiſted for ſuch a number of years between Great Britain and their republic. Their utmoſt endeavours will be conſtantly exerted to ſtrengthen the tyes of this union.

They are perſuaded that the prince of Orange, who is ſo dear to all the inhabitants of theſe provinces, will moſt readily give his aſſiſtance towards this end, when he ſhall enter upon the functions of his poſts.

In the mean time, it is a great ſatisfaction to their high mightineſſes

to ſee the friendſhip and attention to his majeſty concur with thoſe of his ſerene htghneſs the duke of Brunſwick, for their hereditaryſtadtholder.

Let me add, Sir, that their high mightineſſes can aſſure your excellency, that the king your maſter could not have choſen any perſon for this extraordinary embaſſy, who could have been more agreeable to them, as they have had the ſatisfaction for ſo many years of ſeeing you reſide with them on the part of his majeſty with ſuch diſtinguiſhed approbation.

They will continue to give you proofs of their eſteem and regard upon all occaſions.

Declaration of the moſt Chriſtian king, delivered to the diet of lhe empire by his miniſter the baron de Mackau.

THE king, my maſter, having been required, at the beginning of this war, by ſeveral princes of the empire, to take upon himſelf, in conjunction with the king of Sweden, the execution of the guaranty of the treaties of Weſtphalia, notified to the ſtates aſſembled at Ratisbon, in the month of April 1757, what were his motives, and what conduct he propoſed to hold when he took that charge upon him, of the weight of which he was very ſenſible.

The preſervation of the three religions eſtabliſhed in Germany, the ſupport of the Germanic laws and conſtitution, and the reſtoring peace on a ſolid and equitable footir ı, were the objects to obtain which his majeſty was willing to make the greateſt efforts and very conſiderable ſacrifices.

His majeſty, in concert with his Swediſh majeſty, hath ſince employed every method to attain to this ſalutary end: but he deplored the calamities under which Germany groaned; and if he was under a neceſſity of taking up arms for its defence, he thinks it no leſs proper to lay them down when he has performed all that could be required in juſtice from a zeal ſo diſintereſted.

It was with this ſalutary view that his majeſty, jointly with the king of Sweden and the other powers his allies, propoſed to the courts of London and Berlin to pave the way, by common conſent, to a peace, by opening a congreſs, for which the city of Augsburg was thought moſt convenient: and as their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties agree to a propoſal ſo conformable to humanity and his majeſty's pacific views, he thinks himſelf obliged to notify it to the ſtates of the German empire, agreeably to what was done when he found himſelf under a neceſſity of executing the guaranty.

He at the ſame time declares, that during the courſe of the negotiation he will not loſe ſight of the motives which determined him to take part in the war. The princes and ſtates of the empire may depend on the formal aſſurances which his majeſty hath already given, and which he now repeats; and he deſires that the emperor and the empire would concur with him in reſtoring the public tranquility.

Ratisbon, June 22, 1761.

Since this declaration was delivered, the Germanic body conſider themſelves as invited to the congreſs; which they aſcribe to the court of Verſailles. The ſame day a declaration of the very ſame import was delivered to the diet by the Swediſh miniſter.

Decla-

Declaration of marſhal Broglio to the inhabitants of Brunſwic and Hanover on his late irruption into that country.

WHEREAS a great number of civil officers from the regency, and principal inhabitants of Brunſwic and Hanover, have abandoned the uſual place of their abode upon the entrance of his majeſty's forces, not through fear of being ill treated or pillaged, ſince it is known to all Germany the exact diſcipline which they obſerve, but through an evil deſign, and in order to avoid the obedience they owe to our commands; and it being our duty to remedy ſuch pernicious conduct as is wholly repugnant to the laws of war, we have thought proper to publiſh this declaration, that no perſon may plead ignorance thereof, but attribute to themſelves the penalties they ſhall incur in default of a due obedienee.

I. Be it ordered to the officers of the regency, and in general to all the inhabitants of Hanover and Brunſwic, that they remain in their towns, villages, houſes, and other places of abode, keeping their effects and cattle with them; or if any of them ſhould be already departed, to return to their habitations within eight days of the preſent publication.

II. Be it known to all officers aforeſaid, who ſhall diſobey this order, that their houſes ſhall be pillaged and levelled to the ground; and if they are hereafter taken, they ſhall be puniſhed in their perſons according to the exigency of the caſe.

III. As to the other inhabitants who ſhall leave their habitations, or that ſtray their horſes and cattle, as is uſual to do in the woods to prevent their being made uſe of in his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's army, they ſhall be corporally puniſhed as ſoon as taken; and the penalty of a certain ſum ſhall be laid upon the diſtrict where they belong, in proportion to the number of beaſts they ſhall ſo remove, which penalty ſhall daily increaſe till they are returned.

IV. And that the inhabitants ſhall have no pretence to refuſe to provide ſuch a number of carriages as ſhall be demanded of them by the proper officers of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, be it ordered, that for the future, each diſtrict ſhall have in readineſs fifteen carriages, to be drawn by four able horſes, or oxen; which number ſhall be fixed upon every hundred houſes throughout the country; and all perſons diſobeying ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

V. It is well known that the inhabitants of this country are ordered by the regency to appriſe the enemy of our approach, and for that purpoſe, conceal themſelves in woods and paſſes, place themſelves upon eminences, and make an alarm with bells when they ſee us arrive; abuſe and pillage ſutlers and carriages that they find without defence, and in general hold a correſpondence with the enemy, ſerving them as ſpies and guides to our prejudice. The duty of the employ with which his moſt Chriſtian majeſty has been pleaſed to honour us, requires, that to prevent and puniſh ſuch enormous conduct, we uſe the utmoſt rigour and ſeverity of the laws of war; it is therefore ordered to the regency of Hanover and Brunſwic, to give notice to their reſpective diſtricts and diviſions, that every perſon on whom a letter is found directed to the enemy, any ways relating to the ope-

rations of the army, or whoever ſhall by any other means give ſuch intelligence to the enemy, ſhall be immediately hanged; or whoever is found to aſſault or ill-treat any perſon in the French army, ſhall ſuffer the ſame puniſhment: and that every village where the bell is rung to appriſe the enemy of our approach, or wherever the French troops ſhall be attacked, without one hour's previous notice given to their commander, ſhall be totally burnt; and the chief officer from the regency of ſuch village or diſtrict ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, beſides a ſufficient ſum which ſhall be levied upon the eſtates of Hanover and Brunſwic, to indemnify the troops of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty for their damage therein.

VI. The officers of the regency ſhall cauſe theſe orders to be affixed and publiſhed in the moſt public places of the country, and be diligent in cauſing all perſons under their directions to provide the neceſſary contributions, forage, and carriages, repair the roads, and in general to be obedient to the demands of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's officers, in default of which to have their houſes pillaged and [illegible] to the ground.

[illegible] execution of theſe [illegible] the officers of the regency [illegible] be aſſiſted with his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's troops, and by a perfect compliance therewith, they may depend on our protection.

Dated at the head quarters,
Sept. 8, 1761.

Signed, *Le Marechal Duc de Broglio.*

HEADS *of the family convention of the houſe of Bourbon.*

VERſailles, December 24. The treaty of friendſhip and union, which the king concluded with the king of Spain on the 15th of Aug 1761, under the denomination of a family convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th of September following, is to be printed agreeable to the intention of their majeſties: mean while it hath been thought proper to publiſh the following faithful abſtract of it.

The preamble ſets forth the motives for concluding the treaty, and the objects of it. The motives are, the ties of blood between the two kings, and the ſentiments they entertain for each other. The object of it is to give ſtability and permanency to thoſe duties, which naturally flow from affinity and friendſhip, and to eſtabliſh a ſolemn and laſting monument of that reciprocal intereſt, which ought to be the baſis of the deſires of the two monarchs, and of the proſperity of their royal families.

The treaty itſelf contains twenty-eight articles.

1. Both kings will, for the future, look upon every power as their enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their majeſties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions in whatever part of the world they be ſituated; but they expreſsly ſtipulate that this guaranty ſhall extend only to thoſe dominions, reſpectively, of which the two crowns ſhall be in poſſeſſion, the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3 The two kings extend their guaranty to the king of the Two Sicilies and the infant duke of Parma, on condition that theſe two princes guaranty the dominions of their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic majeſties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be ſupported with all the forces of the two kings, their majeſties

majeſties have thought proper to fix the ſuccours which are to be firſt furniſhed.

5. 6. 7. Theſe articles determine the quality and quantity, of theſe firſt ſuccours, which the power required engages to furniſh the power requiring. Theſe ſuccours conſiſt of ſhips and frigates of war, and of land forces both horſe and foot. Their number is determined, and the poſts and ſtations to which they are to repair.

8. The war in which France ſhall be involved in conſequence of her engagements by the treaty of Weſtphalia, or other alliances with the princes and ſtates of Germany and the north, are excepted from the caſes in which Spain is bound to furniſh ſuccours to France, unleſs ſome maritime power take part in thoſe wars, or France be attacked by land in her own country.

9. The potentate requiring may ſend one or more commiſſaries, to ſee whether the potentate required hath aſſembled the ſtipulated ſuccours within the limited time.

10. 11. The potentate required ſhall be at liberty to make only one repreſentation on the uſe to be made of the ſuccours furniſhed to the potentate requiring: this, however, is to be underſtood only of caſes where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary caſes, where the power that is to furniſh the ſuccours is obliged only to hold them in readineſs in that part of his dominions which the power requiring ſhall appoint.

12. 13. The demand of ſuccours ſhall be held a ſufficient proof, on one hand, of the neceſſity of receiving them; and on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furniſhing of them ſhall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any diſcuſſion, the ſtipulated number of ſhips and land forces ſhall, three months after requiſition, be conſidered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14. 15. The charges of the ſaid ſhips and troops ſhall be defrayed by the power to which they are ſent: and the power who ſends them, ſhall hold ready other ſhips to replace thoſe which may be loſt by accidents of the ſeas or of war; and alſo the neceſſary recruits and preparations for the land forces.

16. The ſuccours above ſtipulated ſhall be conſidered as the leaſt that either of the two monarchs ſhall be at liberty to furniſh to the other: but as it is their intention that a war declared againſt either, ſhall be regarded as perſonal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war againſt the ſame enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that in ſuch caſes they will enter into a particular convention, ſuited to circumſtances, and ſettle as well the reſpective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which ſhall be executed by common conſent and with perfect agreement.

17. 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to liſten to, nor to make, any propoſals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual conſent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to conſider the intereſts of the allied crown as their own; to compenſate their reſpective loſſes and advantages, and to act as if the

two monarchies formed only one and the ſame power.

19. 20. The king of Spain contracts for the king of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promiſes to cauſe it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the ſuccours to be furniſhed by his Sicilian majeſty, ſhall be ſettled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engage to ſupport, on all occaſions, the dignity and rights of their houſe, and thoſe of all the princes deſcended from it.

21. 22. No other power but thoſe of the auguſt houſe of Bourbon ſhall be inſerted or admitted to accede, to the preſent treaty. Their reſpective ſubjects and dominions ſhall participate in the connection and advantages ſettled between the ſovereigns, and ſhall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine ſhall be aboliſhed in favour of the ſubjects of their Catholic and Sicilian majeſties, who ſhall enjoy in France the ſame privileges as the natives. The French ſhall likewiſe be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born ſubjects of theſe two monarchies.

24. The ſubjects of the three ſovereigns ſhall enjoy, in their reſpective dominions in Europe, the ſame privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice ſhall be given to the powers, with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or ſhall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, ſhall not be cited nor ſerve as a precedent; it being the intention of their moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Sicilian majeſties, that no other nation ſhall participate in the advantages of their reſpective ſubjects.

26. The contracting parties ſhall reciprocally diſcloſe to each other their alliances and negotiations, eſpecially when they have reference to their common intereſts; and their miniſters at all the courts of Europe ſhall live in the greateſt harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a ſtipulation concerning the ceremonial to be obſerved between the miniſters of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign courts.

28. This contains a promiſe to ratify the treaty.

Such is in ſubſtance, the treaty in queſtion. No ſeparate or ſecret article is added to it. The ſtipulations of it cannot prejudice any other power. The object of the reciprocal guaranty is only thoſe dominions of which the contracting powers ſhall be in poſſeſſion at the epoch of a general peace. In ſhort, all the conditions and clauſes of this treaty, in which England is neither named, nor even deſigned, have not the leaſt connection with the origin, the object, or the events of the preſent war.

The king of Spain, to give a public teſtimony of the ſatisfaction he received from the concluſion of this family convention, has created the duke de Choiſeul, who laboured with ſo much zeal to accompliſh this great work, a grandee of Spain, and a knight of the golden fleece.

From

From the London Gazette.

Tranſlation of a note delivered to the earl of Egremont, by the count de Fuentes, December 25, 1761.

THE count de Fuentes, the Catholic king's ambaſſador to his Britannic majeſty, has juſt received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my lord Briſtol, his Britannic majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, has ſaid to his excellency Mr. Wall, miniſter of ſtate, that he had orders to demand a poſitive and categorical anſwer to this queſtion, viz. 'If Spain thinks of allying herſelf with France againſt England?'——And to declare, at the ſame time, that he ſhould take a refuſal to his demand, for an aggreſſion and declaration of war, and that he ſhould, in conſequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Spain. The above miniſter of ſtate anſwered him, that ſuch a ſtep could only be ſuggeſted by the ſpirit of haughtineſs, and of diſcord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, ſtill reigns but too much in the Britiſh government; that it was in that very moment that the war was declared; and the king's dignity violently attacked, and that he might retire how, or when he ſhould think proper.

The count de Fuentes is, in conſequence, ordered to leave the court and the dominions of England, and to declare to the Britiſh king, to the Engliſh nation, and to the whole univerſe, that the horrors into which the Spaniſh and Engliſh nations are going to plunge themſelves, muſt be attributed only to the pride, and to the unmeaſurable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who, appears ſtill to hold them, although by another hand: that, if his Catholic majeſty excuſed himſelf from anſwering on the treaty in queſtion between his Catholic majeſty and his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, which is believed to have been ſigned the 15th of Auguſt, and wherein, it is pretended, there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reaſons; firſt, the king's dignity required him to manifeſt his juſt reſentment of the little management, or, to ſpeak more properly, of the inſulting manner with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, who, finding himſelf convinced of the juſtice which ſupported the king in his pretenſions, his ordinary and laſt anſwer was, that he would not relax in any thing till the Tower of London was taken ſword in hand.

Beſides, his majeſty was much ſhocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him: if the reſpect due to royal majeſty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: the miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly to thoſe of England, what the count de Fuentes, by the king's expreſs order, declares publickly, viz. That the ſaid treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing that has the leaſt relation to the preſent war: that there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two ſovereigns; but it is ſpecified therein, that that guarsnty is not to be underſtood but of the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the preſent war ſhall be ended: that, altho' his Catholic majeſty might have had reaſon to think himſelf offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. Buſſy, miniſter of France, which he had preſented

ſented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the ſame time with the war between this laſt and France; he has, however, diſſembled, and, from an effect of his love of peace, cauſed a memorial to be delivered to my lord Briſtol, wherein it is evidently demonſtrated, that the ſtep of France, which put the miniſter Pitt into ſo bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the ſincerity of the two ſovereigns: that further, from a freſh proof of his pacific ſpirit, the king of Spain wrote to the king of France his couſin, that if the union of intereſt in any manner retarded the peace with England, he conſented to ſeparate himſelf from it, not to put any obſtacle to ſo great a happineſs: but it was ſoon ſeen that this was only a pretence on the part of the Engliſh miniſter, for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and propoſing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the miniſter Pitt, to the great aſtoniſhment of the univerſe, rejected them with diſdain, and ſhewed at the ſame time his ill-will againſt Spain, to the ſcandal of the ſame Britiſh council; and unfortunately he has ſucceeded but too far in his pernicious deſign.

This declaration made, the count de Fuentes deſires his excellency my lord Egremont, to preſent his moſt humble reſpects to his Britannic majeſty, and to obtain for him paſſports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the ſhort paſſage of the ſea, which ſeparates them from the continent.

Tranſlation of the anſwer delivered to the count de Fuentes, by the earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

THE earl of Egremont his Britannic majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, having received from his excellency the count de Fuentes, ambaſſador of the Catholic king at the court of London, a paper, in which, beſides the notification of his recall, and the demand of the neceſſary paſſports to go out of the king's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has juſt paſſed between the two courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the ſource of all the misfortunes which may enſue from the rupture which has happened: in order that nobody may be miſled by the declaration which his excellency has been pleaſed to make to the king, to the Engliſh nation, and the whole univerſe; notwithſtanding the inſinuation, as void of foundation as of decency, of the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which, his excellency pretends, reigns in the Britiſh government, to the misfortune of mankind; and notwithſtanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the Engliſh nation, as if it could be ſeparated from its king, for whom the moſt determined ſentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his ſubjects; the ſaid earl of Egremont, by his majeſty's order, laying aſide, in this anſwer, all ſpirit of declamation and of harſhneſs, avoiding every offenſive word, which might hurt the dignity of ſovereigns, without ſtooping to invectives againſt private perſons, will confine himſelf to facts with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs: and it is from this repreſentation of facts that he

he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole univerſe, for the purity of the king's intentions, and for the ſincerity of the wiſhes his majeſty has not ceaſed to make, as well as for the moderation he has always ſhewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendſhip and good underſtanding between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations.

The king having received undoubted informations, that the court of Madrid had ſecretly contracted engagements with that of Verſailles, which the miniſters of France laboured to repreſent, in all the courts of Europe, as offenſive to Great Britain, and combining theſe appearances with the ſtep which the court of Spain had a little time before taken towards his majeſty, in avowing its conſent, (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial preſented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buſſy, miniſter plenipotentiary to the moſt Chriſtian king, to the king's ſecretary of ſtate; and his majeſty having, afterwards, received intelligence, ſcarce admitting a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambaſſador at Madrid, by a diſpatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms, the the moſt meaſured however, and the moſt amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, or at leaſt of the articles which might relate to the intereſts of Great Britain, and, in order to avoid every thing which could be thought to imply the leaſt ſlight of the dignity, or even the delicacy of his Catholic majeſty, the earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to content himſelf with aſſurances, in caſe the the Catholic king offered to give any, that the ſaid engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing that any difficulty was made in ſhewing the treaty. The king could not give a leſs equivocal proof of his dependence on the good faith of the Catholic king, than in ſhewing him an unbounded confidence, in ſo important an affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happineſs of his people.

How great, then, was the king's ſurprize, when, inſtead of receiving the juſt ſatisfaction which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambaſſador, that, having addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter of Spain for that purpoſe, he could only draw from him a refuſal to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to his majeſty's juſt requiſitions, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtineſs, animoſity, and menace; and which ſeemed ſo ſtrongly to verify the ſuſpicions of the unamicable diſpoſition of the court of Spain, that nothing leſs than his majeſty's moderation, and his reſolution taken to make all the efforts poſſible to avoid the misfortunes inſeparable from a rupture, cou'd determine him to make a laſt trial; by giving orders to his ambaſſador to addreſs himſelf to the miniſter of Spain to deſire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed

formed the design to join the king's enemies in the present war, or to depart, in any manner, from the neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make that minister sensible, that if they persisted in refusing all satisfaction on demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the king could not but consider such a refusal as the most authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his majesty to take the measures which his royal prudence should dictate for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the prosperity and protection of his people: and to re-call his ambassador.

Unhappily for the public tranquility, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish minister keeping no farther measures, answered dryly, "That it "was in that very moment that "the war was declared, and the "king's dignity attacked, and "that the earl of Bristol might re"tire how, and when he should "think proper."

And in order to set in its true light the declaration, "That, if "the respect due to his Catholic "majesty had been regarded, ex"planations might have been "had without any difficulty, and "that the ministers of Spain might "have said frankly, as Monsr. de "Fuentes, by the king's express "order, declares publickly, that "the said treaty is only a con"vention between the family of "Bourbon; in which there is no"thing which has the least rela"tion to the present war; and that "the guaranty which is there"in specified, is not to be under"stood but of the dominions, "which shall remain to France "after the war." It is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the respect, acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the instructions given to the earl of Bristol, have always been to make the requisitions, on the subject of the engagements between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the decency, and all the attention possible: and the demand of a categorical answer was not made till after repeated, and most stinging refusals to give the least satisfaction, and at the last extremity. Therefore if the court of Spain ever had the design to give this so necessary satisfaction, they had not the least reason that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment, when it could no longer be of use. But, fortunately, the terms, in which the declaration is conceived, spare us the regret of not having received it sooner; for it appears at the first sight, that the answer is not at all conformable to the demand: we wanted to be informed, *If the court of Spain intended to join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or to depart from their neutrality*; whereas the answer concerns one treaty only, which is said to be of the 15th of August, carefully avoiding to say the least word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted in the present crisis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has passed between the two courts, it is left to the impartial publick to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to

peace.

peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the reſt, the earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his excellency the count de Fuentes, by the king's order, that the neceſſary paſſports for him ſhall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all poſſible facilities for his paſſage to the port which he ſhall think moſt convenient.

Copy of the king of Spain's orders to the governors of the ſea-port towns of that kiugdom, for the detention of the Engliſh ſhips. Tranſlated from the original Spaniſh.

Buen Retiro, Dec. 10, 1761.

HIS majeſty is pretty ſure that the king of England has already, or will, in a few days, declare war, or cauſe hoſtilities to be commenced againſt his majeſty's ſubjects: on this ſuppoſition, and until we are informed what conduct the Engliſh will obſerve in their rupture with Spain, which their injuſtice has occaſioned, it is his majeſty's will, that the ſhips of that nation that ſhall be found in any of the ports of his dominions ſhall be detained, declaring, at the ſame time, that this is only done to keep them as a depoſit, and which is to be effected with the precautions that all concerned ſhall think proper to take for the preſervation of the ſhips and cargoes, till his majeſty finds that the king of England begins the war, agreeable to the regulations eſtabliſhed among civilized nations, when they will be ſet at liberty: to put in execution this his majeſty's orders, and that nothing may be wanting to obtain the true object thereof, it is neceſſary that your lordſhip will make ſeizure of all the Engliſh ſhips, either men of war or merchantmen, that ſhould be found in the ports of your juriſdiction, taking off their rudders, and ſecuring their papers, to prevent their putting out to ſea: care ſhall be taken that no ill treatment is offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their cargoes, taking what meaſures ſhould be requiſite to the ſatisfaction of their reſpective owners for their preſervation.

It is likewiſe his majeſty's pleaſure, that an embargo ſhall be laid in all the ports of Spain (till new orders) on all ſhips or veſſels of any nation whatſoever, beginning with the Spaniſh ſhips, in order to hinder any intelligence that might be given to the enemy of this rupture, and to provide againſt the danger that, by ſuch information, the Spaniſh men of war, or merchantmen, now at ſea, would run of being ſeized by the enemy.

This order has no other exception, but that no obſtruction or hindrance ſhall be put to the departure from this port of any veſſel that Don Juan de Arraiga, or the miniſters of the marine department, ſhall think proper to ſend out. The king truſts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders.

His majeſty's declaration of war againſt the king of Spain.

GEORGE R.

THE conſtant object of our attention, ſince our acceſſion to the throne, has been, if poſſible, to put an end to the calamities of war, and to ſettle the pub-

publick tranquility upon a ſolid and laſting foundation. To prevent thoſe calamities from being extended ſtill farther; and becauſe the moſt perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain is at all times the mutual intereſt of both nations; it has been our earneſt deſire to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with the king of Spain, and to accommodate the diſputes between us and that crown in the moſt amicable manner. This object we have ſteadily purſued, notwithſtanding the many partialities ſhewn by the Spaniards to our enemies the French, during the courſe of the preſent war, inconſiſtent with their neutrality; and moſt eſſential proofs have been given of the friendſhip and regard of the court of Great Britain for the king of Spain and his family. After a conduct ſo friendly, and ſo full of good faith, on our part, it was matter of great ſurpriſe to us, to find a memorial, delivered on the twenty-third day of July laſt, by Monſieur Buſſy, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal ſecretaries of ſtate, expreſsly relating to the diſputes between us and the crown of Spain; and declaring that if thoſe objects ſhould bring on a war, the French king would be obliged to take part therein. Our ſurpriſe was increaſed, when afterwards, this unprecedented and offenſive ſtep, made by a power in open war with us, was avowed by the Spaniſh miniſter to our ambaſſador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full approbation and conſent of the king of Spain. But, as this avowal was accompanied with the moſt becoming apologies on the part of the king of Spain, and with aſſurances, that ſuch memorial never would have been delivered, if it had been foreſeen that we ſhould have looked upon it in an offenſive light, and that the king of Spain was at liberty, and ready, to adjuſt all his differences with Great Britain, without the intervention, or knowledge, of France; and ſoon after, we had the ſatisfaction to be informed by our ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Spaniſh miniſter, taking notice of the reports induſtriouſly ſpread of an approaching rupture, had acquainted him, that the king of Spain had, at no time, been more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with us; and as the Spaniſh ambaſſador at our court made repeated declarations to the ſame effect, we thought ourſelves bound, in juſtice and prudence, to forbear coming to extremities. But the ſame tender concern for the welfare of our ſubjects, which prevented our accelerating precipitately a war with Spain, if it could poſſibly be avoided, made it neceſſary for us to endeavour to know with certainty, what were the engagements, and real intentions of the court of Spain. Therefore, as we had information, that engagements had been lately contracted between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and it was ſoon after induſtriouſly ſpread throughout all Europe, by the miniſters of France, that the purport of thoſe engagements was hoſtile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the point of entering into the war; we directed our ambaſſador to deſire, in the moſt friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of ſuch articles thereof as immediately related to the intereſts of Great Britain, if any ſuch there were; or, at leaſt, an aſ-

ſurance

ſurance that there were none incompatible with the friendſhip ſubſiſting between us and the crown of Spain. Our aſtoniſhment and concern was great when we learnt, that ſo far from giving ſatisfaction upon ſo reaſonable an application, the Spaniſh miniſter had declined anſwering; with reaſonings and inſinuations of a very hoſtile tendency: and as, at the ſame time we had intelligence, that great armaments were making in Spain, by ſea and land, we thought it abſolutely neceſſary to try, once more, if a rupture could be avoided; we therefore directed our ambaſſador to aſk in a firm, but friendly manner, whether the court of Madrid intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain, or to depart from its neutrality; and if he found the Spaniſh miniſter avoided to give a clear anſwer, to inſinuate, in the moſt decent manner, that the refuſing, or avoiding to anſwer a queſtion ſo reaſonable, could only ariſe from the king of Spain's having already engaged, or reſolved to take part againſt us, and muſt be looked upon as an avowal of ſuch hoſtile intention, and equivalent to a declaration of war; and that he had orders immediately to leave the court of Madrid. The peremptory refuſal by the court of Spain, to give the leaſt ſatisfaction, with regard to any of thoſe reaſonable demands on our part, and the ſolemn declaration at the ſame time made by the Spaniſh miniſter, that they conſidered the war as then actually declared, prove to a demonſtration, that their reſolution to act offenſively, was ſo abſolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer diſſembled, or denied. The king of Spain therefore, having been induced, without any provocation on our part, to conſider the war as already commenced againſt us, which has in effect been declared at Madrid; we truſt, that by the bleſſing of Almighty God on the juſtice of our cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of our loving ſubjects, we ſhall be able to defeat the ambitious deſigns, which have formed this union between the two branches of the houſe of Bourbon; having now begun a new war; and portend the moſt dangerous conſequences to all Europe. Therefore, we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war againſt the ſaid king of Spain; and we will, in purſuance of ſuch declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid war, wherein the honour of our crown, the welfare of our ſubjects, and the proſperity of our nation, which we are determined at all times with our utmoſt power to preſerve and ſupport, are ſo greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commiſſioners for executing the office of our high admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, governors of our forts and garriſons, and all other officers, and ſoldiers under them, by ſea and land, to do, and execute all acts of hoſtility, in the proſecution of this war, againſt the ſaid king of Spain, his vaſſals, and ſubjects, and to oppoſe their attempts; willing and requiring all our ſubjects to take notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any correſpondence, or communication, with the ſaid king of Spain, or his ſubjects: and we do hereby command our own ſubjects, and advertiſe all

other

other perſons, of what nations ſoever, not to tranſport, or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries, of the ſaid king of Spain; declaring that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be met withal, tranſporting, or carrying any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries, of the ſaid king of Spain, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdoms divers of the ſubjects of the king of Spain, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the Spaniſh ſubjects, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their perſons and effects.

Given at our court at St. James's, the ſecond day of January, 1762, in the ſecond year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

The king of Spain's declaration of war, which was publiſhed at Madrid on the 18th of January.

THE KING.

ALthough I have already taken for a declaration of war by England againſt Spain, the inconſiderate ſtep of lord Briſtol, the Britannic king's ambaſſador at my court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my miniſter of ſtate, what engagements I had contracted with France, making this the condition of his demand, or rather adding this threat, That if he did not receive a categorical anſwer, he would leave my court, and take the denial for an aggreſſion: and although, before this provocation was received, my patience was tired out with ſuffering and beholding, on many occaſions, that the Engliſh government minded no other law, but the aggrandiſement of their nation by land, and univerſal deſpotiſm by ſea; I was nevertheleſs deſirous to ſee whether this menace would be carried into execution; or whether the court of England, ſenſible of the inefficacy of ſuch methods towards my dignity, and that of my crown, would not employ others that ſhould be more ſuitable to me, and make me overlook all thoſe inſults. But the haughtineſs of the Engliſh was ſo far from containing itſelf within juſt bounds, that I have juſt learnt, that on the ſecond inſtant, a reſolution was taken by the Britannic king in council, to declare war againſt Spain. Thus, ſeeing myſelf under the hard neceſſity of following this example, which I would never have given, becauſe it is ſo horrible, and ſo contrary to humanity, I have ordered by a decree of the 15th inſtant, that war ſhould likewiſe be immediately declared, on my part, againſt the king of England, his kingdoms, eſtates, and ſubjects; and that in conſequence thereof, proper orders ſhould be ſent to all parts of my dominions, where it ſhould be neceſſary, for their defence and that of my ſubjects, as well as for acting offenſively againſt the enemy.

For this end, I order my council of war to take the requiſite meaſures that this declaration of war may be publiſhed at my court, and in my kingdoms, with the formalities uſual upon ſuch occaſions; and that in conſequence all kind of hoſ-

tilities

tilities may be exerciſed towards the Engliſh; that thoſe of them who are not naturalized in Spain, may leave my kingdoms; that they may carry on no trade there; and that only thoſe who are employed as artizans may be ſuffered to remain: that for the future my ſubjects may have no dealings with thoſe of England, nor with the eſtates of that crown, for any of their productions or fiſheries, particularly cod, or their manufactures or merchandize; ſo that the inhibition of this trade may be underſtood to be, and may be in fact, abſolute and effective, and ſtamp a vicious quality, and a prohibition of ſale on the aforeſaid effects, productions, fiſheries, cod, merchandizes, and manufactures of the dominions of England: that no veſſels whatſoever, with the above-mentioned effects on board, may be admitted into my harbours, and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by land, being illicit and prohibited in my kingdoms, though they may have been brought or depoſited in buildings, baggage, warehouſes, ſhops, or houſes of merchants, or other private perſons, my ſubjects or vaſſals, or ſubjects or vaſſals of provinces and ſtates, with whom I am in peace or alliance, or have a free trade, whom, nevertheleſs, I intend not to hurt, or to infringe the peace, the liberty, and privilege which they enjoy, by treaty, of carrying on a legal trade in my kingdoms with their ſhips, and the proper and peculiar productions of their lands, provinces, and conqueſts, or the produce of their manufactories.

I alſo command that all merchants who ſhall have in their poſſeſſion any cod, or other fiſh, or produce of the dominions of England, ſhall in the ſpace of fifteen days from the date of this declaration, declare the ſame, and deliver an account thereof, either at my court, or elſewhere, to the officers who ſhall be appointed by the marquis de Squilace, ſuper-intendant-general of my revenues, that the whole may be forthcoming; and ſuch of the ſaid effects of which a liſt ſhall not be ſo delivered in the ſpace of fifteen days, ſhall be immediately confiſcated; two months, and no more, being allowed, for the conſumption of thoſe which ſhall be declared; after which time the merchants ſhall be obliged to carry the ſaid effects to the cuſtom-houſes, and, where there is no cuſtom-houſe, to the houſes that ſerve inſtead thereof, that they may be publickly ſold by an officer or officers nominated for that end, or, if none ſhould be appointed, by the judges, who ſhall give the produce of the ſale to the proprietors; but none of the ſaid merchandizes, prohibited in the manner juſt preſcribed, ſhall return to their warehouſes or ſhops.

I have given a ſeparate commiſſion, with all the neceſſary powers, to the marquis de Squilace, ſuper-intendant-general of my revenues, that in that quality he may ſee that this prohibited trade be not ſuffered, and that he may immediately iſſue ſuch orders and inſtructions, as he ſhall think neceſſary for this important end; taking cognizance, in the firſt inſtance, in perſon, and by his ſub delegates, of the diſputes which ſhall ariſe on occaſion of this contraband, with an appeal to the council of finances in the hall of juſtice; except however what relates to contraband military ſtores, arms, and other effects be-

longing to war, particularized in treaties of peace, the cognizance of diſputes on theſe articles belonging to the council of war, and the military tribunals.

And I command that all that is above be obſerved, executed, and accompliſhed, under the heavy penalties contained in the laws, pragmatiques, and royal cedules, iſſued on like occaſions in times paſt, which are to extend alſo to all my ſubjects, and the inhabitants of my kingdoms and eſtates, without any exception, and notwithſtanding any privileges; my will being, that this declaration of war ſhall come as ſoon as poſſible to the knowledge of my ſubjects, as well that they may guard their perſons and effects from the inſults of the Engliſh, as that they may labour to moleſt them by naval armaments, and by other methods authorized by the law of arms.

Given at Buen-Retiro, Jan. 16, 1762.

I THE KING.

Papers relating to the ſurrender of Pondicherry.

Tranſlation of Mr. Lally's propoſals for the delivery of the garriſon.

THE taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of treaties, and of that neutrality which has always ſubſiſted between all European nations, and namely, between the two nations in this part of India; and that immediately after a ſignal ſervice which the French nation had rendered the Engliſh, not only in taking no part againſt them with the nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them into their ſettlements, to give them time to recover from their firſt loſſes (as appears by the letters of thanks from Mr. Pigot himſelf, and from the council of Madras to that of Pondicherry) added to the formal refuſal of fulfilling the conditions of a cartel, agreed upon between our reſpective maſters, though it was at firſt accepted by Mr. Pigot, and the commiſſaries were named on both ſides to go to Sadraſt to ſettle amicably the difficulties which might occur in its execution, put it out of my power with reſpect to my court to make or propoſe to Mr. Coote any capitulation for the town of Pondicherry.

The king's troops, and thoſe of the company, ſurrender themſelves, for want of proviſions, priſoners of war of his Britannick majeſty, upon the terms of the cartel, which I reclaim equally for all the inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well as for the exerciſe of the Roman religion, the religious houſes, hoſpitals, chaplains, ſurgeons, ſervants, &c. referring myſelf to the deciſion of our two courts for reparation proportioned to the violation of ſo ſolemn a treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may take poſſeſſion to-morrow morning at eight o'clock of the gate of Villenour; and after to-morrow at the ſame hour of that of Fort St. Louis; and as he has the power in his own hands, he will dictate ſuch ulterior diſpoſitions to be made, as he ſhall judge proper.

I demand, merely from a principle of juſtice and humanity, that the mother and ſiſters of Rezafail be permitted to ſeek an aſylum where they pleaſe, or that they remain priſoners among the Engliſh, and be not delivered up into Mahomet Ally Caun's hands, which are ſtill

ſtill red with the blood of the huſband and father, that he has ſpilt, to the ſhame indeed of thoſe who gave them up to him; but not leſs to the ſhame of the commander of the Engliſh army, who ſhould not have allowed ſuch a piece of barbarity to be committed in his camp.

As I am tied up by the cartel in the declaration which I make to Mr. Coote, I conſent that the gentlemen of the council of Pondicherry, may make their own repreſentations to him, with regard to what may more immediately concern their own private intereſts, as well as the intereſt of the inhabitants of the colony.

Done at Fort Louis off Pondicherry, the 15th of January, 1761.

Signed, LALLY.

To colonel Coote, commander in chief of his Britannick majeſty's forces before Pondicherry.

A true copy. Franc. Rowland, Sec.

Colonel Coote's anſwer to M. Lally's propoſals.

THE particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having been long ſince tranſmitted to his Britannick majeſty, by the officer to whom that place ſurrendered, colonel Coote cannot take cognizance of what paſſed on that occaſion; nor can he admit the ſame as any way relative to the ſurrender of Pondicherry.

The diſputes that have ariſen concerning the cartel concluded becluded between their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian majeſties, being as yet undecided, colonel Coote has it not in his power to admit, that the troops of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and thoſe of the French Eaſt-India company, ſhall be deemed priſoners of war to his Britannick majeſty upon the terms of that cartel; but requires that they ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, to be uſed as he ſhall think conſiſtent with the intereſts of the king his maſter. And colonel Coote will ſhew all ſuch indulgences as are agreeable to humanity.

Colonel Coote will ſend the grenadiers of his regiment, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock to-morrow morning, to take poſſeſſion of the Villenour gate; and the next morning, between the ſame hours, he will alſo take poſſeſſion of the gate of Fort St. Louis.

The mother and ſiſters of Kaza Saib ſhall be eſcorted to Madras, where proper care ſhall be taken for their ſafety; and they ſhall not, on any account, be delivered into the hands of nabob Mahomud Ally Cawn.

Given at the head quarters at the camp before Pondicherry, this 15th of January, 1761.

Signed, EYRE COOTE.

Articles propoſed to colonel Coote by the chief of the Jeſuits; to which no anſwer was returned.

THE ſuperior council of Pondicherry, authorized by the count de Lally, lieutenant general of the armies of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and his commiſſary in India, to treat for the ſaid town and its inhabitants, preſent the following articles to colonel Coote, commander of his Britannick majeſty's troops on the coaſt of Coromandel,

ARTICLE I.

Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants ſhall not in any wiſe be injured, their houſes ſhall be preſerved, and they ſhall retain all their eſſects and merchandize, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they ſhall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the ſaid town, as new ſubjects of his Britannick majeſty; and they ſhall be treated as the old ſubjects have been treated; accordingly, thoſe who have heretofore had poſſeſſions or advantages, ſhall not be deprived of them.

Art. II. They ſhall be maintained in the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion, in the ſame manner as has been practiſed under the French government. The churches and the houſes of the eccleſiaſtics and religious perſons ſhall be preſerved, together with every thing thereunto belonging whether they be ſituated without or within the town. The miſſionaries ſhall have liberty of paſſing from place to place, and ſhall find, under the Engliſh flag, the ſame protection as under the French flag.

Art. III. Not only the buildings and houſes, belonging to private perſons, whether laymen, eccleſiaſticks, or religious perſons, ſhall be left in the condition they are, but alſo the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouſes, and the walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of theſe laſt, that is to ſay, every thing of this kind, belonging to the company, ſhall be decided by the two reſpective courts.

Art. IV. The papers of the regiſtry and notary office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, ſhall be ſent to France without any obſtacle, by ſuch conveyances as they ſhall think fit who are now charged with them, and in whoſe poſſeſſion they ſhall, in the mean time, remain.

Art. V. The treatment herein before ſtipulated by the firſt article, for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, ſhall be extended to all the members of the council, company's agents, officers ſettled in the ſaid town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in ſervice of the company; and ſo in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, ſettled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

Art. VI. The Creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well thoſe who are in health, as thoſe who have been wounded, or are invalids, having ſerved as volunteers, and not being ſoldiers, ſhould have the liberty of returning to their home by the firſt good opportunity they may find.

Art. VII. Safeguards ſhall be granted to prevent diſorder.

Art. VIII. All the foregoing articles ſhall be executed according to good faith.

A true copy.

FRANCIS ROWLAND, Secretary.

Tranſlation of the ſupreme order from the Mogul's Court at Dyhly to Sciddee Ibrahim, of Rajapore, received March 19, 1761.

A copy of the ſupreme order, to be reſpected by the world, under the ſeal of Safdar Jung Bahadoer, viſier, received at Sahajanabad.

BE it with delight obſerved, by our ſubjects of the ſaid place, and

and the world in general, that we have ſent our enemies to the lower regions, by the mortal wounds of our ſkilful ſwords. They were ſurrounded at the camp of Singar, and prevented from being ſupplied with any kinds of proviſions or water, which obliged them at laſt to kill and eat their cows, whom they uſed to worſhip as the Almighty God, as alſo to ſearch their dung for the grain they had eaten on. Thus unhappily ſituated, they reſolved to die rather than ſubject themſelves longer to the miſeries of famine, and accordingly on the 6th of Jamadelakhar, (or January 1761) their whole camp was ordered to be in readineſs to make their laſt effort, which our officers and army, of zealous hearts, received with intrepidity, and returned as quick as lightning, and terrible as thunder. In a moment of time they diſpatched them to Johannum, (hell;) this ſeparated the head of Viſſvaſraw, (the commanding officer) from his body, and caſt it on the earth: Bhavoo or Sadobo was firſt wounded and then trampled to death by his own elephant; Mallarſie Holcar was cut down; Chingoſie and Damaſie are taken priſoners, and their inferior officers and ſeapoys were ſlain in numbers, impoſſible herein to expreſs.

Twenty-two thouſand of the enemy, male as well as female, have been made Moors, and diſtributed the handſomeſt of the women as concubines to our officers, and the others as ſlaves to our army; but the riches they have taken cannot be aſcertained, the following is only part: fifty thouſand horſes, four hundred thouſand head of cattle, one crow and three quarters of rupes, eleven thouſand camels, five hundred elephants, beſides pearls, precious ſtones, &c. all which are laid at his majeſty's feet.

Ye ſhall ſend copies hereof to all our cities, and publiſh this joyful news to the whole world. Praiſe be to God, the ungrateful enemy is cut off from the pleaſures of life, as the ſtars fall from heaven.

Capitulation for the citadel of Belleiſle, made June 7, 1761.

Preliminary Article.

THE chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, and commandant of the citadel of Belleiſle, propoſes that the place ſhall ſurrender on the 12th of June, in caſe no ſuccours arrive before that time; and that, in the mean while, no works ſhould be carried on, on either ſide, nor any act of hoſtility, nor any communication between the Engliſh beſieging, and the French beſieged.

Refuſed.

ARTICLE I.

The entire garriſon ſhall march thro' the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, and three pieces of cannon, with twelve rounds each. Each ſoldier ſhall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch box. All the officers, ſerjeants, ſoldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage. The women to go with their husbands.

Granted. In favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the chevalier de St. Croix.

II. Two covered waggons ſhall be provided, and the effects which they carry ſhall be depoſited in two covered boats, which are not to be viſited.

The covered waggons are refuſed; but care ſhall be taken to tranſport all the baggage to the continent by the ſhorteſt way.

III. Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed for carrying the French troops by the ſhorteſt way into the neareſt ports of France, by the firſt fair wind.

Granted.

IV. The French troops that are to embark, are to be victualled in the ſame proportion with the troops of his Britannick majeſty; and the ſame proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and ſoldiers which the Engliſh troops have.

Granted.

V. When the troops ſhall be embarked, a veſſel is to be furniſhed for the chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, to M. de la Ville, the king's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet of commandant in the abſence of the chevalier de St. Croix, and to the field officers, including thoſe of the artillery, and engineers; as alſo for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the ſoldiers of the *Cour Royale*, to be tranſported to Nantz, with their wives, ſervants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be viſited. They are to be victualled in the ſame proportion with the Engliſh officers of the ſame rank.

Care ſhall be taken that all thoſe who are mentioned in this article ſhall be tranſported, without loſs of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon, granted by the firſt article.

VI. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the firſt article, a gate of the citadel ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannick majeſty; at which there ſhall be kept a French guard of equal number, until the king's troops ſhall march out to embark. Thoſe guards ſhall be ordered to permit no Engliſh ſoldier to enter, nor no French ſoldier to go out.

A gate ſhall be delivered to the troops of his Britannick majeſty, the moment the capitulation is ſigned; and an equal number of French troops ſhall occupy the ſame gate.

VII. A veſſel ſhall be furniſhed to the commiſſaries of war, and to the treaſurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their ſecretaries, clerks, and ſervants, without being moleſted or viſited. They ſhall be conducted, as well as the other troops, to the neareſt port of France. Granted.

VIII. Meſſ. de Taille, captain general of the Garde Coſte, lamp major, two lieutenants of canoneers of the Garde Coſte, and ninety bombardiers, cannoneers, ſerjeants, and fuſileers, Gardes Coſtes of Belleiſle, paid by the king, ſhall have it in their choice to remain in the iſland as well as all the other inhabitants, without being moleſted, either as to their perſons or goods. And if they have a mind to ſell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and, in general, any effects which belong to them, within ſix months, and to paſs over to the continent, they ſhall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they ſhall have proper aſſiſtance, and the neceſſary paſſports.

They ſhall remain in the iſland under the protection of the king of Great Britain, as the other inhabitants, or ſhall be tranſported to the continent, if they pleaſe, with the garriſon.

IX. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treaſury of the French troops, the armourer, the Bourgeois cannoneers, the

the ſtore-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleiſle with their families, or go to the continent with the ſame privileges as abovementioned.

Granted. To remain in the iſland, upon the ſame footing with the other inhabitants, or to be tranſported with the garriſon to the continent, as they ſhall think proper.

X. The Roman Catholick religion ſhall be exerciſed in the iſland with the ſame freedom as under a French government. The churches ſhall be preſerved, and the rectors and other prieſts continued; and, in caſe of death, they ſhall be replaced by the biſhop of Vannes. They ſhall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.

All the inhabitants, without diſtinction, ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The other part of this article muſt neceſſarily depend on the pleaſure of his Britannick majeſty,

XI. The officers and ſoldiers, who are in the hoſpitals of the town and citadel, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the garriſon; and after their recovery, they ſhall be furniſhed with veſſels to carry them to France. In the mean while they ſhall be ſupplied with ſubſiſtence and remedies till their departure, according to the ſtate which the comptroller and ſurgeons ſhall give in. Granted.

XII. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders ſhall be given that the commiſſaries of artillery, engineers, and proviſions, ſhall make an inventory of what ſhall be found in the king's magazines, out of which, bread, wine, and meat ſhall be furniſhed to ſubſiſt the French troops to the moment of their departure.

They ſhall be furniſhed with neceſſary ſubſiſtence till their departure, on the ſome footing with the troops of his Britannick majeſty.

XIII. Major Gen. Craufurd, as well as all the Engliſh officers and ſoldiers, who have been made priſoners ſince the 8th of April, 1761, incluſive, ſhall be ſet at liberty after the ſigning of the capitulation: and ſhall be diſengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, ſerjeants, and ſoldiers, who have been made priſoners ſince the 8th of April, ſhall alſo be ſet at liberty.

The Engliſh officers and ſoldiers, priſoners of war in the citadel, are to be free the moment the capitulation is ſigned. The French officers and ſoldiers, who are priſoners of war, ſhall be exchanged according to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles ſhall be executed faithfully on both ſides, and ſuch as may be doubtful ſhall be fairly interpreted. Granted.

After the ſignature, hoſtages ſhall be ſent on both ſides, for the ſecurity of the articles of capitulation. Granted.

All the archives, regiſters, public papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of the iſland, ſhall be faithfully given up to his Britannick majeſty's commiſſary: two days ſhall be allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the tranſports neceſſary for the embarkation, ſhall be ready to receive the garriſon and their effects. A French officer ſhall be ordered to deliver up the warlike ſtores and proviſions; and, in general, every thing which belongs

to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, to an Engliſh commiſſary appointed for that purpoſe. And an officer ſhall be ordered to ſhew us all the mines and ſouterains of the place.

S. Hodgson. A. Keppel.
Le Chevalier de St Croix.

The terms of peace to be granted to the Cherokee Indians.

Article I.

ALL Engliſh priſoners, negroes, horſes and cattle, in their poſſeſſion, ſhall be delivered up immediately to colonel Grant.

II. Fort Loudoun and the cannon belonging thereto, now lying at Chote, ſhall be delivered up to any perſons ſent to take charge of them; and any forts ſhall be built hereafter in the Cherokee nation, when the ſame is thought neceſſary by the Engliſh

III. The Cherokees ſhall not admit any Frenchmen into their nation, and if any ſhould come, the Cherokees ſhall aſſiſt us, at leaſt ſhall not pretend to interpoſe their protection, to prevent us, when we think proper to apprehend the Frenchmen.

IV. Any Indian, who murders any of his majeſty's ſubjects, ſhall be immediately put to death by the Cherokees, as ſoon as the murder and murderer are known in the Cherokee nation, and that the head or ſcalp of the murderer be brought to the commander of the next Engliſh fort.

V. The Cherokees ſhall not hunt to the eaſtward of Twenty-ſix mile river, nor the Engliſh to the weſtward of it, to prevent any quarrels or miſchief that may be occaſioned from the hunting parties meeting in the woods.

VI. To prevent as much as may be any diſturbances that may ariſe between the Cherokees and the white people on the Back-Settlements, no Cherokee Indian ſhall come down into this province, within the limits of Twenty-ſix mile river, on any pretence whatſoever, without ſome white perſon in company, or unleſs by the order or permiſſion of this government; and that all white men, whether French or Engliſh, who have been amongſt the Cherokees, and have aided and aſſiſted them during the late war, ſhall be delivered up.

VII. The Cherokees ſhall not moleſt the creatures belonging to, nor treſpaſs on the grounds neceſſary for planting paſturage for the uſe of the garriſon of forts built, or to be built, in their nation.

VIII. The Catawbas and Chickeſaws to be comprehended in this peace.

IX. That all the Cherokee priſoners we have taken ſhall be reſtored.

X. Our friendſhip ſhall be granted to them; a firm peace ſhall be made and finally ratified in Charles-town; trade ſhall be renewed, and plenty of goods ſent up to be exchanged for their ſkins, to ſupply their wants.

XI. And as equal juſtice is the ſureſt foundation of a laſting peace, it ſhall be agreed, that when an Engliſhman murders a Cherokee, the Cherokees ſhall not put him to death, but he ſhall be delivered to the officer of the fort, ſent priſoner to Charles-town, and there tried according to our laws, and if found guilty to be executed in preſence of ſome

ſome Cherokees, if they deſire to be preſent; and when the Cherokees think they are injured by the Engliſh in their nation, the Cherokees are not to take revenge themſelves, but ſhall make complaint to the commander of the next Engliſh fort, to be from thence tranſmitted to the Engliſh governor, who will right them therein, according to our laws; and when the Cherokees injure any Engliſh among them, on the complaint thereof, the Cherokees ſhall right the injured; thus the guilty will only be puniſhed on both ſides; thus friendſhip, peace, and trade will be preſerved; but when they ceaſe to obſerve this treaty, friendſhip, peace, and trade will alſo ceaſe.

XII. That Attakullakulla communicate theſe ſtipulations to the nation on his return, and acquaint them, that in order to have theſe articles of peace finally ratified and confirmed, ſo that our old friendſhip may be renewed, and laſt as long as the ſun ſhines and rivers run; ſome of the headmen from the upper, the valley, the middle and lower ſettlements ſhall come down to Charles-town, and confirm theſe ſtipulations, and then ſettle ſuch matters, as concern the trade to be carried on with their nation.

Account of a late conſpiracy againſt the king of Pruſſia, publiſhed by authority.

A SILESIAN gentleman, of the name of Wargotſch, who has an eſtate near Strehlen, came often to the Pruſſian camp, where he was well received by the king of Pruſſia, and by the officers. He informed himſelf, with great exactneſs, of every thing that paſſed in the army; and particularly, of the diſpoſitions made of the troops in their quarters of cantonment; and, as the country thereabout was well known to him, he formed a project of ſurpriſing his Pruſſian majeſty, in the night of the 1ſt of December, which was to have been executed in this manner: a ſmall body of reſolute cavalry were to penetrate, in the night, into the ſuburbs of Strehlen, where his Pruſſian majeſty lodged, to which they were immediately to ſet fire; and during the confuſion that this muſt neceſſarily occaſion, to endeavour to ſeize and carry off the king of Pruſſia, which Wargotſch thought was very practicable, as the quarters were, at that time, but ſlightly guarded.

The whole affair is reported to have been accidentally diſcovered by one of Wargotſch's own ſervants, who had often been employed to carry letters to a Popiſh prieſt, in a neighbouring village. Theſe letters were directed to an Auſtrian lieut. col. and the prieſt had the care of tranſmitting them. The ſervant obſerving, when his maſter gave him the laſt letter, he was uncommonly anxious about the ſafe delivery of it, and appeared to be in great agitation of mind, began to ſuſpect that he was employed in a dangerous ſervice; however, he took the letter, and promiſed to deliver it as uſual; but inſtead of that, carried it directly to Strehlen, where he put it into the hands of M. de Crucemark, the adjutant-general, who immediately ſent out two ſmall parties of dragoons, to ſeize Wargotſch and the prieſt, who were both made priſoners, but eſcaped afterwards. The trial of Wargotſch, who has been cited to appear, is actually carrying

carrying on before the tribunal called the Ober Ampt, in Breſlau.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled.

BE pleaſed, moſt gracious ſovereign, to accept the cordial and reſpectful congratulations of your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, on the ſolemnization of your majeſty's moſt auſpicious nuptials.

Warmly intereſted from every motive of gratitude, as well as duty, in whatever can affect your royal mind, we enjoy the higheſt ſatisfaction in the completion of our wiſhes, by your majeſty's happy union with a princeſs of the moſt exalted merit; a princeſs, who, by her deſcent from an illuſtrious lineage (reſpectable for their firm and conſtant zeal for the proteſtant religion, and dear to us for their particular attachment to your majeſty's royal houſe) and above all, by her own moſt eminent virtues, and amiable endowments, was moſt worthy to engage your majeſty's eſteem and affection, and to ſhare the honours of the Britiſh crown.

We adore the divine goodneſs, that as in all your majeſty's other conduct, ſo more particularly in a choice of the higheſt importance to your majeſty and your kingdoms, hath ſo viſibly guided and inſpired your royal breaſt. A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge the ſtrongeſt and moſt acceptable proof of your majeſty's paternal attention to improve the happineſs and ſecurity of your people, and to render the ſame ſtable and permanent to poſterity.

May the ſame providence long preſerve your majeſty, and your royal conſort, to enjoy the fruits of this bleſſed marriage, in an uninterrupted courſe of conjugal felicity, and in a numerous offſpring, reſembling their illuſtrious parents, in every public, as well as private, virtue. And may the imperial crown of theſe realms, be worn with undiminiſhed luſtre by their deſcendants, till time ſhall be no more.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

I Thank you moſt heartily for your dutiful and affectionate addreſs. This freſh mark of your attachment to my perſon, and particularly the warm ſentiments of joy and ſatisfaction which you expreſs on the happy choice I have made of a queen for my conſort, are moſt pleaſing to me. The city of London may always depend on my unceaſing care for their welfare and proſperity.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. to her majeſty.

Moſt gracious queen,

WE, his majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to expreſs, in your royal preſence, the exceeding great joy we feel at your majeſty's ſafe arrival, ſo ardently wiſhed for, and ſo impatiently expected; and at the ſame time to congratulate your majeſty's moſt

moſt happy nuptials with a monarch, whoſe early wiſdom, fortitude, and piety, add luſtre to the diadem he wears, and render him the darling, as well as father, of his people.

We do, with that honeſt warmth and ſincerity which characterize the Britiſh nation, humbly aſſure your majeſty, that as the many virtues and amiable endowments which your majeſty poſſeſſes in ſo eminent a degree, cannot fail to bleſs our beloved ſovereign with every domeſtick happineſs; ſo will they ever endear your majeſty to a people, not more diſtinguiſhed for their love of liberty, and their country, than for their inviolable loyalty and gratitude to thoſe princes from whom they derive protection and proſperity.

Long may your majeſty live to ſhare the felicity you are formed to inſpire. And may your majeſty prove the happy mother of a race of princes, to tranſmit the glories of this diſtinguiſhed reign to the lateſt of our poſterity.

Her majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

I Thank you for your kind congratulations, ſo full of duty to the king, and affection to me. My warmeſt wiſhes will ever attend this great city.

The humble addreſs of the people called quakers, preſented October 30.

To George the third, king of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

May it pleaſe the king,

TO accept our congratulaions on the preſent happy occaſion, and our fervent wiſhes, that the royal nuptials may be bleſſed with felicity, as permanent and unmixed, as the joy they produce is univerſal.

From the evident marks we have ſeen of thy attention to the happineſs of thy people, guided by an uniform ſteadineſs and prudence, we are perſuaded, that in thy illuſtrious conſort are united thoſe amiable qualities, which will alike contribute to the domeſtic happineſs of our ſovereign, and endear her to his ſubjects.

Impreſſed with ſuch ſentiments, we already regard the queen with duty and affection, and we truſt it will be our conſtant endeavour to cultivate the like ſentiments in thoſe among whom we converſe; promoting, by example, that dutiful ſubmiſſion to authority which renders government eaſy to the prince, and grateful to the people.

May it pleaſe the moſt High, by whoſe wiſdom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice, to confirm every virtuous purpoſe of thy heart, and to repleniſh it with ſtability and fortitude ſuperior to every exigency: long may he vouchſafe to continue thee a bleſſing to theſe nations, and thy deſcendants, the guardians of liberty, civil and religious, to many generations.

Signed on the behalf of the ſaid people in London, the 26th of the tenth month, 1761.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

THIS addreſs, ſo full of duty and affection, is very agreeable to me. You may depend on my protection.

A letter

A letter from a right hon. perſon, to ——— in the city.

DEAR SIR,

FINDING to my great ſurprize, that the cauſe and manner of my reſigning the ſeals, is groſsly miſrepreſented in the city, as well as that the moſt gracious and *ſpontaneous* marks of his majeſty's approbation of my ſervices, which marks followed my reſignation, have been infamouſly traduced as a bargain for my forſaking the public, I am under a neceſſity of declaring the truth of both theſe facts, in a manner which I am ſure no gentleman will contradict. A difference of opinion, with regard to meaſures to be taken againſt Spain, of the higheſt importance to the honour of the crown, and to the moſt eſſential national intereſts, (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do) was the cauſe of my reſigning the ſeals. Lord Temple and I ſubmitted in writing, and ſigned by us, our moſt humble ſentiments to his majeſty; which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the reſt of the king's ſervants, I reſigned the ſeals on Monday the 5th of this month *, in order not to remain reſponſible for meaſures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Moſt gracious public marks of his majeſty's approbation of my ſervices followed my reſignation: they are unmerited and unſollicited, and I ſhall ever be proud to have received them from the beſt of ſovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained theſe matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to court return of confidence from any man, who with a credulity as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit haſtily to withdraw his good opinion, from one who has ſerved his country with fidelity and ſucceſs; and who juſtly reveres the upright and candid judgment of it; little ſollicitous about the cenſures of the capricious and the ungenerous. Accept my ſincereſt acknowledgements for all your kind friendſhip, and believe me ever, with truth and eſteem,

My dear Sir,

Your faithful friend, &c.

The anſwer of the hon. gentleman, to whom the above letter was addreſſed, is as follows:

DEAR SIR,

THE city of London, as long as they have any memory, cannot forget that you accepted the ſeals when this nation was in the moſt deplorable circumſtances, to which any country can be reduced: that our armies were beaten, our navy inactive, our trade expoſed to the enemy, our credit, as if we expected to become bankrupts, ſunk to the loweſt pitch; that there was nothing to be found but deſpondency at home, and contempt abroad. The city muſt alſo for ever remember, that when you reſigned the ſeals, our armies and navies were victorious, our trade ſecure, and flouriſhing more than in a peace, our public credit reſtored, and people readier to lend than miniſters to borrow: that there was nothing but exultation at home, confuſion and deſpair among our enemies, amazement and veneration among

* October 1761.

among all neutral nations: that the French were reduced ſo low as to ſue for a peace, which we, from humanity, were willing to grant; though their haughtineſs was too great, and our ſucceſſes too many, for any terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the city cannot but lament that you have quitted the helm. But if knaves have taught fools to call your reſignation (when you can no longer procure the ſame ſucceſs, being prevented from purſuing the ſame meaſures) a deſertion of the public, and to look upon you, for accepting a reward, which can ſcarce bear that name, in the light of a penſioner; the city of London hope they ſhall not be ranked by you among the one or the other. They are truly ſenſible, that, though you ceaſe to guide the helm, you have not deſerted the veſſel; and that, penſioner as you are, your inclinations to promote the public good, is ſtill only to be equalled by your ability: that you ſincerely wiſh ſucceſs to the new pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the crew, of rocks and quickſands, but to aſſiſt in bringing the ſhip through the ſtorm into a ſafe harbour.

Theſe, Sir, I am perſuaded, are the real ſentiments of the city of London; I am ſure you believe them to be ſuch of,

Dear Sir, Your's, &c.

The above letters are moſt certainly genuine and original.

At a court of common council, held the twenty-ſecond of October, a motion was made for that court to repreſent to their members, who ſerve for this city in parliament (by way of inſtruction) their ſenſe on the preſent critical conjuncture. Alſo another motion, that the thanks of the court be given to the right hon. Mr. Pitt, for the many and important ſervices rendered to his king and country; and, a third, that the committee, in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his reſignation, &c. Theſe motions were agreed to unanimouſly, except the laſt, which, upon a diviſion, paſſed in the affirmative; nine aldermen and one hundred commoners, to two aldermen and thirteen commoners.

The repreſentation of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and Bart. William Beckford, Eſq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, Eſq; this city's repreſentatives in parliament.

WE, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common council aſſembled, think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay before you, this city's repreſentatives in the great council of the nation, ſoon to be aſſembled in parliament, what we deſire and expect from you, in diſcharge of the great truſt and confidence we and our fellow ſervants have repoſed in you.

That you entertain juſt ſentiments of the importance of the conqueſts made this war by the Britiſh arms, at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure; and that you will, to the utmoſt

utmoſt of your power and abilities, oppoſe all attempts for giving up ſuch places as may tend to leſſen our preſent ſecurity, or by reſtoring the naval power of France, render us ſubject to freſh hoſtilities from that natural enemy; particularly that the ſole and excluſive right of our acquiſitions, in North America and the fiſheries, be preſerved to us.

As the preſent happy extinction of parties, the harmony and unanimity of all his majeſty's ſubjects, their zeal and affection to their native king, and the great increaſe of commerce, are moſt convincing proofs to us of this nation's ability ſtill to carry on, and vigorouſly proſecute the preſent juſt and neceſſary war; it is our deſire that you concur in giving his majeſty ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall enable him to purſue all thoſe meaſures, which may promote the true intereſt of his kingdoms, and place him above the menace of any power that may pretend to give laws, or preſcribe limits, to the policy and intereſts of this nation: but as it is apparent, that our enemies flatter themſelves with the hopes of exhauſting our ſtrength, by the immenſe expence in which we are at preſent engaged, we therefore require you, in the further proſecution of this war, to ſupport ſuch meaſures as may fruſtrate thoſe expectations, yet to act with the utmoſt vigour in the reduction of their remaining colonies, ſo as to obtain a ſafe and honourable peace.

The thanks were as follows:

Copy of the thanks to the right honourable William Pitt, from the court of common council, October 22, 1761.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this court be given to the right hon. William Pitt, for the many great and eminent ſervices rendered this nation, during the time he ſo ably filled the high and important office of one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and to perpetuate their grateful ſenſe of his merits; who by the vigour of his mind, had not only roufed the ancient ſpirit of this nation, from the puſillanimous ſtate, to which it had been reduced; but, by his integrity and ſteadineſs uniting us at home, had carried its reputation in arms and commerce to a height unknown before, by our trade accompanying our conqueſts in every part of the globe.

Therefore the city of London, ever ſtedfaſt in their loyalty to their king, and attentive to the honour and proſperity of their country, cannot but lament the national loſs of ſo able, ſo faithful a miniſter, at this critical conjuncture."

At a court of common council held the 29th Octob. the town-clerk reported his having waited on the right hon. William Pitt, with their reſolutions of thanks; to which he had been pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

'Mr. Pitt requeſts of Sir James 'Hodges, that he will be ſo good 'to repreſent him, in the moſt re'ſpectful manner, to the lord may'or, aldermen, and common coun'cil aſſembled, and expreſs his high 'ſenſe of the ſignal honour they 'have been pleaſed to confer on 'him, by their condeſcending and 'favour-

'favourable reſolution of the 22d 'of October; an honour which he 'receives with true reverence and 'gratitude, not without confuſion 'at his own ſmall deſervings, while 'he views with exultation the 'univerſal public ſpirit diſperſed 'through an united people; and 'the matchleſs intrepidity of the 'Britiſh ſailors and ſoldiers, con-'ducted by officers, juſtly famed 'thro' all the quarters of the world: 'to this concurrence of national 'virtue, graciouſly protected by the 'throne, all the national proſperi-'ties (under the favour of heaven) 'have been owing; and it will 'ever be remembered to the glory 'of the city of London, that thro' 'the whole courſe of this arduous 'war, the great ſeat of commerce 'has generouſly ſet the illuſtrious 'example of ſteady zeal for the 'dignity of the crown, and of un-'ſhaken firmneſs and magnani-'mity.'

Mr. Pitt received more addreſſes on this occaſion from Dublin, York, Bath, and other places.

The king's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, on the 19th of January, 1762, on occaſion of his majeſty having declared war againſt Spain.

My lords and gentlemen,

I HAVE ſo often aſſured you of my ſincere diſpoſition to put an end to the calamities of war, and to reſtore the public tranquility, on ſolid and laſting foundations, that no impartial perſon, either at home or abroad, can ſuſpect me of unneceſſarily kindling a new war in Europe. But, it is with concern, I acquaint you, that, ſince your receſs, I have found myſelf indiſpenſibly obliged to declare war againſt Spain. The cauſes are ſet forth in my public declaration on this occaſion; and therefore I ſhall not detain you with the repetition of them. My own conduct, ſince my acceſſion to the throne, as well as that of the late king, my royal grandfather, towards Spain, has been ſo full of good-will and friendſhip; ſo averſe to the laying hold of ſeveral juſt grounds of complaint, which might have been alledged; and ſo attentive to the advantages of the Catholic king, and his family; that it was matter of the greateſt ſurprize to me, to find, that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that crown, and France; and a treaty made to unite all the branches of the houſe of Bourbon, in the moſt ambitious, and dangerous deſigns againſt the commerce, and independency of the reſt of Europe; and particularly of my kingdoms.

Whatever colours may be endeavoured to be put upon theſe injurious proceedings of the court of Madrid, I have nothing to reproach myſelf with: and, though I have left nothing untried, that could have prevented this rupture, I have thought it neceſſary to prepare againſt every event. I therefore rely on the divine bleſſing on the juſtice of my cauſe; the zealous, and powerful aſſiſtance of my faithful ſubjects; and the concurrence of my allies, who muſt find themſelves involved in the pernicious, and extenſive, projects of my enemies.

I leave theſe conſiderations with

you,

you, full of the juſteſt confidence, that the honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my kingdoms, are ſafe in your hands.

Both houſes having waited on the king, with addreſſes in anſwer to this ſpeech, his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwers.

To the houſe of lords.

My lords,

" I return you my hearty thanks for this addreſs. The affectionate aſſurances you give me of your ſupport and aſſiſtance in the vigorous proſecution of this neceſſary war, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary effects."

To the houſe of commons.

Gentlemen,

" I return you my hearty thanks for this ſeaſonable and affectionate addreſs: the aſſurances contained in it, give me the higheſt ſatisfaction, and your firmneſs and reſolution to ſupport me will, I truſt, enable me to defeat the ambitious deſigns of our enemies, and moſt effectually contribute to that ſalutary end which we deſire."

CHA

CHARACTERS.

THERE is nothing that man is found to take more pleaſure in than variety; and of all the varieties he is capable of contemplating, thoſe obſervable in his own ſpecies, eſpecially the nobleſt part of it, the ſoul or mind, are the moſt entertaining, as they certainly are the moſt intereſting. It was for this reaſon we reſolved to begin that part of this work, (calculated equally for amuſement and inſtruction,) which is not merely hiſtorical, with the moſt ſtriking characters we could procure, not only of individuals, but of nations and other conſiderable bodies of men.

In purſuance of this plan we gave in our laſt volume the character of a famous nation improved, if we may ſay ſo, by one, ſtiled a Philoſopher, into brutes. In the preſent, we ſhall lay before our readers, as a ſuitable companion to it, that of a conſiderble number of men tranſformed by neceſſity into downright ſavages. We mean the Buccaneers of America, in that their original ſituation from whence they derived their name. Some amuſement, and even utility, muſt, we preſume, accrue from a compariſon of ſuch ſurpriſing effects of art and nature.

THE Spaniards had not been long in the poſſeſſion of the Weſt Indies and the continent of America, when other nations, eſpecially the Engliſh and French, began to follow them there. But tho' the Spaniards were unable to people ſuch extenſive countries themſelve, they were reſolved that no others ſhould do it for them; and therefore made a moſt cruel war on all thoſe of any other nation, who attempted to ſettle in any of the Antilles or Carribee Iſlands. The French however were at laſt lucky enough to acquire ſome footing in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; but by the time they began to ſubſide into a regular form of government, the Spaniards found means to diſlodge them. Upon this the wretched fugitives, conſidering at how great a diſtance they were from their mother country, and how near to the iſland of Hiſpaniola or St. Domingo, the northern parts of which were then uninhabited, and full of ſwine and black cattle, they immediately reſolved to take poſſeſſion of that country, in conjunction with ſeveral other adventurers of their own and the Engliſh nation; eſpecially as the Dutch, who now began to appear in theſe ſeas, promiſed to ſupply them plentifully with all kinds of neceſſaries they might procure, in exchange for the hides and tallow by hunting.

Theſe new ſettlers obtained the name of Buccaneers from their cuſtom of buccanning their beef and pork in order to keep it for ſale, or for their own conſumption, the method of which will be preſently deſcribed. But ſome of them ſoon grew tired of this new way of life, and took to planting, while many more choſe to turn pirates, truſting to find, among thoſe who remained on ſhore, a quick ſale for all the plunder they could

could make at ſea. This new body of adventurers were called Freebooters, from their making free prey or booty of whatever came in their way.

The colony now began to thrive at a great rate, by the cheap and eaſy manner in which the Freebooters acquired the greateſt riches, and the profuſion with which they diſtributed them among their old companions the Buccaneers and Planters for the mereſt trifles. This brought numbers of Settlers from Old France in quality of indented ſervants, tho' they toiled rather like ſlaves during the three years for which they generally bound themſelves.

Thus the colony conſiſted of four claſſes; Buccaneers, Freebooters, Planters, and Indented Servants who generally remained with the Buccaneers, or Planters. And theſe four orders compoſed what they now began to call the body of Adventurers. Theſe people lived together in a perfect harmony under a kind of democracy; every freeman had a deſpotic authority over his own family, and every captain was a ſovereign in his own ſhip, though liable to be diſcarded at the diſcretion of the crew.

The Planters ſettled chiefly in the little iſland of Tortuga on the northern coaſt of Hiſpaniola; but it was not long before ſome of them going to the great iſland to hunt with the Buccaneers, the reſt were ſurpriſed by the Spaniards, and all, even thoſe who had ſurrendered at diſcretion in hopes of mercy, were put to the ſword, or hanged.

The next care of the Spaniards was to rid the great iſland of the Buccaneers, and for this reaſon they aſſembled a body of 500 lancemen, who by their ſeldom going fewer than fifty in a company, obtained the name of *The Fifties* from their enemies, whoſe manners and cuſtoms we ſhall now enter upon.

The Buccaneers lived in little huts built on ſome ſpots of cleared ground juſt large enough to dry their ſkins on, and contain their buccanning houſes. Theſe ſpots they called *Boucans*, and the huts they dwelt in *Ajoupas*, a word which they borrowed from the Spaniards, and the Spaniards from the natives. Though theſe Ajoupas lay open on all ſides, they were very agreeable to the hardy inhabitants, in a climate where wind and air are ſo very deſireable things. As the Buccaneers had neither wife nor child, they aſſociated by pairs, and mutually rendered each other all the ſervices a maſter could reaſonably expect from a ſervant, living together in ſo perfect a community, that the ſurvivor always ſucceeded his deceaſed partner. This kind of union or fellowſhip they called *S'emateloter* [inſailoring], and each other *Matelot* [ſailor], whence is derived the cuſtom of giving, at leaſt in ſome parts of the French Antilles, the name *Matelotage* [ſailorage], to any kind of ſociety formed by private perſons for their mutual advantage. They behaved to each other with the greateſt juſtice and openneſs of heart; it would have been a crime to keep any thing under lock and key, but on the other hand the leaſt pilfering was unpardonable, and puniſhed with expulſion from the community. And indeed there could be no great temptation to ſteal, when it was reckoned a point of honour never to refuſe a neighbour what he wanted; and where there was ſo little property, it was impoſſible there ſhould be many diſputes. If any happened,

ed, the common friends of the parties at variance interpoſed, and ſoon put an end to the difference.

As to laws, the Buccaneers acknowledged none but an odd jumble of conventions made between themſelves, which, however, they regarded as the ſovereign rule. They ſilenced all objections by coolly anſwering, that it was not the cuſtom of the coaſt, and grounded their right of acting in this manner, on their baptiſm under the tropic, which freed them, in their opinion, from all obligations antecedent to that marine ceremony. The governor of Tortuga, when that iſland was again ſettled, though appointed by the French court, had very little authority over them; they contented themſelves with rendering him from time to time ſome ſlight homage. They had in a manner entirely ſhaken off the yoke of religion, and thought they did a great deal, in not wholly forgetting the God of their Fathers. We are ſurpriſed to meet with nations, among whom it is a difficult matter to diſcover any traces of a religious worſhip: And yet it is certain, that had the Buccaneers of St. Domingo been perpetuated on the ſame footing they ſubſiſted at the time we are ſpeaking of, the third or fourth generation of them would have as little religion as the Caffres and Hottentots of Africa, or the Topinambous and Cannibals of America.

They even laid aſide their ſurnames, and aſſumed nick-names, or martial names, moſt of which have continued in their families to this day. Many however, on their marrying, which ſeldom happened till they turned planters, took care to have their real ſurnames inſerted in the marriage contract; and this practice gave occaſion to a proverb, ſtill current in the French Antilles, *A man is not to be known till he takes a wife.*

Their dreſs conſiſted of a filthy greaſy ſhirt, dyed with the blood of the animals they killed, a pair of trouſers ſtill more naſty, a thong of leather by way of belt, to which they hung a caſe containing ſome Dutch knives, and a kind of very ſhort ſabre called Manchette, a hat without any brim, except a little flap on the front to take hold of it by, and ſhoes of hogſkin all of a piece. Their guns were four feet and a half in the barrel, and of a bore to carry balls of an ounce. Every man had his contract ſervants, more or fewer according to his abilities, beſides a pack of twenty or thirty dogs, among which there was always a couple of beagles. Their chief employment at firſt was ox-hunting, and, if at any time they chaſed a wild hog, it was rather for paſtime, or to make proviſion for a feaſt, than for any other advantage. But, in proceſs of time, ſome of them betook themſelves entirely to hunting of hogs, whoſe fleſh they buccanned in the following manner:

Firſt, they cut the fleſh into long pieces, an inch and a half thick, and ſprinkled them with ſalt, which they rubbed off after twenty-four hours. Then they dried theſe pieces in ſtoves over a fire made of the ſkin and bones of the beaſt, till they grew as hard as a board, and aſſumed a deep brown colour. Pork prepared in this manner will keep in caſks a twelvemonth and longer, and when ſteeped but a little while in lukewarm water, become plump and roſy, and yield moreover a moſt grateful ſmell, either broiled or boiled, or otherwiſe dreſſed, enough to tempt the moſt languid appetite, and pleaſe the moſt delicate palate.

Thoſe who hunt the wild boar, have of late been called ſimply Hunters.

In hunting, they ſet out at day-break, preceded by the beagles, and followed by their ſervants with the reſt of the dogs; and as they made it a point never to baulk their beagles, they were often led by them over the moſt frightful precipices, and through places which any other mortal wouldhave deemed abſolutely impaſſable. As ſoon as the beagles had rouzed the game, the reſt of the dogs ſtruck up and ſurrounded the beaſt, ſtopping it, and keeping a conſtant barking till the Buccaneer could get near enough to ſhoot it; in doing this he commonly aimed at the pit of the breaſt; when the beaſt fell, he ham-ſtrung it, to prevent its riſing again. But it has ſometimes happened that the creature, not wounded enough to tumble to the ground, has run furiouſly at his purſuer, and ripped him open. But in general the Buccaneer ſeldom miſſed his aim, and when he did, was nimble enough to get up the tree behind which he had the precaution to place himſelf. What is more, ſome of them have been ſeen to overtake the beaſt in chace, and ham-ſtring it without any further ceremony.

As ſoon as the prey was half ſkinned, the maſter cut out a large bone, and ſucked the marrow for breakfaſt. The reſt he left to his ſervants, one of whom always remained behind to finiſh the ſkinning, and bring the ſkin with a choice piece of meat for the huntſmen's dinner. They then continued the chace till they had killed as many beaſts, as there were heads in the company. The maſter was the laſt, to return to the boucan, loaded like the reſt, with a ſkin and a piece of meat. Here the Buccaneers found their tables ready, for every one had his ſeparate table, which was the firſt thing, any way fit for the purpoſe, that came in their way, a ſtone, the trunk of a tree, and the like. No table-cloth, no napkin, no bread or wine graced their board; not even potatoes or bananas, unleſs they found them ready to their hands. When this did not happen, the fat and lean of the game, taken alternately, ſerved to ſupply the place. A little pimento, and the ſqueeze of an orange, their only ſauce; contentment, peace of mind, a good appetite, and abundance of mirth, made every thing agreeable. Thus they lived and ſpent their time, till they had compleated the number of hides for which they had agreed with the merchants; which done, they carried them to Tortuga, or ſome port of the great iſland.

As the Buccaneers uſed much exerciſe, and fed only on freſh meat, they generally enjoyed a good ſtate of health. They were indeed ſubject to fevers, but either ſuch as laſted only a day, and left no ſenſible impreſſion the day following, or little ſlow fevers, which did not hinder them from action, and were of courſe ſo little regarded, that it was uſual with the patient, when aſked how he did, to anſwer, "Very "well, nothing ails me but the "fever." It was impoſſible, however, they ſhould not ſuffer conſiderably by ſuch fatigues under a climate, to the heat of which few of them had been early enough inured. Hence the moſt conſiderate among them, after they had got money enough for that purpoſe, turned Planters. The reſt ſoon ſpent the fruits of their labour in taverns and tippling-houſes; and many had ſo habituated themſelves to this kind of life,

life, as to become incapable of any other. Nay, there have been inſtances of young men, who having early embarked through neceſſity in this painful and dangerous profeſſion, perſiſted in it afterwards, merely through a principle of libertiniſm, rather than return to France, and take poſſeſſion of the moſt plentiful fortunes.

Such were the Buccaneers of St. Domingo, and ſuch their ſituation, when the Spaniards undertook to extirpate them. And at firſt they met with great ſucceſs; for as the Buccaneers hunted ſeparately, every one attended by his ſervants, they were eaſily ſurpriſed. Hence the Spaniards killed numbers, and took many more, whom they condemned to a moſt cruel ſlavery. But whenever the Buccaneers had time to put themſelves in a ſtate of defence, they fought like lions, to avoid falling into the hands of a nation, from whom they were ſure to receive no quarter; and by this means they often eſcaped; nay there are may inſtances of ſingle men fighting their way through numbers. Theſe dangers however, and the ſucceſs of the Spaniards in diſcovering their boucans, where they uſed to ſurpriſe and cut the throats of them and their ſervants in their ſleep, engaged them to cohabit in greater numbers, and even to act offenſively, in hopes that by ſo doing, they might at laſt induce the Spaniards to let them live in peace. But the fury with which they behaved whenever they met any Spaniards, ſerved only to make their enemies more intent on their deſtruction; and aſſiſtance coming to both parties, the whole iſland was turned into a ſlaughter-houſe, and ſo much blood ſpilt on both ſides, that many places on account of the carnage of which they had been the theatres, were intitled, *of the maſſacre*; ſuch as *the hill of the maſſacre*, *the plain of the maſſacre*, *the valley of the maſſacre*; which names they retain to this day.

At length the Spaniards grew tired of this way of proceeding, and had recourſe to their old method of ſurprize, which againſt enemies of more courage than vigilance was like to ſucceed better. This put the Buccaneers under a neceſſity of never hunting but in large parties, and fixing their boucans in the little iſlands on the coaſt, where they retired every evening. This expedient ſucceeded, and the boucans by being more fixed, ſoon acquired the air and conſiſtency of little towns.

When the Buccaneers had once fixed themſelves, as related, each boucan ordered ſcouts every morning to the higheſt part of the iſland in order to reconnoitre the coaſt, and ſee if any Spaniſh parties were abroad. If no enemy appeared, they appointed a place and hour of rendezvous in the evening, and were never abſent if not killed or priſoners. When therefore any one of the company was miſſing, it was not lawful for the reſt to hunt again till they had got intelligence of him if taken, or avenged his death if killed.

Things continued in this ſituation for a long time, till the Spaniards made a general hunt over the whole iſland, and by deſtroying their game, put the Buccaneers under a neceſſity of betaking themſelves to another courſe of life. Some of them turned planters, and thereby increaſed ſome of the French ſettlements on the coaſt, and formed others. The reſt, not reliſhing ſo confined and regular a life, entered

among the Freebooters, who thereby became a very powerful body.

The following particulars relating to the Indians of the Peninſula within the Ganges, and likewiſe to the country itſelf, muſt throw a great light on all the military tranſactions in that remote part of the world. They are extracted from Mr. Cambridge's hiſtory of the late war there, and notwithſtanding their importance, have never before, that we can find, been taken notice of by any other writer. The manner, in which the Indians feed their horſes, ſeems to deſerve particular attention.

IT is generally ſuppoſed, that the peninſula within the Ganges is under the immediate government of the Mogul, and that his mandates from Delli are obeyed in the moſt remote parts of the coaſt; but a great part of that vaſt peninſula never acknowledged any ſubjection to the throne of Delli, till the reign of Aureng-Zebe; and the revenues from thoſe Indian kings, and Mooriſh governors, who were conquered or employed by him, have, ſince his death, been intercepted by the vice-roys, which his weaker ſucceſſors have appointed for the government of the peninſula; ſo that at this time neither can the tribute from the ſeveral potentates reach the court of Delli, nor the vigour of the government extend from the capital to thoſe remote countries. And ever ſince the province of Indoſtan was ruined by Nadir Shah, the weakneſs of the Mogul, and the policy and confirmed independency of the vice-roys, have confined the influence of the government to its inland department.

The nominal ſovereign poſſeſſes a third only, and that the leaſt valuable part of his empire. Bengal, the ſmalleſt but moſt fertile province, is governed by a vice-roy. The other diviſion, called Deckan, extending from Balaſore, or Jagonaut, to Cape Comarin, is alſo delegated by the Mogul to another vice-roy, of exceeding great power, having within his juriſdiction ſeven large territories, to which he has the undiſputed right of nominating ſeven nabobs, or governors of provinces. In all parts of India there are ſtill large diſtricts, which have preſerved, with the Gentoo religion, the old form of government under Indian kings, called Rajas. Such are Maiſſore, whoſe capital is Seringapatam, and Tanjore, whoſe capital is Tanjore. There are alſo among the woods and mountainous parts of the country ſeveral petty princes, or heads of clans, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Polygars. Theſe are all tributary to the nabobs, and thoſe to the vice-roys, whoſe capital is Aurengabad. The Carnatic is that part of the Deckan, which comprehends the principal ſettlements of the Europeans, Madraſs, and Pondicherry, and alſo Arcot. To eſtabliſh the government of Arcot, and to oppoſe the hoſtile intentions of M. Dupleix, the Engliſh Eaſt India company engaged in this war in ſupport of Mahomet Allee Cawn.

The chain of mountains which runs through the peninſula from north to ſouth, is the cauſe of an extraordinary phenomenon in natural hiſtory. The countries which are ſeparated by theſe mountains, though under the ſame latitude, have their ſeaſons and climate entirely different; for while it is winter on one ſide of the hills, it is ſum-

ſummer on the other. On the coaſt of Malabar a S. W. wind begins to blow from the ſea at the end of June, with continued rain, and continues four months, during which time the weather is calm and ſerene on the coaſt of Coromandel; and toward the end of October, the rainy ſeaſon, which they term the change of the monſoon, begins on the coaſt of Coromandel; at which time, the tempeſtuous winds beating continually againſt a coaſt, on which there are no good ports, make it ſo dangerous for the ſhipping to remain there for the three enſuing months, that it is ſcarce ever attempted. This is the cauſe of the periodical return of our ſhips to Bombay, where there is a ſecure harbour, and convenient docks.

Without ſome explanations it will be difficult to conceive how a handful of Europeans ſhould appear ſo reſpectable in the field, when oppoſed to a multitude of Aſiatics.

It is alſo difficult to conceive how ſuch vaſt multitudes as the Aſiatic armies frequently conſiſt of, eſpecially with ſo large a proportion of horſe, can be ſubſiſted, as every horſeman has two ſervants, one to take care of his horſe, the other to procure him forage, and all theſe are not only accompanied with their wives and children, but there always follows the camp a moveable town of ſhops, where every thing is to be ſold as in their cities, ſome hundreds of elephants for ſtate only, and a train of women (with their numberleſs retinue) belonging to the prince and the great officers.

To provide for all theſe, the whole country is put in motion, and the ſtricteſt orders are given for all proviſions to be brought into the camp. By this means all the cities far and near are exhauſted, but the camp, for the moſt part, is plentifully ſupplied.

The forage is procured in the following manner: Every horſeman is allowed a man for the purpoſe, who is conſtantly employed in cutting turf, and waſhing the roots of it; and this is a more hearty food for a horſe than graſs. A ſhower of rain produces another crop in a few days time; and, in caſe of continued dry weather, they move their camp to freſh ground.

They alſo feed their horſes in the rice fields, and where meat is plenty, they boil the offal to rags, and mixing it with butter and ſome ſorts of grain, make balls of it, which they thruſt down the horſes throats. In a ſcarcity of proviſions, they give them opium, which has the ſame effect both on the horſes and men, for at once it damps their appetites, and enables them to endure fatigue. The horſes of the country are naturally ſo exceedingly vicious, that they are not to be broke in the manage, and cannot be brought to act with the ſame regularity in the field, as a ſquadron of European cavalry. The Perſian horſes being more gentle and docile, are greatly eſteemed, and often valued at a thouſand guineas. Thoſe of India ſell for fifty or a hundred.

Many of the Indians abſtain from all kinds of animal food, and live chiefly, if not wholly, upon rice; and they have ſo great a veneration for cows, that they are all prohibited by their religion, from killing any of that ſpecies; therefore there generally is a ſufficient ſupply of beef for the Mahometan ſoldiery, and the ſmall proportion of Europeans.

Their rivers, when they are not fordable, in the rainy ſeaſon become torrents, being ſwelled to ſuch a

degree, that they are not to be paſſed but obliquely, the landing place being frequently a mile below the place of embarkation, and heavy veſſels, built of timber, could not be brought up againſt the ſtream to ſerve again.

They therefore make large boats of a kind of baſket work, which they cover with ſkins. As there muſt be always great plenty of hides in ſo numerous an army, they are eaſily made. They are very light and manageable, and yet they will carry above fifty horſe, and are capable of tranſporting the heavieſt artillery.

The Aſiatics have an invincible dread of fire-arms, the true cauſe of which lies in the inexperience of their leading men, who never underſtood the advantages of diſcipline, and who have kept their infantry upon too low a footing. Their cavalry, though not backward to engage with ſabres, are extremely unwilling to bring their horſes within the reach of guns; ſo that they do not decline an engagement ſo much through fear for their lives, as for their fortunes, which are all laid out in the horſe they ride on.

Such of the natives as have been diſciplined and encouraged by Europeans, and formed into a regular infantry, under officers of their own, and generally known by the name of Seapoys, have familiarized themſelves to fire-arms, and behaved well behind walls; and when we give them ſerjeants to lead them on, they make no contemptible figure in the field.

Nothing is ſo ruinous to their military affairs as their falſe notions of artillery; they are terrified with that of the enemy, and fooliſhly put a confidence in their own; placing their chief dependence on the largeſt pieces, which they neither know how to manage nor move. They give them pompous and ſounding names, as the Italians do their guns, and have ſome pieces which carry a ball of 70 pounds. When we march round them with our light field pieces, and make it neceſſary to move thoſe enormous weights, their bullocks, which are at beſt very untractable, if a ſhot comes among them, are quite ungovernable, and at the ſame time are ſo ill harneſſed, that it occaſions no ſmall delay to free the reſt from any one that ſhall happen to be unruly or ſlain.

In war with the Aſiatics alone, we have a much greater advantage in their being ſo very tenacious of their old manners, than in their want of bravery. Not only the prince himſelf, but every raja, who has command of all the forces he can bring into the field, be they more or leſs, always appears among them mounted on an elephant, and is at once the general and enſign, or ſtandard of that corps, who keep their eyes conſtantly on him; and if they loſe ſight of him for a moment, conclude that all is loſt. Thus we find, Aureng-zebe gained two battles by the treachery of thoſe who deſired his two victorious brothers to get down from their elephants, mount their horſes and purſue the vanquiſhed; their troops, miſſing them, immediately diſperſed. The ſame practice, continued to this day, affords our engineers a fair opportunity of deciding the fate of a whole detachment, by one well directed diſcharge of a ſix-pounder; and thoſe enormous beaſts, now ſeem to be brought into the field for no other end than to be a mark for our artillery.

Another

Another great obſtacle to their ſucceſs in war, is their ſuperſtition, particularly their obſervance of lucky and unlucky days.

Being fond of all kinds of beaſts of prey, they keep great numbers of them, and often viſit them before they give battle; and if they find them heavy and dull, they think it a bad omen, and a reaſon ſufficient to poſtpone their intended deſign of an action; and on the other hand, the accidental fury of the animal is regarded as a happy omen. They have alſo a cuſtom of matching two wild beaſts, commonly elephants; and having given their own name to the one, and that of the enemy to the other, they bring them together to fight in preſence of their army: But in this cuſtom they are not altogether to be condemned for ſuperſtitious folly, ſince they have the policy to make it a very unequal match, and to give their own name to the ſtrongeſt.

But what is the greateſt obſtacle of all, to their becoming a military people, is, that thoſe who have once had ſuch ſucceſs in the field, as to obtain the name of Fortunate, being thereby conſidered as invincible, and in conſequence unmoleſted for a time, are willing to ſave the needleſs expence of an army. For this reaſon there are few veterans, and moſt of their armies conſiſt of an aſſemblage of various people haſtily brought together from different parts; ſo that there can be no ſuch thing as diſcipline, without which, numbers are but an impediment, and bravery ineffectual.

Notwithſtanding they have ſo ſeverely ſuffered by being ſurpriſed in the night by the Europeans; they can never be brought to eſtabliſh either order or vigilance in their camp: And when they have acted with us as allies, the moſt earneſt remonſtrances could never prevail with them to be ſufficiently upon their guard, when in the neighbourhood of the French, or to quit their ground in the morning, to co-operate with us, in ſurpriſing the enemy.

At the cloſe of the evening, every man eats an inconceivable quantity of rice, and many take after it ſome kind of ſoporific drugs; ſo that about mid-night, the whole army is in a dead ſleep. The conſequence of theſe habits is obvious; and yet it would appear a ſtrange propoſition to an Eaſtern monarch, to endeavour to perſuade him, that the ſecurity of his throne depended upon the regulations of the meals of a common ſoldier; much leſs would he be prevailed on to reſtrain him in the uſe of that opium, which is to warm his blood for action, and animate his ſoul with heroiſm. It muſt fill the mind of an European ſoldier at once with compaſſion and contempt, to ſee a heap of theſe poor creatures, ſolely animated by a momentary intoxication, crowded into a breach, and both in their garb and impotent fury, reſembling a mob of frantic women.

And there is certainly an appearance of effeminacy in the Eaſtern dreſs, which has at all times greatly contributed to leſſen their military character with the European nations, who, from their own habits and prejudices, will naturally receive a ſtrange impreſſion, upon ſeeing a body of horſe in ſilk or cotton robes.

There is, however, no character they are ſo fond of as that of a warrior; and as they have no other notion of government, they have been,

been, from time immemorial, continually at war with one another.

A general account of the Canadians, from Charlevoix.

EVERY man is poſſeſſed of the neceſſaries of life; but there is little paid to the king; the inhabitant is not acquainted with taxes; bread is cheap; fiſh and fleſh are not dear; but wine, ſtuffs, and all French commodities, are very expenſive. Gentlemen, and thoſe officers who have nothing but their pay, and are beſides encumbered with families, have the greateſt reaſon to complain. The women have a great deal of ſpirit and good-nature, are extremely agreeable, and excellent breeders; and theſe good qualities are, for the moſt part, all the fortunes they bring their huſbands; but God has bleſſed the marriages in this country in the ſame manner he formerly bleſſed the patriarchs. In order to ſupport ſuch numerous families, they ought likewiſe to lead the lives of patriarchs; but the time for this is paſt. There are a greater number of nobleſſe in New France than in all the other colonies put together.

The king maintains here eight and twenty companies of marines, and three etats majors. Many families have been ennobled here; and there ſtill remain ſeveral officers of the regiment of Corignan-Salieres, who have peopled this country with gentlemen who are not in extraordinary good circumſtances, and would be ſtill leſs ſo were not commerce allowed them, and the right of hunting and fiſhing, which is common to every one.

After all, it is a little their own fault, if they are ever expoſed to want. The land is good almoſt every where, and agriculture does not in the leaſt derogate from their quality. How many gentlemen throughout all our provinces would envy the lot of the ſimple inhabitants of Canada, did they but know it! And can thoſe who languiſh here in a ſhameful indigence be excuſed for refuſing to embrace a profeſſion, which the corruption of manners and the moſt ſalutary maxims has alone degraded from its ancient dignity? There is not in the world a more wholeſome climate than this: No particular diſtemper is epidemical here; the fields and woods are full of ſimples of a wonderful efficacy; and the trees diſtil balms of an excellent quality. Theſe advantages ought at leaſt to engage thoſe, whoſe birth Providence has caſt in this country, to remain in it; but inconſtancy, averſion to a regular and aſſiduous labour, and a ſpirit of independence, have ever carried a great many young people out of it, and prevented the colony from being peopled.

Theſe are the defects with which the French Canadians are, with the greateſt juſtice, reproached. The ſame may likewiſe be ſaid of the Indians. One would imagine that the air they breathe in this immenſe continent contributes to it; but the example and frequent intercourſe with its natural inhabitants, are more than ſufficient to conſtitute this character. Our Creoles are likewiſe accuſed of great avidity in amaſſing; and, indeed, they do things with this view, which could hardly be believed if they were not ſeen. The journeys they under-

take,

take, the fatigues they undergo, the dangers to which they expoſe themſelves, and the efforts they make, ſurpaſs all imagination. There are, however, a few leſs intereſted, who diſſipate, with greater facility, what has coſt them ſo much pains to acquire, or who teſtify leſs regret at having loſt it. Thus there is ſome room to imagine, that they commonly undertake ſuch painful and dangerous journeys out of a taſte they have contracted for them. They love to breathe a free air; they are early accuſtomed to a wandering life; it has charms for them, which make them forget paſt dangers and fatigues; and they place their glory in encountering them often. They have a great deal of wit, eſpecially the fair ſex, in whom it is brilliant and eaſy. They are, beſides, conſtant and reſolute, fertile in reſources, courageous, and capable of managing the greateſt affairs.

I know not whether I ought to reckon amongſt the defects of our Canadians, the good opinion they entertain of themſelves. It is at leaſt certain, that it inſpires them with a confidence, which leads them to undertake and execute what would appear impoſſible to many others. It muſt, however, be confeſſed they have excellent qualities. There is not a province in the kingdom where the people have a finer complexion, a more advantageous ſtature, or a body better proportioned. The ſtrength of their conſtitution is not always anſwerable; and if the Canadians live to any age, they ſoon look old and decrepid. This is not entirely their own fault, it is likewiſe that of their parents, who are not ſufficiently watchful over their children, to prevent their ruining their health at a time of life, when if it ſuffers it is ſeldom or never recovered. Their agility and addreſs are unequalled; the moſt expert Indians themſelves are not better markſmen, or manage canoes, in the moſt dangerous rapids, with greater ſkill.

Many are of opinion, that they are unfit for the ſciences, which require any great degree of application, and a continued ſtudy. I am not able to ſay whether this prejudice is well grounded, for as yet we have ſeen no Canadian who has endeavoured to remove it, which is, perhaps, owing to the diſſipation in which they are brought up. But nobody can deny them an excellent genius for mechanicks; they have hardly any occaſion for the aſſiſtance of a maſter, in order to excel in this ſcience; and ſome are every day to be met with, who have ſucceeded in all trades, without having ever ſerved an apprenticeſhip.

Some people tax them with ingratitude, nevertheleſs they ſeem to me to have a good diſpoſition; but their natural inconſtancy often prevents their attending to the duties required by gratitude. It is alledged, they make bad ſervants, which is owing to their great haughtineſs of ſpirit, and to their loving liberty too much to ſubject themſelves willingly to ſervitude. They are, however, good maſters, which is the reverſe of what is ſaid of thoſe from whom the greateſt part of them are deſcended. They would have been perfect in character, if to their own virtues they had added thoſe of their anceſtors. Their inconſtancy in friendſhip has ſometimes been complained of; but this complaint can hardly be general, and in thoſe who have given occaſion for it, it proceeds

ceeds from their not being accuſtomed to conſtraint, even in their own affairs. If they are not eaſily diſciplined, this likewiſe proceeds from the ſame principle, or from their having a diſcipline peculiar to themſelves, which they believe is better adapted for carrying on the war againſt the Indians, in which they are not entirely to blame. Moreover, they appear to me to be unable to govern a certain impetuoſity, which render them fitter for ſudden ſurprizes, or haſty expeditions, than the regular and continued operations of a campaign. It has likewiſe been obſerved, that amongſt a great number of brave men, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the laſt wars, there were very few found capable of bearing a ſuperior. This is, perhaps, owing to their not having ſufficiently learned to obey. It is however true, that when they are well conducted, there is nothiug which they will not accompliſh, whether by ſea or land; but in order to this, they muſt entertain a great opinion of their commander. The late M. d'Iberville, who had all the good qualities of his countrymen, without any of their defects, could have led them to the end of the world.

There is one thing, with reſpect to which they are not eaſily to be excuſed, and that is the little natural affection moſt of them ſhew to their parents, who for their part diſplay a tenderneſs for them, which is not extremely well managed. The Indians fall into the ſame defect, and it produces amongſt them the ſame conſequences. But what, above all things, ought to make the Canadians be held in much eſteem, is the great fund they have of piety and religion, and that nothing is wanting to their education upon this article. It is likewiſe true, that when they are out of their own country, they hardly retain any of their defects. As with all this they are extremely brave and active, they might be of great ſervice in war, in the marine, and in the arts; and I am of opinion, that it would redound greatly to the advantage of the ſtate, were they to be much more numerous than they are at preſent. Men conſtitute the principal riches of the ſovereign, and Canada, ſhould it be of no other uſe to France, would ſtill be, were it well peopled, one of the moſt important of all our colonies.

The Epiſtle from the yearly meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 11*th day of the fifth month,* 1761, *to the* 18*th of the ſame, incluſive.*

To the quarterly and monthly meetings of friends and brethren, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

Dear friends and brethren!

UNDER a ſenſe of that ancient love and life, whereby we were gathered to be a people, we tenderly ſalute you; earneſtly deſiring that grace, mercy and peace, through the knowledge of God the Father, and his beloved Son, may abound amongſt you.

We have renewed cauſe, humbly to acknowledge the gracious condeſcenſion of the God of all our mercies, manifeſted to us in this our aſſembly, whereby our ſouls have been comforted in his preſence, our hope in his ſalvation renewed, and the bond of true fellowſhip again con-

confirmed, under a freſh ſenſe that it is his good pleaſure we ſhould be continued a people, to the praiſe of his great and ever worthy name. In a degree of this uniting virtue and holy influence, we have been enabled to tranſact the affairs, which have come before us, in much brotherly kindneſs and condeſcenſion, and ſtrengthened to purſue the great object of the churches care, the promotion of ſpiritual health and vigour in every member of the body, that it may be preſented holy and acceptable to him who hath called us to glory and virtue.

The amount of friends ſufferings in England and Wales, brought in this year, being chiefly for tithes, and thoſe called church rates, is three thouſand two hundred and twenty-five pounds and upwards; thoſe from Irelend, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-nine pounds and upwards. Againſt theſe and other demands, inconſiſtent with the goſpel diſpenſation, the teſtimony of truth ſeems to ſpread, to the opening of the underſtanding of many, heretofore ignorant of our religious principles.

The accounts received this year from the quarterly meetings in England, and the epiſtles from Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, New York, Penſylvania and New Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Tortola, have afforded us ſome comfortable obſervations, that harmony and concord ſubſiſt, in a good degree, throughout the churches; that a lively concern is maintained in many places, for the ſupport of diſcipline, and for the promotion of truth and righteouſneſs.

It likewiſe appears from theſe accounts, that divers are convinced of that truth in which we have moſt ſurely believed, and have joined themſelves to our religious community ſince laſt year. We therefore earneſtly entreat friends every where, to walk in the light, and manifeſt by a circumſpect converſation in godly fear, that our teſtimony to the power and ſufficiency of the divine Spirit, is founded on the everlaſting goſpel. Thus, no occaſion of ſtumbling will be adminiſtered to the weak, but many, beholding among us the fruits of righteouſneſs, may have cauſe with us to glorify our Father who is heaven.

When it pleaſed the Lord to viſit our predeceſſors in the truth, they were as ſheep without a ſhepherd, without a place of feeding, or a fold of reſt; ſcattered, as many are to this day, on the barren mountains of forms and traditions, yet inwardly hungering after ſubſtance, which they ſaw not how to obtain, it pleaſed the author of theſe ſecret ſtrong deſires, in his own time, to open to their underſtandings the nature of his kingdom, the ſpirituality of that worſhip which was acceptable to him, and the bleſſed advantages of his goſpel when received, not in word only, but in power.

As their minds were thus enlightened, an aweful ſenſe of the Lord Almighty, the all-ſeeing Father of ſpirits prevailed therein, and led them from a dependence on outward performances, to a ſilent, ſolemn adoration in ſimplicity of heart, humbly waiting for that help, without which none can worſhip with acceptance.

In this frame of mind they were made ſenſible of the accompliſhment of his promiſe, that "thoſe who "wait upon him, ſhould renew "their ſtrength;" hereby they were enabled

enabled to endure a ſight of afflictions, to which they were expoſed for the ſake of their Chriſtian teſtimony: For, againſt them it may be truly ſaid, no occaſion was found, but "concerning the law "of their God."

And, dear friends, as it hath pleaſed divine goodneſs, clearly to manifeſt amongſt us the way of life and ſalvation, and to inſtruct us where and how to wait for him, prize, we beſeech you, theſe precious privileges; keep all your meetings in the name of the Lord, and let your minds be eſtabliſhed in an humble waiting upon him with reverence and fear: ſo ſhall ſtrength be added to your ſtrength, and being more cloſely united to him, you will experience the indwelling of his bleſſed Spirit: And as an increaſe of acceſs to the fountain of mercies is experienced, our advices to the conſtant attendance of meetings for religious worſhip, both on the firſt and other days of the week, will become leſs neceſſary. Our reſort to them will be with diligence, and a careful obſervance of the hour appointed; our demeanour in them will manifeſt an humble and ſingle truſt in that power, which is "a "covert from the ſtorms, a ſhelter "from the tempeſt, and as rivers of "water in dry places." So ſhall we be enabled, as watchful, circumſpect ſervants, to ſtand faſt in our ſeveral ſtations, being preachers of righteouſneſs to the world; and, as good ſtewards in the houſhold of God, inſtruct, reprove, and reſtrain thoſe under our care, with wiſdom, long-ſuffering, meekneſs, yet authority.

The neglect of this moſt important concern, of waiting upon the Lord for the renewal of ſtrength to diſcharge every duty, hath been one great cauſe of declenſion, amongſt many of us as a people, from that lively zeal and uniform piety, which are now, and ever have been, the fruits of the Holy Spirit: The ſenſe whereof having deeply affected our minds, hath induced us to enlarge upon this ſubject.

And here we find it our concern, to revive a truth which is worthy of general remembrance; That no affectation of ſingularity was the cauſe of a demeanour, both civil and religious, in our fore-fathers (or in the faithful of this day, different in many reſpects from the conduct of thoſe among whom we dwell) they beholding the vanity, unprofitableneſs, and inſincerity of the ſalutations, cuſtoms and faſhions of the world; obſerving the examples of our bleſſed Saviour and his followers, with the frequent teſtimonies recorded in holy writ, to the neceſſity of a ſelf-denying life and converſation, together with the law, and the teſtimony revealed in their hearts, retained in view the injunction of the Apoſtle, *Not to be conformed to this world, but to be transformed, by the renewing of the mind, that we may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God.* May an uprightneſs of heart, as in the ſight of God, ever attend this ſimplicity of appearance; that none, by a conduct inconſiſtent therewith, may furniſh occaſion for the teſtimony to be evil ſpoken of or deſpiſed.

We conclude with an earneſt recommendation of the Apoſtle's advice to the primitive believers; *Finally, brethren, whatſoever things are are true, whatſoever things are honeſt, whatſoever things are juſt, whatſoever things are pure, whatſoever*

ever things are lovely, whatſoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, if there be any praiſe, think on theſe things.

The Grace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt be with you all. Amen.

Signed in and on behalf of the yearly meeting,

By WILLIAM FRY,
Clerk to the meeting this year.

The following copy of an original letter from Queen Elizabeth, to Heaton, Biſhop of Ely, is taken from the Regiſter of Ely.

Proud Prelate,

I Underſtand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but, I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by ——, I will immediately unfrock you.

Your's, as you demean yourſelf,
ELIZABETH.

Heaton, it ſeems, had promiſed the queen to exchange ſome part of the land belonging to the ſee for an equivalent, and did ſo, but it was in conſequence of the above letter.

An account of the magnificent table kept in the reign of King Charles I. *before his troubles.*

THERE were daily in his court 86 tables well furniſhed each meal, whereof the king's table had 28 diſhes, the queen's 24; four other tables 16 diſhes each; three other 10 diſhes each; 12 other had 7 diſhes each; 17 other tables had each of them five diſhes; three other had 4 each; thirty-two other tables had each three diſhes; and thirteen other had each 2 diſhes; in all, about 500 diſhes each meal, with beer, wine, and all other things neceſſary. All which was provided moſt by the ſeveral purveyors, who by commiſſion, legally and regularly authorized, did receive thoſe proviſions at a moderate price, ſuch as had been formerly agreed upon in the ſeveral counties of England, which price (by reaſon of the value of money much altered) was become low, yet a very inconſiderable burthen to the kingdom in general, but thereby was greatly ſupported the dignity royal in the eyes of ſtrangers as well as ſubjects. The Engliſh nobility and gentry, according to the king's example, were excited to keep a proportionable hoſpitality in their ſeveral country manſions, the huſbandman encouraged to breed cattle, all tradeſmen to a chearful induſtry; and there was then a free circulation of monies throughout the whole body of the kingdom. There was ſpent yearly in the king's houſe of groſs meat 1500 oxen, 7000 ſheep, 1200 veals, 300 porkers, 400 ſtirks or young beefs, 6800 lambs, 300 flitches of bacon, and 26 boars; alſo 140 dozen of geeſe, 250 dozen of capons, 470 dozen of hens, 750 dozen of pullets, 1470 dozen of chickens: for bread, 3600 buſhels of wheat; and for drink 600 tun of wine, and 1700 tun of beer; moreover, of butter 46,640 pounds, together with fiſh, and fowl, veniſon, fruit, and ſpice proportionably. This prodigious plenty in the king's court, cauſed foreigners to put a higher value upon the king, and cauſed the natives, who were there freely welcome, to increaſe their affection to the king, it being found as neceſſary for the king of England this

this way to endear the Engliſh, who ever delighted in feaſting; as for the Italian princes by ſights and ſhews to endear their ſubjects, who as much delighted therein.

Therefore, by ſpecial order of the king's houſe, ſome of his majeſty's ſervants, men of quality, went daily to Weſtminſter-Hall in term-time, between eleven and twelve of the clock, to invite gentlemen to eat of the king's acates, or viands, and in parliament time to invite the parliament-men thereto.

But the circumſtances of times being much altered, and the nobility, judges, and parliament-men, having moſtly town-houſes, the neceſſity for keeping the above grand table ceaſes, and the ſtriking off the ſupernumerary officers, appears to be an act of the higheſt wiſdom as well as frugality.

The laſt will of that great maſter of political arithmetic, Sir William Petty, Knight, founder of the noble family of Shelburne; containing a very curious account of his life, and affording a ſtronger character of him, perhaps, than could be expected from any other pen.

IN the name of God, Amen. I Sir William Petty, Knt. born at Rumſey in Hantſhire ||, do, revoking all other and former wills, make this my laſt will and teſtament, premiſing the enſuing preface to the ſame, whereby to expreſs my condition, deſign, intentions, and deſires, concerning the perſons and things contained in and relating to my ſaid will, for the better expounding any thing, which may hereafter ſeem doubtful therein, and alſo for juſtifying, on behalf of my children, the manner and means of getting and acquiring the eſtate, which I hereby bequeath unto them; exhorting them to improve the ſame by no worſe negociations. In the firſt place, I declare and affirm, that at the full age of fifteen years I had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, the whole body of common arithmetick, the practical geometry and aſtronomy, conducing to navigation, dialling, &c. with the knowledge of ſeveral mathematical trades, all which, and having been at the univerſity of Oxon, preferred me to the king's navy; where at the age of twenty years, I had gotten up about three-ſcore pounds, with as much mathematicks as any of my age was known to have had. With this proviſion, anno 1643, when the civil wars betwixt the King and Parliament grew hot, I went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigorouſly followed my ſtudies, eſpecially that of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amſterdam, and Paris, I returned to Rumſey, where I was born, bringing back with me my brother Anthony, whom I had bred, with about 10l. more than I had carried out of England. With this 70l. and my endeavours, in leſs than four years more I obtained my degree of M. D. in Oxford, and forthwith thereupon to be admitted into the college of phyſicians, London, and into ſeveral clubs of the virtuous; after all which expences defrayed, I had left 28l. and in the next two years, being made fellow of Brazen Noſe, and anatomy profeſſor in Oxford, and alſo reader at Greſham College, I advanced my ſaid ſtock to about 400l. and

|| He was ſon to Mr. Anthony Petty, of Rumney, in Hampſhire, Clothier.

and with 100l. more advanced and given me to go for Ireland, unto full 500l. Upon the 10th of September 1652, I landed at Waterford in Ireland, phyſician to the army, who had ſuppreſſed the rebellion begun in 1641, and to the general of the ſame, and the head-quarters, at the rate of 20s. per diem, at which I continued till June 1659, gaining by my practice 400l. a year above the ſaid ſalary. About September 1654, I perceiving that the admeaſurement of the lands, forfeited by the aforementioned rebellion, and intended to regulate the ſatisfaction of the ſoldiers, who had ſuppreſſed the ſame, was moſt unſufficiently and abſurdly managed; I obtained a contract, dated 11th December 1654, for making the ſame admeaſurement, and by God's bleſſing, ſo performed the ſame, as that I gained about 9000l. thereby; which, with the 500l. abovementioned, my ſalary of 20s. per diem, the benefit of my practice, together with 60l. given me for directing an after-ſurvey of the adventurers lands, and 800l. more for two years ſalary, as clerk of the council, raiſed me an eſtate of about 13000l. in ready and real money, at a time when, without art, intereſt, or authority, men bought as much lands for 10s. in real money, as in this year 1685 yields 10s. per ann. rent, above his majeſty's quit-rents. Now, I beſtowed part of the ſaid 13000l. in ſoldiers debentures, part in purchaſing the earl of Arundel's houſe and garden in Lothbury, London, and part I keep in caſh, to anſwer emergencies; hereupon I purchaſed lands in Ireland, with ſoldiers debentures, bought at above the market rates, great part whereof I loſt by the court of Innocents, anno 1663 *; and built the ſaid garden, called Token-houſe-yard, in Lothbury, which was for the moſt part deſtroyed by the dreadful fire, anno 1666. Afterwards, anno 1667, I married Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. I ſet up iron-works and pilchard-fiſhing in Kerry, and opened the lead mines and timber trade in Kerry; by all which, and ſome advantageous bargains, and with living under my income, I have at the making this my will the real and perſonal eſtate following, viz. a large houſe and four tenements in Rumſey, with four acres of meadow upon the cauſeway, and about four acres of arable in the fields, called Marks and Woollſworth, in all

* In 1663, he raiſed his reputation by the invention of the double bottomed ſhip, againſt the judgment of almoſt all mankind; for in July, when at firſt the ſhip ventured from Dublin to Holyhead, ſhe ſtayed there many days before her return, which made her adverſaries inſult, and diſcourſe the ſeveral neceſſities why ſhe muſt be caſt away: but her return in triumph, with thoſe viſible advantages above other veſſels, checked the deriſion of ſome, and encalmed the violence of others, the firſt point being clearly gained, that ſhe could bear the ſea. She turned into that narrow harbour againſt wind and tide, among the rocks and ſhips with ſuch dexterity, as many ancient ſeamen confeſſed they had never ſeen the like. It appeared much to excel all other forms of ſhips in ſailing, carriage, and ſecurity; but at length, in its return from a voyage, was deſtroyed by a common fate, and ſuch a dreadful tempeſt, as overwhelmed a great fleet the ſame night; ſo that the ancient fabrick of ſhips had no reaſon to triumph over the new model; when of ſeventy ſail, that were in the ſame ſtorm, there was not one eſcaped to bring the news. A model of this ſhip is ſtill kept in the repoſitory of Greſham College, which he preſented them, made with his own hands.

about 30l. per ann. Houſes in Token-houſe-yard, near Lothbury, London, with a leaſe in Piccadilly, and the Seven Stars and the Blazing Star in Birching-lane, London, worth about 500l per ann. beſides mortgages upon certain houſes in Hog-lane, near Shoreditch in London, and in Erith in Kent, worth about 20l. per ann. I have three fourth parts of the ſhip Charles, whereof Derych Paine is maſter, which I value at 80l. per ann. As alſo the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's privilege, which I rate at 100l. per ann. in all 730l. per ann. I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reverſions, about 3100l. per ann. I have of neat profits out of the lands and woods of Kerry, 1100l. per ann. beſides iron-works, fiſhing, and lead mines, and marble quarries, worth 600l. per ann. in all 4800l. I have as my wife's jointure, during her life, about 850l. per ann. and for fourteen years after her death about 200l. per ann. I have, by 3300l. money at intereſt, 320l. per ann. in all about 6700l. per ann.

The perſonal eſtate is as follows, viz. In cheſt 6600l. in the hands of Adam Loftus, 1296l. of Mr. John Cogs, Goldſmith, of London, 1251l. in ſilver, plate and jewels, about 3000l. in furniture, goods, pictures, coach-horſes, books, and watches, 1150l. per eſtimate in all 12,000l. I value my three cheſts of original maps and field-books, the copies of the Downe-ſurvey, with the barony maps, and the cheſt of diſtribution books, with two cheſts of looſe papers relating to the ſurvey, the two great barony books, and the book of the hiſtory of the ſurvey, all together at 2000l. I have due out of Kerry, for arrears of my rent and iron, before the 24th of June 1685, the ſum of 1912l. for the next half year's rent out of my lands in Ireland, my wife's jointure, and England, on or before the 24th of June next, 2000l. Moreover, by arrears due 30th of April 1685, out of all my eſtate, by eſtimate, and intereſt of money, 1800l. By other good debts, due upon bonds and bills at this time, per eſtimate, 900l. By debts, which I call bad, 4000l. worth perhaps 800l. by debts, which I call doubtful, 50,000l. worth perhaps 25,000l. in all 34,412l. and the total of the whole perſonal eſtate, 46,412l. So as my preſent income for the year 1685 may be 6700l. the profits of the perſonal eſtate may be 4641l. and the demonſtrable improvement of my Iriſh eſtate may be 3659l. per ann. to make in all 15,000l. per ann. in and by all manner of effects, abating for bad debts, about 28,000l. whereupon I ſay in groſs, that my real eſtate or income may be 6700l. per ann. my perſonal eſtate about 45,000l. my bad and deſperate debts 30,000l. and the improvements may be 4000l. per ann. in all 15,000l. per ann. *ut ſupra*. Now, my opinion and deſire is (if I could effect it, and if I were clear from the law, cuſtom, and all other impediments) to add to my wife's jointure three fourths of what it is now computed at, viz. 637l. per ann. to make the whole 1587l. per ann. which addition of 637l. and 850l. being deducted out of the aforementioned 6700l. leaves 5113l. for my two ſons; whereof I would my eldeſt ſon ſhould have two thirds, or 3408l. and the younger 1705l. and that after their mother's death, the aforeſaid addition of 637l.

ſhould

ſhould be added in like proportion, making for the eldeſt 3832 l. and for the youngeſt 1916 l. And I would that the improvement of the eſtate ſhould be equally divided between my two ſons; and that the perſonal eſtate (firſt taking out 10,000l. for my only daughter) that the reſt ſhould be equally divided between my wife and three children; by which method my wife would have 1587l. per ann. and 900l. in perſonal effects; my daughter would have 10000 l. of the Craem, and 9000l. more with leſs certainty; my eldeſt ſon would have 3800l. per ann. and half the expected improvement, with 9000l. in hopeful effects, over and above his wife's portion; and my youngeſt ſon would have the ſame within 1900l. per ann. I would adviſe my wife in this caſe, to ſpend her whole 1587l. per ann. that is to ſay, on her own entertainment, charity, and munificence, without care of increaſing her children's fortunes; and I would ſhe ſhould give away one third of the abovementioned 9000l. at her death, even from her children, upon any worthy object, and diſpoſe of the other two thirds to ſuch of her children and grandchildren as pleaſed her beſt, without regard to any other rule or proportion. In caſe of either of my three children's death under age, I adviſe as follows, viz. if my eldeſt, Charles, die without iſſue, I would that Henry ſhould have three fourths of what he leaves, and my daughter Anne the reſt. If Henry die, I would that what he leaves may be equally divided between Charles and Anne; and if Anne die, that her ſhare be equally divided between Charles and Henry.

Memorandum, That I think fit to rate the 30,000 l. deſperate debts at 1000 l. only, and to give it my daughter, to make her abovementioned 10,000l. and 9000 l. to be full 20,000 l. which is much ſhort of what I have given her younger brother; and the elder brother may have 3800l. per ann. 9000l. in money, worth 900 l. more, 2000 l. by improvements, and 1300 l. by marriage, to make up the whole to 8000l. per ann. which is very well for the eldeſt ſon, as 20,000l. for the daughter.——He then leaves his wife executrix and guardian during her widowhood, and in caſe of her marriage, her brother James Waller and Thomas Dance; recommending to them and his children to uſe the ſame ſervants and inſtruments for management of the eſtate, as were in his life-time, at certain ſalaries to continue during their lives, or until his youngeſt child ſhould be twenty-one years, which would be the 22d of October 1696, after which his children might put the management of their reſpective concerns into what hand they pleaſed. And then proceeds ——I would not have my funeral charges to exceed 300 l. over and above what ſum I allow, and give 150l. to ſet up a monument in the church of Rumſey, near where my grandfather, father, and mother were buried, in memory of them, and of all my brothers and ſiſters. I alſo give 5l. for a ſtone to be ſet up in Lothbury church, London, in memory of my brother Anthony, there buried about the 18th October 1649: I alſo give 50l. for a ſmall monument, to be ſet up in St. Bride's church, Dublin, in memory of my ſon John, and my near kinſman John Petty; ſuppoſing my wife will add thereunto for her excellent

cellent ſon Sir William Fenton, Bart. who was buried there 18th March 1670-1; and if I myſelf be buried in any of the ſaid three places, I would have 100l. only added to the above-named ſums, or that the ſaid 100l. ſhall be beſtowed on a monument for me in any other place, where I ſhall die. As for legacies for the poor I am at a ſtand; as for beggars by trade and election I give them nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the publick ought to maintain them; as for thoſe who have been bred to no calling nor eſtate, they ſhould be put upon their kindred; as for thoſe, who can get no work, the magiſtrate ſhould cauſe them to be employed, which may be well done in Ireland, where is fifteen acres of improvable land for every head; priſoners for crimes, by the king; for debt, by their proſecutors; as for thoſe who compaſſionate the ſufferings of any object, let them relieve themſelves by relieving ſuch ſufferers, that is, give them alms *pro re nata*, and for God's ſake relieve thoſe ſeveral ſpecies abovementioned, where the abovementioned obligers fail in their duties; wherefore I am contented that I have aſſiſted all my poor relations, and put many into a way of getting their own bread, and have laboured in publick works, and by inventions have ſought out real objects of charity; and do hereby conjure all, who partake of my eſtate, from time to time to do the ſame at their peril. Nevertheleſs to anſwer cuſtom, and to take the ſurer ſide, I give 20l. to the moſt wanting of the pariſh wheren I die. As for the education of my children, I would that my daughter might marry in Ireland, deſiring that ſuch a ſum as I have left her, might not be carried out of Ireland. I wiſh that my eldeſt ſon may get a gentleman's eſtate in England, which, by what I have gotten already, intend to purchaſe, and by what I preſume he may have with a wife, may amount to between 2 and 3000l. per ann. and buy ſome office he may get there, together with an ordinary ſuperlucration, may reaſonably be expected; ſo as I deſign my youngeſt ſon's trade and employment to be the prudent management of our Iriſh eſtate for himſelf and his elder brother, which I ſuppoſe his ſaid brother muſt conſider him for. As for myſelf, I being now about threeſcore and two years old, I intend to attend the improvement of my lands in Ireland, and to get in the many debts owing unto me; and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble, fiſh, and timber, whereof my eſtate is capable: and as for ſtudies and experiments, I think now to confine the ſame to the anatomy of the people and political arithmetick; as alſo to the improvement of ſhips, land carriages, guns, and pumps, as of moſt uſe to mankind, not blaming the ſtudies of other men. As for religion, I die in the profeſſion of that faith, and in the practice of ſuch worſhip, as I find eſtabliſhed by the law of my country, not being able to believe what I myſelf pleaſe, nor to worſhip God better than by doing as I would be done unto, and obſerving the laws of my country, and expreſſing my love and honour to Almighty God, by ſuch ſigns and tokens, as are underſtood to be ſuch by the people with whom I live, God knowing my heart, even without any at all; and thus begging the Divine Majeſty to make

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me what he would have me to be, both as to faith and good works, I willingly reſign my ſoul into his hands, relying only on his infinite mercy and the merits of my Saviour, for my happineſs after this life; where I expect to know and ſee God more clearly, than by the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and of his works I have been hitherto able to do. Grant me, O Lord, an eaſy paſſage to thyſelf, that as I have lived in thy fear, I may be known to die in thy favour. Amen.

[In 1667 he married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Hardreſs Waller, of Caſtletown, in the county of Limerick, and widow of Sir Maurice Fenton; and dying at his houſe in Piccadilly-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, of a gangrene in his foot, occaſioned by the ſwelling of the gout, 16th December 1687, was buried in the church of Rumſey, near the bodies of his father and mother.]

Abſtract of the WILL *of the late Lieutenant General* HUSKE.

	£.	s.
TO Mr. Nichols of Ealing	10	10
To 24 poor women of Ealing, 20s. each	24	0
To Mr. William Chamberlayne, his attorney	52	10
To Mr. Treuſdale, his apothecary	100	0
To the poor of Newmarket	100	0
To Ld Cadogan, 10 pictures		
To the Earls of Godolphin and Winchelſea, Lord Berkley of Stratton, Col. Southeby, Major Caulfield, John Anthony Bellaguier, the Ladies Cadogan, Hyde, Margaret Bentinck and Codrington, and Mrs. Finch, 100 guineas each	1155	01
To George Horton, an upholder in Piccadilly	500	0
To the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Hyde, Major Gen. Yorke, and Edward Finch, Eſq; 1000 l. each	4000	0
To the Earl of Granville	2000	0
To Capt. D'Auvergne	2000	0
Total of legacies to his acquaintance, the poor, &c. is	9942	10
To Thomas, a labourer in his garden	10	0
To Daniel, his under-gardener	20	0
To John Chips, his gardener	50	0
To Sarah Booth, Eliz. Weethly, and Catharine Kelly, houſe-maids, 100l. each	300	0
To John Thatcher, a lad that looked after his cattle	120	0
To Margaret Lloyd, houſekeeper at Ealing	150	0
To William Garſtin, his poſtilion	500	0
To James Lawton, his under groom	500	0
To Mary Knights, his town houſe keeper, 30*l.* per ann. during her life, valued at 15 years purchaſe, and 50 beſides	500	0
To Edward Webb, his footman	1200	0
To Joſeph Moſum, his valet de chambre, 200l. per ann. during his life, valued at 15 years purchaſe, and 50l. beſides	3050	0
Said valet's daughter, when of age, or married	1000	0
Said valet's wife, in caſe ſhe ſurvives her huſband, 50l. per ann. for her life		

To the ſaid valet and footman, all his cloaths, linen, and wearing apparel

To Thomas Culridge, his groom of the ſtables 5000 0

All his horſes, horſe-furniture, and wheel carriages, are alſo given to the ſaid groom, the value of which not yet known

One year's wages and three months board wages to all his ſervants

Total of his bequeſts to his ſervants, excluſive of apparel, horſes, furniture, carriages, and wages, is 12400 0

To the two daughters of his late brother Ellis Huſke, 40l. per ann. during their lives, valued at 15 years purchaſe 1200 0

To the 4 grand-children of his late brother Richard Huſke, 500l. each 2000 0

Total of his bequeſts to his family, provided the legatees do not diſturb the executors in the execution of the will, by any ſuit in law or equity, is 3200 0

To Mr Hen. Bullock, 200l. and Mr Tho. Bullock, 100l. both clerks to Wm. Adair, Eſq; and joint executors with him 300 0

To William Adair, Eſq; agent to his regiment and government, and one of the executors, the houſe and land at Ealing, which coſt 2800l. but is now worth on account of his improvements, &c. 4000 0

The ſaid agent is reſiduary legatee, which is known to be worth (excluſive of the furniture and wine-cellars of town and country-houſe, and the falling in of all the above annuities) 12000 0

Total to his executors, is 16300 0

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The two following pieces, beſides preſenting in a very amiable light the virtues of the excellent men who wrote them, may likewiſe give us ſome idea of the great perſonages to whom they were addreſſed.

A Letter from Monſ. de Fenelon, *Archbiſhop of* Cambray, *to his Pupil, the Duke of* Burgundy, *Father to the preſent* French *King.*

OFFſpring of St. Lewis, imitate your forefather. Be, like him, mild, humane, eaſy of acceſs, affable, compaſſionate, and liberal. Let your grandeur never hinder you from condeſcending out of goodneſs, to the loweſt of your ſubjects, to put yourſelf in their place; yet ſo, that this goodneſs may never weaken your authority, nor leſſen their reſpect. Study men continually; learn to make uſe of them, without making them your maſters; ſearch the whole world for merit. It is commonly modeſt and retired; virtue does not pierce the throng to ſhew itſelf; it is neither forward nor greedy, and is content to be forgotten. Suffer not yourſelf to be beſet by inſinuating flatterers. Make it known that you love neither praiſes nor mere cringing addreſſes. Shew no confidence, but

but in thoſe who have the courage to contradict you with reſpect, and who love your reputation better than your favour.

It is time for you to ſhew the world a maturity and vigour of mind, proportioned to the preſent exigence. St. Lewis was, at your age, the delight of the good, and the terror of the bad. Let it be ſeen that you have thoughts and ſentiments becoming a prince. You muſt make yourſelf beloved by the good, feared by the bad, and eſteemed by all.

There is nothing weak, melancholy, or conſtrained, in true piety; it enlarges the heart; it is ſimple and lovely; it becomes all things to all men, that it may gain all. The kingdom of God does not conſiſt in a ſcrupulous obſervation of little punctilios; it conſiſts in the exerciſe of the virtues proper to each man's ſtate and vocation. A great prince is not to ſerve God in the ſame manner as a hermit; or a private man. St. Lewis purſued the true intereſt of his nation, of which he was the father as well as the king. In all the principal affairs he ſaw every thing with his own eyes. He was diligent, provident, moderate, upright, and ſteady in his negociations, inſomuch that ſtrangers truſted no leſs to him than his own ſubjects. Never did prince ſhew greater wiſdom in ordering and governing his people, and in the meaſures he took to make them good and happy. He tenderly loved and placed a confidence in thoſe who deſerved it; but was ſteady and firm in correcting even thoſe whom he loved moſt. He was noble and magnificent according to the manners of his time, but without pomp and luxury: his expence, which was great, was ordered with ſo much œconomy, that it did not hinder him from diſburdening all his demeſnes.

Be the heir of his virtues before you inherit his crown. Invoke him with confidence in your neceſſities. Remember that his blood flows in your veins, and that the ſame ſpirit of faith by which he was ſanctified ought to be the life of your heart. He looks down upon you from heaven, where he prays for you, and where he deſires you may one day live and reign with him in God. Unite your heart with his. *Conſerva, fili mi, præcepta patris tui.*

[After the death of this prince his cabinet was found full of ſuch letters.]

Mary, the preſent Queen of France, and the hundredth of the ſame name in that kingdom, is the daughter of Staniſlaus, formerly King of Poland, and now Duke of Lorrain. At the departure of that Princeſs from her father's dominions for the court of France, in the month of Auguſt, 1725, King Staniſlaus gave her the following advice.

HEARKEN, my dear child, and lend an ear to what I ſhall ſay; *You muſt now forget your people, and the houſe of your father.* I borrow the words of the Holy Spirit to bid you farewel; ſince in the event of this day I only conſider the providence of God, whoſe powerful hand has conducted us beyond all human prudence, ſpeculation, policy, and even expectation itſelf; it only belongs to that Divine Wiſdom to raiſe itſelf above our imaginations, to confound our views by the decrees of its Providence, and to raiſe its own glory by miracles.

You are now become queen of France, and your condition is the higheſt in this world: it is the fame of your virtues that has raiſed you to this choice. Conſider, the moſt precious jewels of your crown are going to ſhine, and to be repreſented in ſo clear a light, that the leaſt flaw will eaſily be perceived.

I ſhall lay before your eyes three rocks, againſt which the virtues of the greateſt heroes have often ſplit.

The firſt is *a ſupreme degree of grandeur*, which raiſes us up to idols, and makes us forget our humanity, and which renders us odious to man, and diſagreeable to God; by which we are ſo intoxicated, that we cannot ſee the dangers which may ſuddenly throw us down. Carry yourſelf according to the rank which is due to you, ſtill conſidering that all your grandeur conſiſts in the glory of God. Humble yourſelf by continually remembering how little you are before his eyes, and think that true greatneſs conſiſts in the eminence of your ſentiments, in nobleneſs of heart, in the combat of your paſſions, and in the conquering of yourſelf.

The ſecond thing is, that *proſperity may be the more dangerous to you*, becauſe it is a thing altogether unknown to you; and having been acquainted with nothing but misfortunes from your birth, let them ſerve now as a uſeful leſſon to inſtruct you not to abuſe your preſent good fortune, nor be ſo infatuated with it, as to forget that proſperity is ſometimes deceitful; and when we give ourſelves up intirely to the thoughts of it, we do not keep ourſelves in that equal temper of mind, which is ſo becoming in perſons of high degree.

The third is *flattery*; the attempts of which you will find unavoidable, the oppoſing them difficult, but the conqueſt of them ſafe and glorious.

Repreſent yourſelf, my dear child, as ſurrounded with a number of people, preſſing to make their court to you; there will not be one of theſe who will not be ready to obey you, to ſacrifice his life and fortune for your ſervice; and yet, perhaps, you will not meet with any who will tell you truth, leſt, in doing ſo, they ſhould diſpleaſe you, and riſque their preferment: thus, though in the midſt of perſons the moſt attached and devoted to your intereſt, you are left to yourſelf, and have nothing to depend upon but your own good ſenſe and reaſon. We may eaſily avoid the infection which comes from the poiſon of flattery, if we are not prevented by ſelf-love, which is the only thing that can give us a reliſh of it. You muſt conſider it as an incenſe, which is good for nothing but to make us giddy with its deceitful odour.

You will poſſeſs the greateſt ſcience in the world, if you can judge the true characters of perſons, and can diſtinguiſh real merit. This is the point of the greateſt importance. You will, no doubt, meet with perſons, both in the court and in the kingdom, worthy of your eſteem. It is to ſuch you ſhould pay your conſideration; it is a recompence to ſupport merit, and chaſtiſe vice. You will alſo meet with perſons who will be for recommending themſelves by a certain forwardneſs, ſupported by *nothing* except a paſſionate deſire of being great; give ſuch to underſtand, that you know them, and that they are only worthy of your contempt, for they will be incorrigible, ſhould you give them the leaſt indulgence.

There

There are perſons whom we hate, and others whom we love, we know not why: the firſt of theſe is an injuſtice, and the laſt a weakneſs.

In fine, all this will lead you to one great maxim, which I recommend to you above all the reſt; this is, to conſider your confidence as a treaſure above all price, and which you may eaſily loſe if you uſe it indiſcreetly: it is a thing you owe to none but the king and the duke †, who is the depoſitory of all his commands. Should you partake it with a third, it will loſe merit with the two firſt, and you will have no right to expect the truſt of the king or of the duke, upon whom your happineſs and tranquillity muſt hereafter depend.

Let there be no perſon about you, be they ever ſo dear to you, who ſhall have reaſon to think that you are without reſerve in reſpect to them; for if you impart a ſecret which is not of abſolute neceſſity, to any perſon, you characterize that perſon with the name of your favourite, or a confidant; the conſequence of which is, that from being their miſtreſs you become their ſlave; they will direct and command you, ſometimes according to their intereſt, ſometimes according to their humours, but never with juſtice. However, this ſhould not hinder you from hearing good advice, without prejudice to perſons, judging only of their ſentiments.

As to the reſt, you muſt conſider that the voice of the people is the voice of God; therefore you muſt conduct yourſelf in ſuch a manner, as if you were to give an account of your actions to the meaneſt of your ſubjects, and as if the public were to be your judge, ſince they will be continually on the watch to obſerve you. This has been the opinion of all wiſe men; it is the public that muſt render you immortal in your proſperity; its cenſure is dangerous, and its approbation to be courted and eſteemed.

Conſider that a great king is now become your huſband; that he gives you his hand, in hopes of finding in you comfort and eaſe in all his cares; that you will be the companion of his labours, a faithful friend, a virtuous wife, and a great queen.

Our religion, of which this kingdom is its great ſupport, opens its boſom to receive you, and conſiders you as its moſt powerful protectreſs: your ſubjects look upon you as their mother, ſince the perſon of the Monarch in whom they live, is committed to your care.

You muſt anſwer the king's hopes, by your tenderneſs of his perſon; by an entire complaiſance to his will; by your natural ſweetneſs in complying with his deſires; and by a reſignation to his ſentiments. Let it be your *will* to pleaſe, and your *pleaſure* to obey him. Avoid every thing that may give him the leaſt diſguſt; and let his honour and intereſt be the only objects of all your ſtudies.

Regard your religion with all the zeal that is due to it; the goodneſs of God in a particular manner obliges you to it; and your own piety is a ſecurity to me that you will do ſo.

Be not too inquiſitive in matters of religion; the doctrine of your

† The Duke of Orleans, Prince of the Blood, and Regent of France, during the French King's minority.

catechiſm

catechiſm is the ſafeſt; follow that, and avoid ſearching into things that are not the province of your ſex.

Take care that you are not ſeduced by an outward appearance of ſanctity; the world is ſo wicked, that religion is continually uſed as a cloak for ambition and intereſt. In theſe caſes you muſt moderate your zeal, leſt it ſhould miſlead you, and hinder you from ſeeing thoſe ſnakes in the graſs. Without entering into uſeleſs argument, teach religion by true piety, as our Saviour has commanded us, and correct the manners of your court by your own good example.

Anſwer the hopes of your ſubjects by juſtice and clemency, by ſupporting merit, by extirpating vice, by comforting the afflicted, and by protecting the oppreſſed: Let theſe duties be your daily employment, and drive from your thoughrs all thoſe things that may engage you to meddle in the affairs of the government. The wiſdom of the king and council will not ſtand in need of your aſſiſtance: and never buſy yourſelf, unleſs where the glory of God, the perſon of the king, and the ſafety of your own people, are immediately concerned.

I give God thanks that I find nothing in you that wants correction; and as I think you are inclined to no vice, I apply my counſel to your virtues. Bounty and generoſity are the two diſtinguiſhing beauties of a great ſoul; but when they exceed certain bounds, they loſe their merit; and as I know them both to be natural to your temper, you muſt take care to keep them within their due limits, leſt they ſhould degenerate into faults.

The firſt, if it be too general, may give an authority to crimes, and hinder the courſe of juſtice. The ſecond, if it be done with profuſion, loſes its name, and becomes contemptible. Let the motive of the firſt be chriſtianity and good-nature; of the ſecond, charity and true merit.

It only remains for me to tell you, my dear child, that as my daughter, you are indebted in gratitude to the duke, and as queen of France, you owe him your confidence. The truſt that the king repoſes in him, his prudent government, his diſintereſtedneſs for the good of the kingdom, and his friendſhip for me, are, I hope, ſufficient ties to make you remember the infinite obligations you are under to him, and to induce you to follow his wholeſome advice.

Employ all your care to keep up an union in the royal houſe of France; nothing can be more glorious or advantageous to the ſtate.

In fine, remember your father and mother, as well as thoſe who have been attached to us in all our adverſities; you know their number is ſo ſmall, that they cannot eaſily be forgot: and ſince all our wiſhes, by the grace of God, are accompliſhed in your perſon, it only remains for us, night and day, to offer up our vows to heaven, to pour down its bleſſings upon you.

To ſum up all: praiſe God; be charitable to your neighbour; love the king; abhor vice; know yourſelf, in your good fortune; be firm in all accidents; and ſupport yourſelf in misfortunes, if any ſhould fall upon you; reſiſt the ſnares of the world; correct errors by clemency, and crimes by juſtice; encourage

courage merit by juſt rewards; and, in order to live and reign happy, judge of all things without paſſion or prejudice.

The Hiſtory of Profeſſor Du Val, a very extraordinary Genius.

M. Du Val, profeſſor of hiſtory and geography in the academy of Luneville, is the ſon of a peaſant, and born in Burgundy, but came into Lorrain when a child, and was employed as a ſhepherd at a village near Nancy. His thirſt after knowledge appeared in his very childhood, and having no other means of gratifying it, he made a collection of ſnakes, toads, &c. amuſed himſelf with examining theſe creatures, and was continually aſking the neighbouring peaſants why thoſe animals were formed in ſuch a particular manner? but the anſwers he received were generally ſuch, as left him leſs ſatisfied than he was before. He once happened to ſee in the hand of another country boy, Æſop's Fables with cuts, which made him ſtill more deſirous of learning than before. He could not read; and the other boy, who was capable of gratifying his curioſity, was ſeldom in a humour to explain the animals, &c. repreſented in the cuts. In this diſtreſs he determined to make himſelf maſter of that introduction to knowledge, however great the difficulties that attended it might prove. Accordingly he ſaved whatever money he could get, and gave it to other boys who were older than himſelf, for teaching him to read. Having, with incredible diligence, attained his end, he happened to meet with an almanack, in which the 12 ſigns of the zodiac were delineated. Theſe he looked for ſo conſtantly, and with ſuch attention, in the heavens, that at laſt he imagined that he actually traced ſuch figures there: and though he was miſtaken in this and ſeveral other particulars, yet many of his obſervations were ſuch, as few others are found capable of, even after receiving regular inſtructions.

As he once paſſed by a print ſhop at Nancy, he obſerved in the window a map of the world, which opened a field for new ſpeculations; and having purchaſed it, he employed many hours every day in peruſing it. At firſt he took the degrees on the equator for French leagues, but upon conſidering that in coming from Burgundy to Lorrain, he had travelled many ſuch leagues, though on his map that diſtance ſeemed to take up a very little ſpot, he was convinced of the impoſſibility of his firſt conjecture. But it muſt have been with incredible labour, and at the ſame time is a ſignal proof of his extraordinary genius, that he acquired a thorough knowledge of theſe and many other ſignatures on the ſeveral maps, which, as his purſe could afford it, he afterwards procured.

His inclination for ſilence and retirement made him weary of living among the noiſy peaſants boys; and induced him to viſit ſome hermits who had their cells in a wood, about half a league from Luneville, and undertake to wait on them, and tend ſix or eight cows which they kept. Theſe hermits were, however, groſsly ignorant; but Du Val had an opportunity of reading ſeveral books he found in their cells, and of getting many difficulties, that occurred to him, ſolved

ſolved by perſons who came to viſit theſe hermits. All the money he could ſcrape together in his mean circumſtances was laid out in books and maps; and obſerving, on ſome of the latter, the arms of ſeveral princes, as griffins, ſpread-eagles, lions with two tails, and other monſters, he enquired of a foreigner, whether there were any ſuch creatures in the world? Being informed that theſe marks belonged to a particular ſcience called heraldry, he minuted down this word before unknown to him, and hurrying with all ſpeed to Nancy bought a book of heraldry; and by that book, without any other help, he became a maſter of the fundamental principles of that ſcience.

In this courſe of life Du Val continued till he arrived at his one and twentieth year, when, in the autumn of 1717, he was diſcovered watching his charge in the wood, and ſitting under a tree with his maps and books about him, by baron Pſutſchner. This gentleman was then governor to the young prince of Lorrain, who happened to hunt that way. The baron thought a herdſman, with ſun-burnt, lank hair, dreſſed in a coarſe linen frock, with a heap of maps about him, ſo extraordinary a ſight, that he informed the prince of it, who immediately rode towards the place, and put ſeveral queſtions to Du Val about his way of living. Du Val ſhewed, by his anſwers, that he was already maſter of the grounds of ſeveral ſciences. Upon which the prince offered to take him into his ſervice, and told him that he ſhould go to court. But Du Val, who had read in ſome books of morality, that the air of a court was infectious to virtue; and had alſo obſerved when he had been at Nancy, that the lacqueys of great men were a riotous, debauched, quarrelſome ſort of people, frankly anſwered, "That he "choſe rather to look after his "herd, and continue to lead a quiet "life in the wood, with which he "was thoroughly ſatisfied, than "to wait on the prince;" but added, "That if his highneſs would "give him an opportunity of read-"ing curious books, and of mak-"ing himſelf maſter of more learn-"ing and knowledge, he was ready "to follow him, or any body elſe." The prince was highly pleaſed with his anſwer; and, when he returned to court, prevailed on the duke his father to ſend this extraordinary herdſman to the Jeſuits College at Pont-a-Mauſſon. When he had finiſhed his ſtudies at that ſeat of learning, the duke permitted him to take a journey into France for his further improvement; and, ſoon after his return, gave him a profeſſorſhip in the academy of Luneville, with a penſion of 700 livres a year, and alſo made him his own librarian, which is worth 1000 livres a year more, beſides a handſome apartment.

He is of a moſt engaging modeſty and politeneſs, and ſo far from being aſhamed of his former low condition, that he takes a pleaſure in relating the ſucceſſive and gradual riſe of new ideas in his mind, and the pleaſing tranquillity and uninterrupted content he enjoyed in a ſituation, in all appearance, mean and deſpicable. He ſtill keeps an apartment in the hermitage from whence the duke raiſed him to his preſent condition; and, to perpetuate his memory of the tranſaction, has had his picture drawn, in which he is repreſented juſt as the was, when diſ-

diſcovered by baron Pſutſchner, under a tree, with a landſcape of the place, and the prince talking to him: this piece he has obtained leave to hang up in the duke's library.

An anecdote of Biſhop Burnet.

BISHOP Burnet was famous for that abſence of thought which conſtitutes the character of what the French call *l'Etourdie*. All the world knows, that at Paris, about the year 1680, ſeveral ladies of quality were impriſoned on ſuſpicion of poiſoning, and among the reſt, the counteſs of Soiſſons, niece of cardinal Mazarin, and mother of the famous warrior Prince Eugene of Savoy. In the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, when the prince came over to England, biſhop Burnet, whoſe curioſity was as eager as that of any woman in the kingdom, begged of the duke of Marlborough, that he might have the ſatisfaction of being in company with a perſon whoſe fame reſounded through all Europe. The duke complied with his requeſt, on condition that he would be upon his guard againſt ſaying any thing that might give diſguſt; and he was invited to dine with the prince, and other company, at Marlborough-houſe. The biſhop, mindful of the caution he had received, reſolved to ſit ſilent and incognito during the whole entertainment, and might have kept his reſolution, had not Prince Eugene, ſeeing him a dignified clergyman, taken it in his head to aſk who he was. He no ſooner underſtood that it was Dr. Burnet, of whom he had often heard, than he addreſſed himſelf to the biſhop, and, among other queſtions, aſked when he was laſt at Paris? Burnet, fluttered by this unexpected addreſs, and ſtill more perplexed by an eager deſire to give the ſatisfaction required, anſwered with precipitation, that he could not recollect the year, but it was at the time when the counteſs of Soiſſons was impriſoned. He had ſcarce pronounced the words, when his eyes meeting thoſe of the duke, he inſtantly recognized his blunder, and was deprived of all the diſcretion he had left. He redoubled his error by aſking pardon of his highneſs; he ſtared wildly around, and ſeeing the whole company embarraſſed, and out of countenance, retired in the utmoſt confuſion.

The Life of Monſ. Fontaine.

FONTAINE, the celebrated French poet, and one of the firſt-rate genius's of his age, was born at Chateau-Thierri in Champaigne, the 8th of July, 1621, of a good extraction. At the age of nineteen he entered amongſt the Oratorians, but quitted that order eighteen months after. He was twenty-two years of age before he knew his own talents for poetry; but hearing an ode of Malherbe read, upon the aſſaſſination of Henry IV. he was ſo taken with admiratian of it, that the poetical fire, which had before laid dormant within him, ſeemed to be enkindled from that of the other great poet. He applied himſelf to read, to meditate, to repeat, in fine, to imitate, the works of Malherbe. The firſt eſſays of his pen he confided to one of his relations, who made him read the beſt Latin authors, Horace, Virgil, Terence,

rence, Quintilian, &c. and then the beſt compoſitions in French and Italian. He applied himſelf likewiſe to the ſtudy of the Greek authors, particularly Plato and Plutarch. Some time afterwards his parents made him marry a daughter of a lieutenant-general, a relation of the great Racine. This young lady, beſides her very great beauty, was remarkable for the delicacy of her wit, and Fontaine never compoſed any work without conſulting her. But, as her temper was none of the beſt, to avoid diſſenſion, he ſeparated himſelf from her company as often as he well could. The famous ducheſs of Bouillon, niece to cardinal Mazarin, being exiled to Chateau-Thierri, took particular notice of Fontaine. Upon her recall he followed her to Paris, where, by the intereſt of one of his relations, he got a penſion ſettled upon him. He met with great friends and protectors amongſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the court, but madame de la Sabliere was the moſt particular. She took him to live at her houſe, and it was then that Fontaine, diveſted of domeſtic concerns, lived a life conformable to his diſpoſition, and cultivated an acquaintance with all the great men of his age. It was his cuſtom, after he was fixed at Paris, to go every year, during the month of September, to his native place of Chateau-Thierri, and pay a viſit to his wife, carrying with him Racine, Deſpreaux, Chapelle, or ſome other celebrated writers. When he has ſometimes gone thither alone by himſelf, he has come away without remembering even to call upon her; but ſeldom omitted ſelling ſome part of his lands, by which means he ſquandered away a conſiderable fortune. After the death of madame de la Sabliere he was invited into England, particularly by madame Mazarin, and by St. Evremond, who promiſed him all the ſweets and comforts of life; but the difficulty of learning the Engliſh language, and the liberality of the duke of Burgundy, prevented his voyage.

About the end of the year 1692 he fell dangerouſly ill, and as it is cuſtomary, upon theſe occaſions, in the Romiſh church, he made a general confeſſion of his whole life to P. Poguet, an oratorian; and, before he received the ſacrament, he ſent for the gentlemen of the French academy, and in their preſence declared his ſincere compunction for having compoſed his Tales; a work he could not reflect upon without the greateſt repentance and deteſtation; promiſing, that if it ſhould pleaſe God to reſtore his health, he would employ his talents only in writing upon matters of morality or piety. He ſurvived this illneſs two years, living in the moſt exemplary and edifying manner, and died the 13th of March, 1695, being 74 years of age. When they ſtript his body, they found, next his ſkin, a hair ſhirt, which gave room for the following expreſſion of the younger Racine:

Et l'Auteur de Joconde eſt orné d'un Cilice.

Fontaine's character is remarkable for that ſimplicity, candour, and probity, ſeldom to be met with; of the obliging diſpoſition; cultivating a real friendſhip with his brother poets and authors, and, what is very rare, beloved and eſteemed by them all. His converſation was neither gay nor brilliant, eſpecially when he was not among his intimate friends.

One

One day, being invited to dinner at a farmer-general's, he eat a great deal, but did not ſpeak; riſing up from table very early, under pretext of going to the academy, one of the company repreſented to him that it was not yet a proper time. Well, ſays he, if it is not, I will ſtay a little longer. He had one ſon by his wife in the year 1660. At the age of fourteen, he put him into the hands of M. de Harlay, the firſt preſident, recommending to him his education and fortune. It is ſaid, that having been a long time without ſeeing him, he happened to meet him one day viſiting, without recollecting him again, and mentioned to the company that he thought that young man had a good deal of wit and underſtanding. When they told him it was his own ſon, he anſwered, in the moſt tranquil manner, Ah! then I am very well contented with him. An indifference, or rather an abſence of mind, influenced his whole conduct, and rendered him often inſenſible to the inclemency of the weather. Madame de Bouillon going one morning to Verſailles, ſaw him, abſtracted in thought, ſitting in an arbour; returning at night ſhe found him in the ſame place, and the ſame attitude, although it was very cold, and had rained almoſt the whole day. He carried this ſimplicity ſo far, that he was ſcarce ſenſible of the bad effects ſome of his writings might occaſion, particularly his Tales. In a great ſickneſs his confeſſor exhorting him to prayer and alms-deeds: As for alms-deeds, replied Fontaine, I am not able, having nothing to give, but they are about publiſhing a new edition of my Tales, and the bookſeller owes me a hundred copies; you ſhall have them to ſell, and diſtribute their amount amongſt the poor. Another time P. Poguet exhorting him to repent of his faults, If he has committed any, cry'd the nurſe, I am ſure it is more from ignorance than malice, for he has as much ſimplicity as an infant.

One time having compoſed a Tale, wherein he made a profane application of thoſe words of the goſpel, "Lord, five talents thou "didſt deliver to me," he dedicated it, by a moſt ingenious prologue, to the celebrated Arnauld, telling him, it was to ſhow to poſterity, the great eſteem he had for that learned doctor. He was not ſenſible of the indecency of the dedication, and the profane application of the text, till Boileau and Racine repreſented it to him. He addreſſed another, by a dedication in the ſame manner, to the archbiſhop of Paris. His Fables are an immortal work, exceeding every thing in that kind, both ancient and modern, in the opinion of the learned. People of taſte, the oftener they read them, will find continually new beauties and charms, not to be met elſewhere. The deſcendants of this great poet are exempted in France from all taxes and impoſitions, a privilege which the intendants of Soiſſons to this day think it an honour to confirm to them.

Letter from M. Voltaire to the Abbé Trublet, author of ſome admirable eſſays, who had ſent him his ſpeech at his admiſſion into the French Academy.

SIR, *Ferney.*

YOUR letter and generous procedure prove you not to be my enemy, whatever grounds of ſuſ-

ſuſpicion of if your book ſeemed to afford: I chuſe much rather to believe your letter than your book. You had ſaid in print, that I made you yawn, and I declared in print that you made me laugh; the reſult of which is, that you are not eaſily tickled, and that humour is not my talent. However, between yawning and laughing, you are become my dear brother; ſo, like good Chriſtians and good academicians, we muſt forget and forgive.

I like your ſpeech very well, ſir, and am ſtill better pleaſed with your goodneſs in favouring me with a copy. As to your letter, *Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum.* You'll excuſe my quoting Horace; your heroes Meſſ. de Fontenelle and de la Motte, I think, were not over fond of him. I muſt plainly tell you, that I was born with as little alloy of ill-nature as yourſelf, and am, at the bottom, a good kind of man. Indeed, ſome late reflections that little was got by being ſuch, have given me ſomething of a ſportive vivacious turn, and, I am told, it promotes health. Beſides, I have not thought ſo highly of myſelf ſo as always to overlook ſome celebrated enemies, who for forty years together have ſucceſſively been clandeſtinely and openly labouring my ruin; had I traverſed them in obtaining a mitre, or a place of farmer-general, they could not have uſed me worſe, ſo that if at length I have given them a rap on the knuckles, it was out of pure modeſty. I thought them preciſely on a level with me, and ſo, as Cicero ſays, *in arenum cum æqualibus deſcendi.*

Be perſuaded, ſir, that wide is the difference I make between you and them; but I remember that, in Lewis XIV's. time, when I was at Paris, my rivals and I were but mere dabblers, ſome in verſe, ſome in proſe, ſome half verſe, half proſe; indefatigable authors of flimſey compoſitions; ſolemn writers of trifles, ſedulouſly weighing flies eggs in cobweb ſcales. I have ſeen little elſe than low hypocriſy and deceit, and now have a thorough ſenſe of the value of this low ſtate; and in my ſenſe of the lowneſs of every thing elſe, I imitate Horace's Vejanius.

Vejanius, armis
Herculis ad poſtem fixis latet, abditus agro.

From this receſs it is, ſir, I moſt ſincerely tell you, that I find the *utile dulci* in all your productions; that I heartily forgive any nips you have given me; that I am very ſorry I ſhould ever have ſcratched you; that good-nature is preferable to banter; that your behaviour for ever reconciles me; and that I am with a real eſteem, as if nothing had happened, my dear brother academician, very truly, without any compliment,

Your's, &c.
VOLTAIRE.

Abbé Trublet's Anſwer.
Paris.

Sir, and my very illuſtrious brother academician, a thouſand thanks to you for the honour of your welcome anſwer; it is very courteous, and no leſs ingenious, and, what is better than both, it is gay and ſprightly. It is a proof of the good ſtate of your health, the only valuable poſſeſſion which remained to be proved in you; long may you enjoy it, together with all the amenities and flame of your genius; this is the wiſh even of your very enemies; for amidſt all their rancour

gour againſt your perſon, they are heartily fond of your works; all without exception, at leaſt, if there are any to be excepted, I would not be in their caſe. I love the whole, both works and author; and am, with equal eſteem and attachment, ſir, and my moſt illuſtrious brother academician,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

TRUBLET.

Some years ago, beſides private contributions, a Play was acted for the benefit of a grand-daughter of Milton; here follows another inſtance of the happineſs it ſometimes proves to be deſcended from a perſon of fame.

M. Le Brun, Secretary to the Prince of Condè, had wrote to M. de Voltaire, recommending to him the remains of the family of the great Corneille, the reformer, the creator of the French theatre, and particularly a grand-daughter of that illuſtrious man; at the ſame time inſcribing an Ode to him. M. de Voltaire with pleaſure embraced the opportunity of doing good to a family ſo eminent for genius, and wrote the following letter to M. Le Brun.

" Had I gone about compoſing an anſwer in ſuch fine verſes as yours, four months would have been the ſooneſt you cou'd have heard of me: I muſt therefore tell you, in plain proſe, how much I admire your ode, and am pleaſed with your propoſal. A veteran of the great Corneille, ſhould by no means turn his back on his general's grand-daughter; but, after building ſeats and churches, and with poor relations on my hands to maintain, ſmall is the reſidue to aſſiſt, as one would wiſh, a perſon, whom the greateſt men of the kingdom alone ſhould have taken under their patronage. As for me, age is come upon me; but I have a niece who delights in all the arts, and in ſome of which ſhe is not unexpert. If the perſon you ſpeak of, and whom unqueſtionably you know, will accept of the moſt decent education with my niece, ſhe will take a mother's care of her, and I will endeavour to be a father to her; at leaſt, ſhe ſhould be no manner of expence or charge to her own. Her travelling charges ſhall be defrayed to Lyons, and let her be conſigned to M. Tronchin of that city, who will forward her to my ſeat; or one of her own ſex ſhall meet her there with my equipage. If this ſuits, I only wait her orders; and I hope ſhall, to the end of my life, thank you for giving me an opportunity of doing what ſhould have been done by M. de Fontenelle. One branch of the young lady's education will be, to ſee us, ſometimes, act a play of her grandfather's, and we ſhall ſet her to embroider the arguments of Cinna and the Cid.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

Original letters between M. de Voltaire and the Author of the Dialogues of the Dead.

MY LORD,

I Have read the ingenious Dialogues of the Dead. I find (p. 134.) " That I am an exile, " and guilty of ſome exceſſes in " writing." I am obliged (and perhaps for the honour of my country) to ſay, I am no exile, becauſe I have

not committed the exceſſes the author of the dialogues imputes to me.

No body raiſed his voice higher than mine in favour of the rights of mankind; yet I have not exceeded even in that virtue.

I am not ſettled in Switzerland, as he believes. I live in my own lands in France. Retreat is becoming to old age, and more becoming in one's own poſſeſſions. If I enjoy a little country houſe near Geneva, my manors and my caſtles are in Burgundy; and if my king has been pleaſed to confirm the privileges of my lands, which are free from all tributes, I am the more addicted to my king.

If I was an exile, I had not obtained from my court many a paſſport for Engliſh noblemen.

The ſervice I rendered to them entitles me to the juſtice I expect from the noble author.

As to religion, I think, and I hope he thinks with me, that God is neither a Preſbyterian nor a Lutheran, nor of the low church, nor of the high church; but God is the father of all mankind, the father of the noble author and mine.

I am with reſpect,
his moſt humble ſervant,
VOLTAIRE *,
Gentleman of the king's chamber.
At my caſtle of Tornex in Burgundy.

ANSWER.

SIR,

I Have received the honour of your letter, dated from your caſtle of Tornex in Burgundy, by which I find I was guilty of an error in calling your retirement "an "exile." When another edition ſhall be made of my dialogues, either in Engliſh or in French, I will take care that this error ſhall be corrected; and I am very ſory I was not apprized of it ſooner, that I might have corrected it in the firſt edition of a French tranſlation juſt publiſhed under my inſpection in London. To do you juſtice is a duty I owe to truth and myſelf; and you have a much better title to it than from the *paſſports* you ſay you have procured for Engliſh noblemen: You are intitled to it, ſir, by the high ſentiments of reſpect I have for you, which are not paid to the *privileges*, you tell me, your king has confirmed to your lands, but to the *noble talents* God has given you, and the ſuperior rank you hold in the republic of letters. The favours done you by your ſovereign are an honour to *him*, but add little luſtre to the name of Voltaire

I entirely agree with you "That "God is the father of all mankind;" and ſhould think it blaſphemy to con-

* There cannot be a better comment on the above letter than the following paſſage from Voltaire himſelf: — "Mr. Congreve had one defect, which was his "entertaining too mean an idea of his firſt profeſſion, that of a writer, though it "was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He ſpoke of his works as of "trifles that were beneath him, and hinted to me in our firſt converſation that I "ſhould viſit him upon no other foot than that of a gentleman, who led a life "of plainneſs and ſimplicity. I anſwered, that had he been ſo unfortunate as "to be a mere gentleman, I ſhould never have come to ſee him, and I was very "much diſguſted at ſo unſeaſonable a piece of vanity." *Letters concerning the Engliſh nation*, p. 188, 189.

confine his goodneſs to a ſect; nor do I believe that any of his creatures are good in his ſight, if they do not extend their benevolence to all his creation. Theſe opinions I rejoice to ſee in your works, and ſhall be very happy to be convinced that the liberty of your thoughts and your pen upon ſubjects of philoſophy and religion never exceeded the bounds of this generous principle, which is authoriſed by revelation as much as by reaſon; or that you diſapprove in your hours of ſober reflection any irregular ſallies of fancy, which cannot be *juſtified*, though they may be *excuſed*, by the vivacity and fire of a great genius.

I have the honour to be, ſir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
* * * * * *.

Another letter from Monſ. Voltaire to Lord Lyttelton.

My Lord,

JE ne peux vous remercier de ma main, étant malade; mais je n'en ſuis pas moins ſenſible à tout ce que vous me faites l'honneur de mander. Permettez moi ſeulement d'obſerver, que ce n'eſt point un, *I ſay*, que j'aie faite avoir des paſſeports à des ſeigneurs Anglais, c'eſt un, *It is true*. J'ai été aſſés heureux pour faire avoir des paſſeports au fils de Mr. Fox, et à toute la famille de Mr. Cambel, auſſi bien qu'à trois autres Anglais malades, que Mr. le Medecin Tronchin m'avoit recommendés; c'eſt pour moi un devoir et un plaiſir, de rendre ſervice à tout gentilhomme de vôtre nation; c'eſt le ſeul droit que j'aie à vos bontés, mais tout homme en a á vôtre juſtice. J'oſe donc vous ſuplier de vouloir bien faire imprimer à la fin de vôtre livre, et dans les papiers publics, le petit billet cy joint. Vous ne voudriez pas que je mouruſſe avec la douleur de me plaindre de l'homme du monde que j'eſtime le plus.

J'ay l'honneur d'être,
avec bien du reſpect,
My Lord,
vôtre très humble, et
très obeiſſant ſerviteur.

Du Chateau de Ferney en Bourgogne, par Geneve,
10 Fev. 1761.

On s'eſt trompé à la page 134 des *Dialogues* en diſant, que M. de Voltaire étoit banni de France pour ſes ecrits. Il demeure en France dans la compté de Tourney, dont il eſt ſeigneur. C'eſt un terre libre en Bourgogne dans le voiſinage de Geneve; il n'a point eté exile.

Tranſlation of the above.

My Lord,

I Am not able to return you thanks with my own hand, being indiſpoſed; but am by no means leſs ſenſible on that account of the honour you do me by all your commands. Permit me only to obſerve, that it is not a bare *I ſay*, that I have cauſed paſſports to be obtained for ſome Engliſh gentlemen, but that *It is true*. I have been ſo happy as to procure paſſports for the ſon of Mr. Fox, and all Mr. Campbell's family, as well as for three other ſick Engliſhmen, who had been recommended to me by Dr. Tronchin. To me it is both a duty and a pleaſure to ſerve any gentleman of your nation; this is the only right I have to your favours, tho' every man derives the ſame from your juſtice. I preſume, therefore, entreating your lordſhip to be ſo

kind, as to cauſe to be printed at the end of your book, as well as in all the public papers, the annexed little billet. Your lordſhip would not, I am ſure, have me die with a complaint in my mouth, againſt the perſon I eſteem the moſt of any living.

I have the honour to be,
with much reſpect,
My Lord,
your moſt humble, and
very obedient ſervant.

Caſtle of Ferney in Burgundy, near Geneva,
10 Feb. 1761.

We were miſtaken in page 134 of the *Dialogues*, in ſaying that M. de Voltaire was baniſhed France on account of his writings. He ſtill reſides in that kingdom, in the county of Tourney, of which he is lord. This county is a free diſtrict in Burgundy, in the neighbourhood of Geneva; and the owner has never been exiled.

The Life of the late Mr. Hutchinſon, father of the Hutchinſonians. By Robert Spearman, Eſq; author of An Enquiry after Philoſophy, and Theology; and of Letters concerning the Septuagint Tranſlation and the Heathen Mythology.

JOHN Hutchinſon, an author, whoſe writings have made no inconſiderable noiſe in the learned world, was born at Spennythorn, a ſmall village about a mile diſtant from Midlam in Yorkſhire, A. D. 1674. His father, Mr. J. Hutchinſon, was poſſeſſed of a little eſtate of 40l. per annum, and determined to qualify his ſon for a ſteward to ſome gentleman or nobleman. He had given him ſuch ſchool learning as the place afforded; and whilſt he was conſidering whither to ſend him, in order for his further qualification, a gentleman happened to come into the neighbourhood, and wanting to board in ſome reputable family, was recommended to Mr. Hutchinſon the father, who told him he ſhould be welcome to his houſe till ſuch time as he could provide himſelf a place to his mind. As he found his gueſt to be both a ſenſible perſon, and a man of learning, he communicated to him his intentions concerning his ſon; and the gentleman, who had taken a liking to the youth, agreed to inſtruct him in every branch of learning proper for the employment for which he was deſigned, upon condition the father would entertain him in his houſe, whilſt he ſhould think proper to ſtay in thoſe parts, which he engaged himſelf not to leave, until ſuch time as he had completed his ſon's education. The father chearfully agreed to the conditions, and his gueſt faithfully diſcharged them on his part, not only inſtructing him in ſuch parts of the mathematics, as were more immediately connected with his deſtined employment, but in every uſeful branch of that noble ſcience, and at the ſame time furniſhed him with a competent knowledge of the celebrated writings of antiquity, and a fund of learning, which equally ſhewed the extenſive erudition of the maſter, and the comprehenſive genius of the ſcholar. Who this perſon was to whom our author was indebted for his education is not known, not ſo much as even his real name, as far as we can learn. He induſtriouſly concealed every circumſtance relating to himſelf, and ſo effectually, that Mr. Hutchinſon himſelf, the father, though a very

very ſhrewd perſon, could never, by any means, make the diſcovery. But whoever, or whatever he was, he taught our author, as himſelf ſays, as much as he could ſee there was any uſe for either upon the earth or in the heaven, without poiſoning him with any falſe notions fathered upon the mathematics. About the age of 19, A. D. 1693, our author went to be ſteward to Mr. Bathurſt of Skutterſkelf in Yorkſhire, and from thence to the earl of Scarborough, who would gladly have engaged him in his ſervice; but his ambition to ſerve the duke of Somerſet would not ſuffer him to continue there: and he frankly acquainted his lordſhip with this his intention, and that he could ſtay with him no longer than a vacancy ſhould happen in the duke's houſhold. It was not long before this fell out; and our young ſteward ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner as to gain the chief ſtewardſhip, and the favour of that nobleman, who honoured him with greater marks of eſteem and condeſcenſion, than he ever was known to ſhew to perſons of his condition. About the year 1700, Mr. Hutchinſon was called to London to manage a law-ſuit of conſiderable conſequence, between his grace of Somerſet and the old lord Wharton; which he ſollicited ſo effectually that it was concluded greatly to the ſatisfaction, and advantage of the duke. During his attendance in town, he had an opportunity of gaining a proper knowledge of the world, and what was doing in it: and it was about this time he contracted an acquaintance and intimacy with the late Dr. Woodward, who was phyſician to the duke his maſter. Between 1702 and 1706, his buſineſs carried him into ſeveral parts of England and Wales, where he made many uſeful obſervations which he publiſhed in a little pamphlet, entitled, *Obſervations made by J. H. moſtly in the year* 1706. This is written in the moſt methodical manner of any of his works, and has very uſeful marginal annotations, which were made by Dr. Woodward. Whilſt he travelled from place to place, he employed himſelf in making that large and noble collection of foſſils, &c. which Dr. Woodward bequeathed to the univerſity of Cambridge. The Dr. had no notion of Mr. H's ability in any other way than that of a ſteward and a mineraliſt. Mr. Woodward conſulted him about his private affairs (for he was not the beſt œconomiſt.) Woodward aſked him to buy a coach-horſe for him, and ſometimes honoured him ſo far as to preſide at a conſultation when his horſes chanced to be out of order, which Mr. Hutchinſon hath often, with a great deal of humour, ridiculed to his intimates; for no one had more mother wit when he choſe to exert it. The Dr. uſed to correſpond with Mr. H. whilſt he was abroad: in ſome of his letters he wiſhes his horſe might throw him now and then, leſt he ſhould make too much haſte, and leave any anxious foſſil behind him. In others he deſires him to digeſt the foſſils into claſſes, and to put in papers between each claſs or ſpecies, deſcribing and aſcertaining the claſs or ſpecies of each, before he packed them up, and ſent them: and complains, that for want of this method, and the foſſils being all jumbled together, without any ſuch order, he was at a loſs to diſtinguiſh one ſpecies from another, and unable to ſort and place them in their proper claſſes in the catalogue. In

one of his letters he tells him, that though a man poſſeſſed of mineral knowledge was every thing to him, yet this was not the caſe with others, and therefore adviſes him not to ſet himſelf up above his ſuperiors, and to talk of matters above his ſphere; it ſeems he had then begun to throw out hints in converſation againſt the Gravitarian ſyſtem, which he ridicules in one of his pieces, with an humour not inferior to Lucian. And in all his letters, the Dr. treats Mr. Hutchinſon in a very ſupercilious manner, and as a quite different perſon from what he afterwards found him to be. The natural hiſtory of the earth, which the Dr. had publiſhed before he and Mr. Hutchinſon became acquainted, ſeems to have prejudiced our author ſo much in his favour; and his collection of foſſils was deſigned as materials for a work to prove the truth of the Moſaic account of the firſt formation of the earth at the creation, the reformation after the deluge, and of the deluge to ocular demonſtration. This the Dr. engaged to draw up, but ſeems never to have had any real intention of doing, only deſigning to make this a pretence to engage Mr. Hutchinſon more earneſtly in collecting mineral materials, and at the laſt of getting the whole collection into his poſſeſſion. And the event juſtifies the ſuſpicion. It does not appear that Mr. Hutchinſon had any thoughts at that time of commencing author. His natural reſearches had afforded him an opportunity of diſcovering what were the real agents in nature, and that the ſcripture philoſophy was the only true philoſophy, and he was deſirous his fellow-creatures ſhould reap the benefit of his diſcoveries, and be ſet right in a point of that conſequence. And to this end, he choſe to make uſe of the pen of one who had already given an approved ſpecimen of his abilities in that way. But when he found that the Dr. was playing faſt and looſe with him, he was then reſolved to wait no longer, but truſt to his own pen, and exert that capacity, and thoſe talents in the ſervice of his heavenly Lord and Maſter, for which he had ſo eminently and ſucceſsfully diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his earthly lord and maſter. Tho' he had great and daily reaſons to ſuſpect the ſincerity of Doctor Woodward's intentions, yet he was unwilling, for a long while, to give too much way to his ſuſpicions: yet they put him upon his guard, and made him more and more earneſt in his ſolicitations for the performance of the Dr's promiſe. The Dr. thus preſt, in order to gain time, and quiet his clamours, was wont to ſhew him a large folio book, placed upon an upper ſhelf in his ſtudy, in which he told him the deſired work was begun, and was in ſome forwardneſs; but he did not care to ſhew it him till it was completed, or at leaſt till he had reviſed what he had already wrote. This, for the preſent, ſilenced Mr. Hutchinſon's ſolications, but not his ſuſpicions; and he was determined to try if he could not ſome way or other get a peep into this ſame folio. To this purpoſe, he uſed to viſit the Dr. at thoſe hours in which it was moſt likely to find him in his ſtudy. The Dr. conſcious of his own, or jealous of Mr. Hutchinſon's intentions, betrayed an uneaſineſs at theſe ill-timed viſits, kept a watchful eye upon Mr. Hutchinſon, and was always wanting to get

him

him out of his ſtudy. This ſerved only to increaſe Mr. Hutchinſon's ſuſpicions, and his eagerneſs to make the wiſhed-for diſcovery; but the extreme caution of the Dr. for ſome time baffled all his endeavours. At laſt,

Quod optanti divûm promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit
ultro.

For one day, whilſt the Dr. and Mr. Hutchinſon were together in the ſtudy, a ſervant came haſtily in with a meſſage, upon which the Dr. went out in an hurry, and inadvertently left Mr. Hutchinſon alone, who did not ſlip the opportunity, but immediately ſeized and opened the book, found only a few heads of chapters and ſuch like, ſcattered up and down, which, like Æneas's drowned mariners, *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vaſto.* This diſappointment, though not quite unexpected, put our author upon doing himſelf what he had in vain hoped from others. And that he might be more at leiſure to proſecute his ſtudies, he begged leave of the duke of Somerſet to quit his ſervice. The requeſt at firſt piqued the pride of that nobleman; but when he was made to underſtand by Mr. Hutchinſon, that he did not intend to ſerve any other maſter, and was told what were the real motives of his requeſt, the duke not only granted his ſuit, but made him his riding purveyor (being that time, as we think, maſter of the horſe to king George the firſt) which he enjoyed to the day of his death. As there is a good houſe in the little Meuſe belonging to the office of purveyor, a fixed ſalary of 200l. per annum, and the place a kind of ſine-cure, Mr. Hutchinſon's ſituation and circumſtances were quite agreeable to his mind, and he gave himſelf up entirely to a ſtudious, and ſedentary life, which being ſo oppoſite to his former way of doing, by degrees tendered, and broke his conſtitution, and at length laid the foundation of that diſorder which carried him off. The duke alſo gave him the preſentation of the living of Sutton in Suſſex, near his ſeat at Petworth, to which Mr. Hutchinſon preſented the reverend Mr. Julius Bate, a gentleman well known to the learned world. In the year 1724, our author publiſhed his *Moſes's Principia*, part 1ſt. in which he ridiculed Dr. Woodward's *Natural hiſtory of the Earth*, and his account of the ſettlement of the ſeveral ſtrata, ſhells, and nodules, by the laws of gravity, which he tells him every dirty impertinent collier could contradict and diſprove by ocular demonſtration. He alſo threw out ſome hints concerning what had paſſed between the Dr. and himſelf, and the Dr's deſign of robbing him of his collections of foſſils. There is ſo much humour runs thro' this piece, and another of his, called, *A new Account of the Confuſion of Tongues*, that it hath often been wondered, that theſe two were not more taken notice of, merely for that vein of witty irony which they contain. From this time to his death he continued publiſhing a volume every year, or every other year; which, with the manuſcripts left behind, were publiſhed 1748, in 12 vols. octavo. An abſtract of his works was alſo publiſhed 1752. Dr. Woodward did not take any notice of our author's piece, as thinking himſelf ſecure, and proof againſt the attacks of a writer of ſo little note as Mr. Hutchinſon. And

he knew himſelf to be ſafe, whilſt gravity ſtood its ground, which from the number and intereſt of its allies, he thought was in no danger of being knocked on the head, as was the champion of the Philiſtines, by a naked youth with a nodule. He therefore reſolved to abide by gravity and his firſt performance, and refuſed either to draw up and publiſh the obſervations which by agreement he had engaged to do, or to return the collection of foſſils. Upon this, Mr. H. had recourſe to law, and a bill in chancery was accordingly drawn, but whether filed, we are not certain. The Dr. in the mean time made his will, whereby he left the collection to the univerſity of Cambridge, of which the duke of Somerſet was chancellor: and this perhaps might prevent Mr. Hutchinſon from carrying matters to extremities. However, the Dr's death, which happened in 1728, put an entire ſtop to all proceedings of that kind. And our author, as himſelf complains in one of his books, was bereft, in a manner not to be mentioned, of thoſe obſervations, and thoſe collections, even of the credit of being the collector, and both are now loſt for want of being reduced into order, and applied; and the papers, which ſtill remained in his hands relating to theſe ſubjects, were rendered uſeleſs. Tho' a work to prove the truth of the deluge and reformation of the earth, as recorded by Moſes, from the exuviæ of animals, vegetables, and other things preſerved and found every where in the bowels, as well as near the ſurface of the earth, might have been of great ſervice, and perhaps the means to convince thoſe whom no other evidence would convince; yet his literary acquaintance look upon the breach between Dr. Woodward and him as a very happy event; becauſe, had the Dr. fulfilled his engagements, Mr. Hutchinſon might have ſtopped there, and not have extended his reſearches to the lengths he has done, and thereby deprived the world of writings which they deem invaluable. The former friends of Mr. Hutchinſon, who were well acquainted with the intereſt he had with the duke, his capacity for buſineſs, and the opportunities which were in his power of making the moſt of his talents, were greatly ſurpriſed at his quitting ſo many advantages of acquiring a large fortune, not only by leaving his old place, but neglecting to make the moſt of his new one; and an old crony of his, meeting with him one day, very warmly remonſtrated with him upon the occaſion; to whom Mr. Hutchinſon made this reply. "Sir, I know the value of money "as well as you, and how far it "will carry one: thus far and no "further. I therefore want ſome-"thing that will carry me beyond "this line, this utmoſt bound of "money: and I truſt I have now "choſe that which will." His friend gave him no anſwer, but dropped his hand, which till then he had held in his own, and, like the lawyer in the goſpel, went away grievouſly diſſatisfied. In 1727, our author publiſhed the ſecond part of *Moſes's Principia*, which contains the ſum and ſubſtance, or the principles of the ſcripture philoſophy; and which, with the firſt part, is the only philoſophical tract he publiſhed in his life-time. As ſir Iſaac Newton made a vacuum and gravity, the principles of his philoſophy, our author on the contrary aſſerts,

aſſerts, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the ſcripture-philoſophy. The air he ſuppoſes to exiſt in three conditions, fire, light, and ſpirit. The light and ſpirit are the finer and groſſer parts of the air in motion: from the earth to the ſun, the air is finer and finer, till it becomes pure light near the confines of the ſun, and fire in the orb of the ſun, or ſolar focus. From the earth towards the circumference of this ſyſtem, in which he includes the fixed-ſtars, the air becomes groſſer and groſſer until it becomes torpid and ſtagnate, in which condition it is at the utmoſt verge of this ſyſtem; from whence the idea or expreſſion of "outer darkneſs and blackneſs "of darkneſs," uſed in the New Teſtament, ſeems to be taken. The ſun, which he places in the center, is the active vivifying agent, which by melting the ſpirit or groſſer parts of the air into atoms, or finer parts, or æther, and iſſuing them out in light, ſets the machine forward, and keeps it a going: for the light is preſſed out by the influx of ſpirit, and the ſpirit is preſſed in by the efflux of light; and ſo the whole matter of the heavens or air is perpetually changing conditions, and circulating. This doctrine of light and ſpirit, is in the main ſo like what ſir Iſaac Newton ſays in his queries, of his *Ætherial Medium*, that grows denſer and denſer from the ſun to Saturn, and beyond (which he makes the cauſe of gravity and motion, and which is as contradictory to a vacuum and the vis inertiæ, as Mr. Hutchinſon's light and ſpirit can be) that our author's account might at leaſt lay claim to the ſame indulgence with ſir Iſaac's, of paſſing for philoſophical queſtions worthy of further examination. Sir Iſaac Newton informs us, that he builds his philoſophy upon appearances: now, if theſe be a ſufficient groundwork for ſuch a ſuperſtructure, Mr. Hutchinſon had infinitely more and better opportunities of judging by appearances than the other. His converſe and frequent buſineſs under ground afforded him a ſeries of opportunities, as himſelf tells us, of making obſervations on the ſeveral various actions of the air, in its three conditions of fire, light, and ſpirit.—To remark what theſe agents have done in the reformation of the earth after the deluge, and what they do in the ſettled courſe of nature; and of conſidering the diſpoſition and ſituation of the parts of the earth, and of the ſeveral ſpecies of things in it; to make obſervations and experiments; of the operations of fire, and its effects upon and with various ſubſtances; to making obſervations upon light and ſpirit in all the various conditions and ſituations, or places where they happen naturally to be, and of remarking the various effects they have upon various ſubjects; of making obſervations upon water in all the ſituations, motions, and courſes it took at the reformation of the earth, and ſince naturally has taken, or takes: and by theſe means of coming at the knowledge of what things were Agents, and the manner of their agency; which were Patients, and the manner in which they were acted upon, which were Cauſes, which Effects. And this method of judging from appearances, and ſuch a courſe of experiments, muſt be acknowledged to be far ſuperior to any of thoſe upon which ſir Iſaac Newton built his gravitation ſyſtem, and his doctrine of light and colours. In the one caſe, the appearances were thoſe of Nature, made and exhibited by her-

herſelf; in the other, many of them were ſuch as can, or do ſcarce ever happen in nature. The ſwinging of a pendulum (the palladium of gravity) has not perhaps a parallel caſe in nature. The extracting or ſeparating the light from the ſpirit by a priſm, or refracting the light by bubbles, have not a parallel caſe, except it be in the rain-bow, and ſuch like. The experiments made with the load-ſtone, talc, or amber, ariſe from the texture of theſe bodies, which is different from that of moſt other bodies, and the bodies themſelves are only found in maſſes of ſmall ſizes. The other experiments of the effects produced by ſpirit or light upon mixing ſmall parcels of extracted fluids or ſubſtances, are ſuch as ſcarce one of them ever happened, or will happen in nature. Juſtice to the perſon whoſe life we are writing, obliges us to make this remark, which we hope can give no juſt cauſe of offence to any one. In the *Introduction to the ſecond Part of Moſes's Principia* mentioned above, Mr. Hutchinſon hinted, that the idea of the Trinity was to be taken from the three grand agents in the ſyſtem of Nature, fire, light, and ſpirit; which are three conditions of one and the ſame ſubſtance, and wonderfully anſwer in a typical or ſymbolical manner to the three perſons of one and the ſame eſſence. This ſtruck the late celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke ſo forcibly, that he ſent a gentleman to Mr. Hutchinſon with compliments upon the performance, but that there was one propoſition which he hoped was not true, and deſired a conference with him about it. Mr. Hutchinſon ſent him word by the gentleman, that the book had been a work of much labour and time, and when he had conſidered it longer, it would be ſoon enough then to talk of a conference. The Dr. ſent again, that he underſtood the ſubſtance of the book, but only wanted to confer about that propoſition. Mr. Hutchinſon ſent for anſwer, that he intended ſhortly to explain that hint, and prove it fully. The Dr. not ſatisfied with this, ſtill continued his ſolicitations for a conference, which Mr. Hutchinſon as conſtantly refuſed, but let him know, that if he pleaſed to write any thing againſt that propoſition, he would ſoon convince him of it, and withal, that he had been too forward in writing upon ſubjects which he had not duly conſidered. Dr. Clarke died May 17, 1729. Some time in the year 1712, Mr. Hutchinſon completed a machine of the watch-kind, for the diſcovery of the longitude at ſea. It was referred to ſir Iſaac Newton and other perſons qualified to conſider and examine pretenſions of that kind, and was by them approved; and Mr. Hutchinſon even obtained teſtimonials under their hands, of the perfection and uſefulneſs of his machine. But when application was to be made to parliament, he was ſome way or other dropped by thoſe who had promiſed to ſupport his pretenſions: and nettled with the diſappointment, he ſeems to have laid aſide this, and ſeveral other things of this ſort, and to have deſtroyed all his papers concerning them. Two of theſe watches were found after his decreaſe, the one put together, the other not; but no papers or notes relative to them were to be met with, any more than the manuſcript map of the world, which the late Mr. Whiſton, in his *Longitude and Latitude*, &c. mentions in theſe words. "I have alſo very "lately been ſhewn by Mr. Hutch-

"inſon,

" inſon, a very curious and inquiſi-
" tive perſon, a copy of a manuſcript
" map of the world, made about
" eighty years ago, taken by him-
" ſelf from the original, wherein
" the variation is reduced to a
" theory, much like that which Dr.
" Halley has ſince propoſed, and
" in general exactly agreeing to his
" obſervations.—But with this ad-
" vantage, that therein the northern
" pole of the internal load-ſtone is
" much better ſtated than it is by
" Dr. Halley—its place then being,
" according to this unknown very
" curious and ſagacious author, a-
" bout the meridian, &c. which an-
" cient and authentic determination
" of its place, I deſire my reader
" particularly to obſerve." This method of diſcovering the longitude propoſed by Mr. Hutchinſon, is allowed, by the beſt judges, to be the eaſieſt to underſtand and practiſe of all others; requiring no depth of aſtronomy, nicety in obſervations or calculations, and ſo is even to the common ſailors the moſt practicable. For if a watch could be exactly kept to an even motion, and ſo ſhew the hour at any one certain place at land; the compariſon of the time known by that watch with the apparent time at the ſhip, known by the ſun or ſtars, or another watch regulated by them, would diſcover the longitude from the place to which that firſt watch was adjudged, in time; and by following fifteen degrees of the equator to an hour, may be found in degrees alſo. And Mr. Hutchinſon had ſo contrived and framed the ſprings, wheels, and pivits, &c. of his watches, as not in any conſiderable degree to be influenced by heat, cold, moiſture, and drought, and alſo to be capable of that degree of exactneſs which is requiſite to anſwer the purpoſe. And it is the opinion of thoſe who know moſt of this affair, that a machine of the watch-kind bids the faireſt of any method for the diſcovery of the longitude. Mr. Hutchinſon had been accuſtomed every year to take a month's refreſhment or ſo in the country near London, but the year he died he denied himſelf this benefit, and ſat cloſe at his ſtudies during the ſultry months of June and July, in order to prepare *The ſecond Part of the Data of Chriſtianity* for the preſs againſt the winter; and had even neglected his conſtant exerciſe of riding in Hyde-Park. But, at length, one day mounting his horſe, the beaſt, pampered by the miſtaken kindneſs of his keeper, and not being rode for ſome time by his maſter, was ſo fretful and unruly, that Mr. Hutchinſon had ſome difficulty to keep his ſeat, which however he did, but the irregular ſallies of the horſe, and the ſudden jerks given to his body by them, occaſioned an overflowing of the gall, which confined him to his bed, and put a period to his life in about ſixteen days time. Upon the Saturday after the accident, Mr. Fraſer of St. Martin's-lane, who was his apothecary, adviſed him to ſend for Dr. Mead; but unluckily the Dr. was gone to Windſor. However, his ſon-in-law, (Sir Edward Wilmot, bart.) came immediately, and preſcribed bleeding, but Mr. Hutchinſon, contrary to the earneſt ſolicitations of the friends he had then with him, choſe to defer it till he ſhould ſee Dr. Mead. On the Monday following, the Dr. waited upon Mr. Hutchinſon, blamed him for not being bled, but told him he would ſend him to Moſes (meaning to his ſtudies, two of his books being entitled *Moſes's Principia*)

pia) to which Mr. Hutchinſon, taking it in the other ſenſe, anſwered in a muttering tone, for his voice was affected by his illneſs, 'I believe, Doctor, you will.' In a day or two after this he ſeemed to be in a fair way of recovery, and was able to converſe about his literary affairs with his favourite Mr. Julius Bate, who, upon being made acquainted with Mr. Hutchinſon's illneſs, came with all haſte from his living in Suſſex to attend him. But this bright gleam was of ſhort continuance, for an intimate friend of his, who lived a little diſtance from London, coming to town the middle of the week following to ſee him, found him in a very weak and dangerous way, ſitting in the room, which he made his ſtudy, and ſeeming as if he had been buſy among his papers. He had ſent Mr. Bate out, and was alone. He told this gentleman Dr. Mead had uſed him ill, that he had forbad his attendance, and called in another phyſician (Dr. Pellet we think.) He much wiſhed he could live to give more evidence; but there is enough, ſays he, to a literary friend, raiſing his voice, if you and the reſt of you be not deficient on your parts. He recommended Mr. Julius Bate to this gentleman's friendſhip, with a ſtrict charge not to ſuffer his labours to become uſeleſs by their neglect. When he left Mr. Hutchinſon, which was at the door of his bedchamber, to which he had prevailed upon him to retire, Mr. Hutchinſon taking his hand, ſaid, "Farewel, you "will ſee me no more." On the Sunday following, Auguſt 28, 1737, in the morning, he departed this life, aged 63. Thus died this memorable perſon, unnoticed even in the news-papers, except by an information to the public, that a place was become vacant by his death. To borrow the words of an old acquaintance of his, "Without conſidering "him as an author, few perſons "deſerved better of mankind than "he did. If ſuperior talents for "buſineſs, and the indefatigable "earneſtneſs in proſecuting it. If "the niceſt addreſs, joined with the "ſtricteſt probity, of which he gave "many ſhining inſtances in conduct-"ing the ſuit between the duke his "maſter, and the old lord Wharton: "if theſe be qualifications, which "merit any regard, few had a larger "ſhare of them than Mr. Hutchin-"ſon. If the collection of foſſils "left by Dr. Woodward to the uni-"verſity of Cambridge, be of any "value, of any ſervice, or de-"ſerve the notice of that learned "body, let them remember, that "they owe the whole to the abi-"lities and induſtry of Mr. Hutch-"inſon. And, perhaps, had a due "regard been paid to his machine "mentioned above, the world would "alſo have been indebted to him "for the diſcovery of the longi-"tude.

"*Fas ſit ut hos ſpargam flores, ani-*
"*mamque Sepulti*
"*His Saltem accumulem donis, et*
"*fungar inani*
"*Munere.*"

A report has lately been induſtriouſly propagated, that Mr. Hutchinſon recanted the publication of his writings, to the late Dr. Mead, a little before his death. How improbable ſuch a report ſeems to be, appears from what has been related above of the conference which one of his friends had with him, not four days before he died, and ſome days after the

the Dr. had been diſmiſſed by him as a phyſician. For Mr. Hutchinſon would never have been ſo ſolicitous about the publication of the papers left behind him, had he, as this report would inſinuate, repented of thoſe already publiſhed in his life-time. This perſon is living, and ready to teſtify the truth of what is here related. The following letter wrote by the reverend Mr. Julius Bate to a friend, with their leave to publiſh it, may ſerve as a refutation of this report.

'DEAR SIR,

'I am greatly ſurpriſed at a ſtory 'a lady, it ſeems, propagates, at 'Epſom, that Mr. Rowe told her, 'that Dr. Mead told him, that Mr. 'Hutchinſon apprehended his writ-'ings would do miſchief, and that 'upon his death-bed he recanted the 'publication of them. The Doctor 'is dead, but Mr. Rowe, I hope, 'living, and by what I could judge 'when I had the pleaſure of being 'introduced to him by you, a man 'of great worth and merit, and if 'he will juſtify the lady's ſtory, it 'muſt then lay upon the deceaſed 'Dr. Mead; to whom, I am firmly 'convinced, as I can be of any ne-'gative, that no ſuch words were 'ſpoken by Mr. Hutchinſon, or any 'thing tending that way. I was 'with Mr. Hutchinſon all the illneſs 'that robbed us of that invaluable 'life: and am poſitive Dr. Mead 'was never with him, but when I 'was by; and it was but few hours, 'day or night, that I was from him. 'Mr. Hutchinſon had not been long 'ill when he took a diſguſt to Dr. 'Mead, and forbad his further at-'tendance; which the Dr. much 'wondered at, and ſeemed greatly 'to reſent. Lucas, myſelf, and 'ſome body elſe, I forgot who, were 'ſtanding by the bedſide one day 'when Dr. Mead came in; and I 'believe it was the laſt time he was 'up ſtairs. "Mr. Hutchinſon, ſays 'the Dr. among other things, "I "cannot help looking upon you as "one of the old prophets with his "diſciples, ſtanding about him with "concern and attention in their "faces, catching up the golden "words as they drop," 'or to that 'effect. "Doctor, ſays Mr. Hutch-"inſon, if I am a prophet, what are "you? I have given you ſuch evi-"dence—look to it before it is too "late." 'I well remember the 'compliment above; and it is hard-'ly to be ſuppoſed that Dr. Mead 'meant to call him a falſe prophet, 'who, no doubt, believed in the 'prophets: and would not make ſo 'bad a compliment to his patient as 'calling him a falſe one: nor did 'Mr. Hutchinſon acknowledge him-'ſelf as a falſe one, as now is ſaid. I 'am very poſitive as to the pur-'port of the words above, and the 'ſilence it ſtruck the Doctor into. 'His ſentimehts and Mr. Hutchin-'ſon's in religion were widely dif-'ferent, but I cannot think, that the 'Doctor could, out of reſentment, 'or from any other motive, fling out 'ſuch a ſtory; and therefore, much 'queſtion the lady having Mr. 'Rowe's authority; whom I ſhould 'believe, that Dr. Mead told him 'ſo, if he ſays it. But that Mr. 'Hutchinſon ever ſaid any ſuch 'thing to the Doctor, I as firmly 'diſbelieve, and know to be falſe, 'as far as any negative of that na-'ture can be known to be ſo. You 'may ſhew this to whom you pleaſe, 'and I think the above confutes the 'ſtory; for the Dr. would hardly 'have complimented Mr. Hutchin-'ſon with being a prophet, had

'he

'he acknowledged himſelf a de-
'ceiver. I am, &c.
Arundel, Jan. 20, 1759. JUL. BATE.

The following character of the late Dr. Hales, may be relied upon in every particular, and it is to be regretted that we have not more particulars concerning his uſeful life from the ſame hand.

ON Sunday Jan. 4, 1761, died at his parſonage-houſe at Teddington, univerſally lamented, in the 83d year of his age, the reverend Dr. Stephen Hales, F. R. S. member of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris, and clerk of the cloſet to her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales. If any man might ever be ſaid to have devoted his whole life to the public good of mankind, it was Dr. Hales. He poſſeſſed a native innocence and ſimplicity of manners, which the characters of other men, and the cuſtoms of the world, could never alter; and tho' he often met with many unworthy objects of his kind and charitable offices, yet they never once leſſened his natural and unwearied diſpoſition of doing good and relieving diſtreſs. His temper, as well as the powers of his underſtanding, were happily fitted for the improvement of natural philoſophy, poſſeſſing, as he did, in an uncommon degree, that *induſtry and patient thinking*, which ſir Iſaac Newton uſed modeſtly to declare, was his own only ſecret by which he was enabled ſo fortunately to trace the wonderful analyſis of nature. Dr. Hales began his enquiries into natural knowledge very early in life, and he continued it uniformly as his darling amuſement, being engaged in experiments till within a few weeks of his death. His induſtry had likewiſe this farther excellence, that it was always pointed at the general good of his fellow creatures, agreeable to the unlimited benevolence of his heart; and being animated with the ſucceſs of ſome of his more uſeful diſcoveries, his knowledge appeared to every body near him to feed his mind with a nouriſhment which gave him, in the decline of life, and even in its laſt ſtages, that vigour and ſerenity of underſtanding, and clearneſs of ideas, which ſo few poſſeſs, even in the flower of manhood; and which he uſed often to ſay, he valued as the moſt perfect of all human pleaſures.

His great invention of the ventilators, after much uncandid oppoſition, was at laſt univerſally adopted; and will be a laſting memorial what ſervice even one man, in private life, may render to the community. His great merit did not paſs unnoticed in his retirement at Teddington, her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales having been pleaſed unſolicited to appoint him to be her clerk of the cloſet, very wiſely conſidering him as a valuable acquiſition to any court.

There were two things in his character, which particularly diſtinguiſhed him from almoſt every other man: The firſt was, that his mind was ſo habitually bent on acquiring knowledge, that, having what he thought an abundant income, he was ſolicitous to avoid any further preferment in the church, leſt his time and attention might thereby be diverted from his other favourite and uſeful occupations.

The other feature of his charac-
ter

ter was no leſs ſingular: He could look even upon wicked men, and thoſe who did him unkind offices, without any emotion of particular indignation; not from want of diſcernment or ſenſibility; but he uſed to conſider them only like thoſe experiments which, upon trial, he found could never be applied to any uſeful purpoſe, and which he therefore calmly and diſpaſſionately laid aſide.

Epitaphium RICARDI NASH Armigeri*.

H. S. E.

RICARDUS NASH

Obſcuro loco natus,
Et nullis ortus majoribus:
Cui tamen
(O rem miram, et incredibilem!)
Regnum opulentiſſimum florentiſſimumque
Plebs, proceres, principes,
Liberis ſuis ſuffragiis
Ultero detulerunt,
Quod et ipſe ſummâ cum dignitate tenuit,
Annos plus quinquaginta,
Univerſo populo conſentiente,
approbante, plaudente.

Una voce præterea, unoque omnium ordinum conſenſu,
Ad imperium ſuum adjuncta eſt
Magni nominis ‡ Provincia:
Quam admirabili conſilio et ratione
Per ſe, non unquam per legatos adminiſtravit;
Eam quotannis inviſere dignatus,
Et apud provinciales, quoad neceſſe fuit,
Solitus manere.

In tantâ fortunâ
Neque faſtu turgidus rex inceſſu patuit,
Neque, tyrannorum more, ſe juſſit coli,
Aut amplos honores, tituloſque ſibi arrogavit;
Sed cuncta inſignia, etiam regium diadema rejiciens,
Caput contentus fuit ornare
GALERO ALBO,
Manifeſto animi ſui candoris ſigno.

Legiſlator prudentiſſimus,
Vel Solone et Lycurgo illuſtrior
Leges, quaſcunque voluit,
Statuit, fixit, promulgavit;
Omnes quidem cum civibus ſuis,
Tum vero hoſpitibus, advenis, peregrinis
Gratas, jocundas, utiles.

Voluptatum arbiter et miniſter,
Sed gravis, ſed elegans, ſed urbanus,
Et in ſummâ comitate ſatis adhibens ſeveritatis,
Imprimis curavit,
Ut in virorum et fœminarum cœtibus
Nequis impudenter faceret,
Neque in iis quid ineſſet
Impuritatis, clamoris, tumulti.

† Civitatem hanc celeberrimam,
Delicias ſuas,
Non modò pulcherrimis ædificiis auxit,
Sed præclarâ diſciplinâ et moribus ornavit:
Quippe nemo quiſquam
Το πρεπον melius intellexit, excoluit, docuit.

Juſtus, liberalis, benignus, facetus,
Atque amicus omnibus, præcipuè miſeris et egenis,
Nullos habuit inimicos,
Præter magnos quoſdam ardeliones,
Et declamatores eos triſtes et fanaticos,
Qui generi humano ſunt inimiciſſimi.

Pacis et patriæ amans
Concordiam, felicem et perpetuam,
In regno ſuo conſtituit,
Uſque adeò,
Ut nullus alteri petulanter maledicere,
Aut facto nocere auderet;
Neque, tanquam ſibi metuens,
In publicum armatus prodire.

Fuit quanquam potentiſſimus,
Omnia arbitrio ſuo gubernans:
Haud tamen ipſa libertas
Magis uſquam floruit
Gratiâ, gloriâ, auctoritate.
Singulare enim temperamentum invenit,
(Rem magnæ cogitationis,
Et rerum omnium fortaſſe difficillimam)
Quo ignobiles cum nobilibus, pauperes cum divitibus,

In-

* *Attributed to Dr. King of Oxford.* ‡ *Tunbridge.* † *Bath.*

Indocti cum doctiſſimis, ignavi cum fortiſſimis
Æquari ſe putarunt.
REX OMNIBUS IDEM.

Quicquid peccaverit,
(Nam peccamus omnes)
In ſeipſum magis, quàm in alios,
Et errore, aut imprudentiâ magis, quàm ſcelere, aut improbitate,
Peccavit;
Nuſquam verò ignoratione decori, aut honeſti,
Neque ità quidem uſquam,
Ut non veniam ab humanis omnibus
Facilè impetrârit.

Hujus vitæ morumque examplar
Si cæteri reges, regulique.
Et quotquot ſunt regnorum præfecti,
Imitarentur;
(Utinam! iterumque utinam!)
Et ipſi eſſent beati,
Et cunctæ orbis regiones beatiſſimæ.

Talem virum, tantumque ademptum
Lugeant Muſæ, Chariteſque!
Lugeant Veneres, Cupidineſque!
Lugeant omnes juvenum et nympharum chori!
Tu verò, O BATHONIA
Ne ceſſes tuum lugere
Principem, præceptorem, amicum, patronum;
Heu, heu, nunquam poſthàc
Habitura parem!

EPITAPH

Intended for Mr. Naſh's Tomb.

Here lyes
RICHARD NASH, Eſquire,
Who died the 13th of February 1761,
Having lived to a great age,
In one continued ſcene of felicity.
For,
He was
Gay, innocent, humane, ſagacious, pleaſant,
Affable, courteous, charitable, debonnair,
Commode.
Countenanced and eſteemed by the great,
Beloved by all,
Born to rule.
Illuſtrious Potentate!
By his ſuperior addreſs,
He eſtabliſhed for himſelf an extenſive
Monarchy over the pleaſures of mankind.
Admirable Legiſlator!
Whoſe laws were carried into immediate Execution,
By the moſt cogent powers;
Expediency and good ſenſe.
Venus, Cupid, and Comus,
Were
In perpetual alliance with him.
The wars he waged, and the conqueſts He made,
Over indecency, riot, and ill-breeding,
Equal him
To the greateſt conquerors.
He alone diſarmed ferocity.
He civilized a rude age,
And
Taught Britiſh bluntneſs,
Humanity;
Urbanity.
His underſtanding
Was
Comprehenſive, and juſt;
His figure ſingular, but comely and royal.
In him, the female wor'd
Lament
Their kind protector.
His attention to the fair ſex,
Exceeded in tenderneſs
That of parent, huſband, or brother.
Unmarried!
He watch'd over them with a lover's eye.
His extenſive charity
Ever wiſh'd to cover
Every ſource of female frailty.
Miſchief he abhorred,
But loved play.
He ſacrificed his time,
He loſt his money,
To increaſe the amuſements of mankind.
A grateful age erected ſtatues
To his honour.
The town of Bath is a monument
Of his addreſs.
He revived architecture;
He made ſociety ſociable.
Proud Peers, ſolid Patriots, ſmooth Courtiers,

Laſcivious

Laſcivious Prudes, trifling Coquets,
Grave Matrons, flippant Dowagers,
All
Revered him.
The Britiſh provinces contend for the honour of his birth,
Each aſſerting their national failing,
Center'd,
Corrected,
Reſplendent in him.
Impotent poſterity
In vain ſhall fumble to make his fellow.
Alas!
The afflicted Graces cry,
Here lies RICHARD NASH,
Whoſe boſom was ever open
To every impreſſion of generous virtue.

J. T. *fec. & inv.*

Letter from Oliver Cromwell to his ſon-in-law Gen. Fleetwood, in its original ſpelling.

DEAR CHARLES,

ALthough I doe not ſoe often as is deſired (by mee) acquaint you how it is with me, yet I doubt not of your prayers on my behalfe, that in all things I may walk as becometh the goſpel. Truly I never more needed all helps from my Chriſtian friendes than nowe; fain would I have my ſervice accepted of the ſaincts (if the Lord will) but it is not ſoe, beinge of different judgments, and of each ſort ſome ſeekinge to propagate their owne, that ſpirit of kindneſſe that is to them all, is hardly accepted of any: I hope I can ſay it, my life has been a willing ſacrifice, and my hope is for them all, yet it much falls out, as when the two Hebrews were rebuked, you knowe upon whome they turned theire diſpleaſure: But the Lord is wiſe, and will, I truſt, make manifeſt that I am no enemie.

O howe eaſie is mercie to be abuſed! Perſuade friendes with you to be very ſober; if the day of the Lord be ſo neare (as ſome ſay) howe ſhould our moderation appear! If every one inſtead of contendinge, would juſtify his forme by love and meekneſſe, Wiſdom would be juſtified of her children; but, alaſs! I am in my temptation ready to ſay, O would I had winges like a dove, then would I flie away and be at reſt! But this I feare is my haſte.

I bleſſe the Lord, I have ſomewhat keepes me alive, ſome ſparkes of the light of his countenance, and ſome ſyncerityе above man's judgment. Excuſe mee thus unbowelling myſelfe to you, and pray for mee, and deſire my friendes to doe ſoe alſo. My love to thy dear wife, whome I indeed entyrely love, both naturally, and upon the beſt account; and my bleſſinge, if it be worth any thinge, upon thy little babe.

Sir George Aſcough having occaſions with you, deſired my letters to you on his behalfe; if hee come or ſend, I pray you ſhow him what favour you can; indeed his ſervices have been conſiderable for the ſtate, and I doubt he has not beene anſwered with ſuitable reſpect; therefore againe I deſire you and the commiſſioners to take him into a very peculiar care, and helpe him ſoe farr as juſtice and reaſon will any waies afford: Remember my hearty affections to all the officers; the Lord bleſſe you all, ſoe prayeth

Your truly loving father,

Aug. 22. 1653. O. CROMWELL.

Letter from Oliver Cromwell to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, on the taking of the fortreſs of Baſing-houſe, near Baſingſtoke, Hants.

I Thank God, I can give you a good account of Baſings. After our batteries were placed, we ſettled the ſeveral poſts for the ſtorm. Col. Dalbert was to be on the north ſide of the houſe, near the Grange; Col. Pickering on his left hand; and Sir Hardreſs Waller and Col. Montague's regiment next him. We ſtormed this morning at ſix o'clock. The ſignal of falling on was the firing of four of our cannon, which being done, our men fell on with great reſolution and chearfulneſs. We took the two houſes without any conſiderable loſs to ourſelves. Col. Bickerigg ſtormed the new houſe, paſſed through and got the gate of the old houſe; whereupon they ſounded a parley, which our men would not hear. In the mean time, Col. Montague's and Sir Hardreſs Waller's regiments aſſaulted the ſtrongeſt work, where the enemy kept his court of guard, which, with great reſolution, they recovered, beating the enemy from a whole culverine, and from that work; which having done, they drew their ladders after them, and got over another work, and the houſe-wall, before they could enter. In this, Sir Hardreſs Waller, performing his duty with honour and diligence, was ſhot in the arm, but not dangerous. We have little loſs: Many of the enemy our men put to the ſword, and ſome officers of quality. Moſt of the reſt we have priſoners, amongſt which is the marquis, and ſir Robert Peake, and divers other officers, whom I have ordered to be ſent up to you. We have taken about ten pieces of ordnance, and much ammunition, and your ſoldiers a good encouragement. I humbly offer to you to have this place utterly ſlighted, for the following reaſons: It will take about 800 men to manage it. It is not frontier. The country is poor about it. The place exceedingly ruined by our batteries and mortar pieces, and a fire which fell upon the place ſince our taking it. If you pleaſe to take the garriſon at Farnham, ſome out of Chicheſter, and a good part of the foot which were here under Dalbeer, and make a ſtrong quarter at Newberry with three or four troops of horſe, I dare be confident it would not only be a curb to Dennington, but a ſecurity and frontier to theſe parts, in as much as Newberry lies upon the river, and will prevent any incurſion from Dennington, Wallingford, or Farringdon into theſe parts; and by lying there, will make the trade more ſecure between Briſtol and London for all carriages. And I believe the gentlemen of Wiltſhire and Hampſhire will with more chearfulneſs contribute to maintain a garriſon upon a frontier, than in their own bowels, which will have leſs ſafety in it. Sir, I hope not to delay, but march towards the weſt to-morrow, and be as diligent as I may, in my expedition thither. I muſt ſpeak my judgment to you, that if you intend to have your work carried on, recruits of foot muſt be had, and a courſe taken to pay your army; elſe, believe me, ſir, it will not be able to anſwer the work you have for it to do. I entreated colonel Hammond to wait upon you, who was taken by a miſtake whilſt we lay before the garriſon, which

which God ſafely delivered to us to our great joy, but to his loſs of almoſt all he had, which the enemy took from him. The Lord grant that theſe mercies may be acknowledged with all thankfulneſs. God exceedingly abounds in his goodneſs towards us, and will not be weary untill righteouſneſs and peace meet, and that he hath brought forth a glorious work for the happineſs of this poor kingdom, wherein deſires to ſerve God and you with a faithful hand,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

O. CROMWELL.

Extract from the memoirs of the famous Iſaac Darking, alias Dumas, executed at Oxford, on Monday the 23d of March, 1761, for a highway robbery near Nettlebed in Oxfordſhire.

HE was the ſon of a cork-cutter, in Eaſt-cheap, London, but of too extravagant a diſpoſition for a tradeſman, and too fond of clubs. The almoſt innumerable clubs, and ſocieties, which diſtinguiſh themſelves, ſome by *arch*, and others by very *ſignificant appellations*, quickly formed him into the *facetious, good-natur'd fellow*, who is falſely termed *No one's enemy but his own:* He ſung his ſong, told his ſtory, was apt at *ſentiment*, and drank his bottle chearfully: So that he was a reſpectable member of *The Killers of Care,—The Silenians,—The Sons of Sound Senſe,—The Sons of Nimrod,—The Bucks,—Bloods,—Snitchers,—Choice Spirits,—Senators,—Regulators,—A, b, c, darians,—Lumber Troopers,—Ubiquarians,*—&c.—&c.—&c. The tranſition from this company, to that of the female world, is ſo natural, as to be rather unavoidable; for a character of this kind, would be but half formed, diveſted of his miſtreſſes. To ſupport them, he was obliged to take to the road for money. In February 1758, he was tried at Chelmsford aſſizes, for robbing captain Cockburn, and received ſentence of death; but the judge, in conſideration of his youth, reſpited his execution; and he remaining in goal till the next aſſizes, the ſentence was changed into tranſportation for fourteen years. Not long after this, a ſcheme was formed by ſome of the priſoners, to eſcape by murdering the keeper, turnkey, &c. but Darking, who was concerned, informed the keeper of it; who, for that favour, applied to Mr. Nugent, then a lord of the treaſury, in Darkin's behalf, and obtained the king's pardon, on condition of his ſerving in Antigua.

He was brought to the Savoy, where he made many ineffectual efforts to eſcape, and was put on board a tranſport for Antigua; but ſhe lying near three weeks in the Downs, he got a perſon for ſix guineas to promiſe to fetch him aſhore, at midnight; but the wind changing, the veſſel ſailed, to his diſappointment. When he joined the regiment at Antigua, he found the life of a ſoldier very diſagreeable, therefore he reſolved to deſert; and by inſinuating himſelf into the good opinion of the captain of a merchant ſhip lying there, and by large promiſes of gratuity at his landing in England, he was taken on board, and ſtowed down in the hold; but he being miſſed, the ſhip was ſuſpected and ſearched, but without ſucceſs; ſtill ſhe was ſuſpected, and again ſearched, at which time Darkin appeared unnoticed among the crew in a ſailor's dreſs.

When the ſhip arrived in Eng-

land, he returned to his old courſe of robbing on the highway, particularly in the middle and weſt of England; but being at length ſo notorious, he found it dangerous to continue much longer, therefore he entered on board the Royal George man of war, and ſoon got rated as a midſhipman. Under leave of abſence from his ſhip he viſited Bath ſeveral times, and committed ſeveral robberies, particularly that on lord Percival.

This robbery of his lordſhip was committed upon Sunday afternoon the 22d of June 1760, below the Devizes, by a ſingle highwayman, dreſſed in black, with a crape over his face, and mounted upon a black gelding. Upon his firſt coming up to the poſt-chaiſe he preſented a piſtol and demanded his lordſhip's money. His lordſhip at this time being in a hackney poſt-chaiſe and without a ſervant, immediately gave him about 13 or 14 guineas, which money he put into his left-hand waiſtcoat pocket; but not being content, inſiſted on his lordſhip's delivering his purſe, and threatened to blow his brains out if he refuſed to comply with his demands. On this ſecond attack his lordſhip ſeized the piſtol, and in wreſting it out of his hand diſmounted the highwayman, and jumped out of the chaiſe to ſeize him. The highwayman having got clear of his lordſhip, attempted to run off, when finding himſelf cloſely purſued, he turned ſhort and preſented another piſtol: upon this his lordſhip ſnapped his at the highwayman, but the priming having been ſcattered in the ſcuffle, it miſſed fire. The highwayman then advanced, and told him that his life was now in his hands, and therefore begged he would deliver his purſe without further reſiſtance, as a perſon of his rank could not be ſuppoſed to travel with ſo trifling a ſum. His lordſhip aſſured him upon his honour, that he had no more money about him; that he had money in his portmanteau, but had not the key. The highwayman finding him reſolute and intrepid, only begged his lordſhip would not appear againſt him if he ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to be apprehended, mounted his horſe, and then rode off.

At the enſuing Midſummer aſſize at Saliſbury he was tried for the robbery before Mr. juſtice Wilmott, and charged with taking from lord Percival the ſum of 12, 13, or 14 guineas, his lordſhip could not aſcertain which. The principal evidence upon the trial were, lord Percival, and the driver of the chaiſe; neither of whom ſwearing poſitively to his perſon, he was acquitted, tho' the chain of circumſtances was ſo ſtrong as to convince the court of his guilt. The money found upon him ſeemed to tally very exactly with his lordſhip's loſs; in his pocket was found a piece of black crape; and the confuſion which attended him at the time he was taken up, were ſtrong preſumptive proofs.

His defence, which was very artful, was, that being a native of the Weſt-Indies, and quite a ſtranger in this country, he had loſt his road in endeavouring to go the neareſt way from Bath to Portſmouth; that night coming on, and himſelf much fatigued, he made to the firſt village for refreſhment: That it was not to be wondered at, if he ſeemed confuſed when he came into the houſe, as he was a bewildered, benighted traveller. He ſaid he had friends in England, but that they lived at

too great a diſtance to appear upon his trial: That he was a ſea-faring man, was in the ſervice at the taking of Guadalupe; and a black crape neckcloth was his cuſtomary dreſs: That he had purchaſed a pair of new piſtols juſt before he left London, and had by accident loſt one upon the road, that muſt have been picked up by the perſon who committed the robbery with which he then ſtood charged: And that the expreſſions which the landlord had ſworn to, and which were apprehended to betray guilt, were occaſioned by his ſurprize at being apprehended as a highwayman.

Upon his acquital, he immediately petitioned the court for a reſtitution of the money that had been taken from him, in which the court acquieſced, and it was immediately returned: But before he left the bar, Mr. juſtice Wilmott moſt pathetically warned him to avoid the like dangers for the future, and after ſpeaking of the lenity of his proſecutor, diſmiſſed him. He diſcovered great impatience till he had got off his fetters and was diſcharged, which was about five o'clock in the evening, when he immediately ſet out for London in a poſt-chaiſe.

While he was confined in Saliſbury gaol, he was frequently viſited by the ladies, on whom he made ſuch a ſenſible impreſſion by his obliging behaviour and genteel addreſs, as to become the tea-table chat of the whole town. Immediately after his acquital at the aſſizes, ſome genius wrote the following ſong:

Certain Belles to Dumas.

JOY to thee, lovely thief! that thou
Haſt 'ſcap'd the fatal ſtring;
Let gallows groan with ugly rogues,
Dumas muſt never ſwing.

Doſt thou ſeek money? — To thy wants
Our purſes we'll reſign;
Could we our hearts to guineas coin,
Thoſe guineas all were thine.

To Bath in ſafety let my lord,
His loaded pockets carry;
Thou ne'er again ſhall tempt the road,
Sweet youth! if thou wilt marry.

No more ſhall niggard travellers
Avoid thee;—we'll inſure 'em,
To us thou ſhalt conſign thy balls
And piſtol;—we'll inſure 'em.

Yet think not when the chains are off,
Which now thy legs bedeck,
To fly; in fetters ſoſter far
We'll chain thee by the neck.

Indeed, wherever he came he failed not to captivate the fair ſex, on which he valued himſelf. And he was diſcovered by means of ſome letters directed to them, which he left at an inn, the keeper of which happened to be poſt-maſter, and where the perſon robbed by him had a little before called, and left a deſcription of him and his horſe.

After conviction, he delivered in a petition for tranſportation for life: when the judge acquainted him with his deplorable ſituation, as follows: "Young man, you have been arraigned upon an indictment for a robbery on the king's highway, and have been found guilty, after a full and candid trial. From your youth you might have expected to have lived many, many years; and from your education might have been a comfort to your friends and relations, and a ſervice to your country: But your engaging in vicious and immoral courſes, hath at length brought you to this untimely end.—A day of this ſort you could not but have expected; and it hath now overtaken you. Happy would it have been for you, had your former deliver-

ance, in a ſituation ſuch as this, been a memento to you to have altered your conduct.—I hope your preſent circumſtances will have a better effect upon you, and induce you to repentance.—Make proper uſe of the time you have to live, in endeavouring to make your peace with God, for you will ſoon be in another world.

Your application to me for mercy, is quite in vain: It is not in my power to ſhew it. From the king only it is to be expected; of which, however, I can give you but little, very little hopes."

From a peruſal of his life we are juſt able to extract his character, which ſeems to be a medley of levity compoſed of virtues and vices; he had a large ſhare of underſtanding, with a tolerable ſcholaſtic education. When in neceſſity, he was daring beyond credibility, and his courage was frequently reſtrained by his high notion of honour, which he defined from deteſting a mean appearance, and an abhorrence of cruelty; he poſſeſſed a ſoul which, in every hazardous enterprize, overlooked all dangers and difficulties, and which was ſo firmly attached to his doxies, that his ſhameful end muſt be imputed to his extravagance in their ſupport; his converſation was agreeable, but rather trifling than ſenſible. He was fond of an elegance in dreſs, and of being thought handſome; the character of Macheath was his delight, and with which he diverted himſelf while in Oxford goal. He ſuffered before he arrived at the age of twenty-one, after a ſeries of robberies, by which he is ſaid to have gained not leſs than 600l. He behaved with great intrepidity at the gallows, preparing his neck for the rope, putting it on, and then throwing himſelf off the ladder, without giving the executioner the ſignal agreed on to turn him off.

Some account of Theodore Gardelle, who was executed in the month of April of this year for the murder of Anne King.

THeodore Gardelle, a native of Geneva, was born in the year 1722. After improving a ſtrong natural talent for painting both at home and in Paris, he came to London about two years ago, to improve his fortune. In the ſummer of the year 1760, he lodged three months at Mrs. King's, who kept a houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare, great part of which ſhe let out ready-furniſhed. From Mrs. King's he removed to Knight's-bridge, where he continued about three months longer, and being then ſollicited for ſome pictures, which were wanted in haſte, he came again to Mrs. King's for the conveniency of the perſons that were to ſit, and at firſt intended to ſtay there no longer than till he could procure another lodging in a convenient ſituation. Here, however, he continued till February 1761, at which time the firſt floor was let to a gentleman whoſe name was Wright, who alſo had a garret for his ſervant to lie in: Gardelle himſelf had the ſecond floor, and the ground floor was occupied by Mrs. King, who kept only one ſervant. On the 12th of February, Mr. Wright being ill, was removed to his mother's in Groſvenor-ſquare, and his ſervant went with him; there were then no perſons in Mrs. King's houſe but herſelf, Gardelle, and her maid.

Mrs. King appears to have been a gay ſhowy woman, of a doubtful character, who dreſſed faſhionably,

and was chiefly viſited by gentlemen: the maid came a few days only before Mr. Wright was removed.

On Thurſday the 19th of February in the morning, the maid got up about ſeven o'clock and opened the fore parlour windows. There is a fore parlour and a back parlour, both have a door into the paſſage from the ſtreet door, and there is alſo a door that goes out of one into the other: the back parlour was Mrs. King's bed-chamber, and the door which entered it from the paſſage was ſecured on the inſide by a drop-bolt, and could not be opened on the outſide when locked, tho' the drop-bolt was not down, becauſe on the outſide there was no key-hole. The door into the fore-parlour was alſo ſecured on the inſide by Mrs. King when ſhe went to bed, and the door of the fore-parlour into the paſſage was left open; when the maid had entered the fore-parlour by this door, and opened the windows, ſhe went to the paſſage door of the back-parlour where Mrs. King was in bed, and knocked, in order to get the key of the ſtreet-door, which Mrs. King took at night into her room. Mrs. King drew up the bolt, and the maid went in; ſhe took the key of the ſtreet door which ſhe ſaw lie upon the table by a looking-glaſs; and her miſtreſs then ſhut the paſſage door and dropped the bolt, and ordered the maid to open the door that communicated with the fore parlour, which ſhe did, and went out; ſhe then kindled the fire in the fore parlour that it might be ready when her miſtreſs aroſe, and about eight o'clock went up into Gardelle's room, where ſhe found him in a red and green night gown at work. He gave her two letters, a ſnuff-box, and a guinea, and deſired her to deliver the letters, one of which was directed to one Mozier in the Hay-market, and the other to a perſon who kept a ſnuff-ſhop at the next door, and to bring him from thence a penny-worth of ſnuff.

The girl took the meſſages, and went again to her miſtreſs, telling her what Gardelle had deſired her to do, to which her miſtreſs replied, *Nanny, you can't go, for here is nobody to anſwer at the ſtreet door*; the girl being willing to oblige Gardelle, or being for ſome reaſon deſirous to go out, anſwered, *that Mr. Gardelle would come down and ſit in the parlour till ſhe came back.* She then went again to Gardelle, and told him what objection her miſtreſs had made, and what ſhe had ſaid to remove it. Gardelle then ſaid he would come down, as ſhe had propoſed, and he did come down accordingly.

The girl immediately went on his errand, and left him in the parlour, ſhutting the ſtreet door after her, and taking the key to let herſelf in when ſhe came back.

Immediately after the girl was gone out, Mrs. King, hearing the tread of ſomebody in the parlour, called out, *Who is there?* and at the ſame time opened her chamber door. Gardelle was at a table, very near the door, having juſt then taken up a book that lay upon it, which happened to be a French grammar; he had ſome time before drawn Mrs. King's picture, which ſhe wanted to have made very handſome, and had teized him ſo much about it, that the effect was juſt contrary. It happened unfortunately that the firſt thing ſhe ſaid to him, when ſhe ſaw it was he whom ſhe had heard walking about in the room, was ſomething reproachful

about this picture: Gardelle was provoked at the inſult, and as he ſpoke Engliſh very imperfectly, he, for want of a leſs improper expreſſion, told her, with ſome warmth, *That ſhe was an impertinent woman.* This threw her into a tranſport of rage, and ſhe gave him a violent blow with her fiſt on the breaſt, ſo violent, that he ſays he could not have thought ſuch a blow could have been given by a woman; as ſoon as the blow was ſtruck, ſhe drew a little back, and at the ſame inſtant, he ſays, he laid his hand on her ſhoulder and puſhed her from him, rather in contempt than anger, or with a deſign to hurt her; but her foot happening to catch in the floor-cloth, ſhe fell backwards, and her head came with great force againſt the corner of the bedſtead; the blood immediately guſhed from her mouth, not in a continued ſtream, but as if by different ſtrokes of a pump; he inſtantly ran to her and ſtooped to raiſe her, expreſſing his concern at the accident; but ſhe puſhed him away, and threatened, though in a feeble and interrupted voice, to puniſh him for what he had done; he was, he ſays, terrified exceedingly at the thought of being condemned for a criminal act upon her accuſation, and again attempted to aſſiſt her by raiſing her up, as the blood ſtill guſhed from her mouth in great quantities; but ſhe ſtill exerted all her ſtrength to keep him off, and ſtill cried out, mixing threats with her ſcreams; he then ſeized an ivory comb with a ſharp taper point continued from the back, for adjuſting the curls of her hair, which lay upon her toilet, and threatened her in his turn to prevent her crying out; but ſhe ſtill continuing to cry out, though with a voice ſtill fainter and fainter, he ſtruck her with this inſtrument, probably in the throat, upon which the blood flowed from her mouth in yet greater quantities, and her voice was quite ſtopped: he then drew the bed-cloaths over her, to prevent her blood from ſpreading on the floor, and to hide her from his ſight; he ſtood, he ſays, ſome time motionleſs by her, and then fell down by her ſide in a ſwoon. When he came to himſelf, he perceived the maid was come in, he therefore went out of the room without examining the body to ſee if the unhappy wretch was quite dead, and his confuſion was then ſo great, that he ſtaggered againſt the wainſcot, and hit his head, ſo as to raiſe a bump over his eye. As no perſon was in the houſe but the murdered and the murderer while the fact was committed, nothing can be known about it but from Gardelle's own account; the circumſtances related above, contain the ſenſe of what he related both in his defence, and in the account which he drew up in French to leave behind him, taken together as far as they are conſiſtent; for there are in both ſeveral inconſiſtencies and abſurdities, which give reaſon to ſuſpect they are not true.

But however that be, all was quiet when the maid returned, which, ſhe ſays, was in a quarter of an hour. She went firſt into the parlour where Gardelle had promiſed to wait till ſhe came back, and ſaw nobody. She had paid 3s. and 9d. out of the guinea at the ſnuff-ſhop, where ſhe delivered one of the letters, to the other ſhe had no anſwer; and ſhe laid the change and the ſnuff-box with the ſnuff ſhe had fetched in it upon the table; then ſhe went up into Gardelle's room and found no-

nobody, and by turns ſhe went into every room in the houſe, except her miſtreſs's chamber, whither ſhe never went, but when ſhe was called, and found nobody. She then made ſome water boil in the kitchen, made a bit of toaſt, and ſat down to breakfaſt. In a ſhort time ſhe heard ſomebody walk over head in the parlour, or paſſage, and go up ſtairs, but did not go to ſee who it was. When ſhe had breakfaſted ſhe went and ſtirred up the fire in the parlour againſt her miſtreſs got up, and perceived that the ſnuff and change had been taken from the table; ſhe then went up ſtairs again to Gardelle's room, to clean and ſet it to rights as ſhe uſed to do, and it was now between ten and eleven o'clock. Soon after, Gardelle came down from the garret into his bed-chamber, which ſomewhat ſurprized her, as he could have no buſineſs that ſhe knew of in the garret. When ſhe firſt ſaw him, which was about an hour afterwards, ſhe ſays, he looked confounded, and bluſhed exceedingly, and ſhe perceived the bump over his eye, which had then a black patch upon it as big as a ſhilling; he had alſo changed his dreſs, and had written another letter, with which he ſent her into Great Suffolk-ſtreet, and ordered her to wait for an anſwer; ſhe went directly, and when ſhe returned, which was in a quarter of an hour, ſhe found him ſitting in the parlour, and told him the gentleman would be there in the evening. He then told her that a gentleman had been in the room with her miſtreſs, and that ſhe was gone out with him in a hackney coach. It appears, by this, that Gardelle knew the maid was acquainted with her miſtreſs's character. The maid, however, tho' ſhe might have believed this ſtory at another time, could not believe it now; ſhe was not abſent above a quarter of an hour; ſhe had left her miſtreſs in bed, and the time would not have permitted her receiving a gentleman there, her being dreſſed, a coach being procured, and her having gone out in it; beſides, when ſhe came back, ſhe knew Gardelle was in her chamber. This gave her ſome ſuſpicion, but it was of nothing worſe than that Gardelle and her miſtreſs had been in bed together. She went, however, and looked at the door of the chamber, which opened into the parlour, and which ſhe had opened by her miſtreſs's order, and found it again locked. About one o'clock Mr. Wright's ſervant, Thomas Pelſey, came and told the maid at the door that the beds muſt be got ready, becauſe his maſter intended to come thither in the evening, but did not go in. The maid ſtill wondered that her miſtreſs did not riſe; and ſuppoſed that, knowing ſhe came in from her errand while Gardelle was yet in her chamber, ſhe was aſhamed to ſee her. Gardelle, in the mean time, was often up and down ſtairs; and about three o'clock he ſent her with a letter to one Broſhet, at the Eagle and Pearl in Suffolk-ſtreet. As he knew that it would be extremely difficult to conceal the murder, if the maid continued in the houſe, he determined that he would, if poſſible, diſcharge her: but as the girl could not write, and as he was not ſufficiently acquainted with our language to draw a proper receipt, he requeſted Mr. Broſhet, in this letter, to write a receipt for him, and get the maid to ſign it, directing her to deliver it to him when he paid her;

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he did not however acquaint her with his deſign. When Mr. Broſhet had read the letter, he aſked her if ſhe knew that Mr. Gardelle was to diſcharge her; ſhe ſaid no. Why, ſays he, Mrs. King is gone out, and has given Mr. Gardelle orders to diſcharge you; for ſhe is to bring a woman home with her: at this the girl was ſurpriſed, and ſmiled, telling Broſhet, that ſhe knew her miſtreſs was at home. The girl was now confirmed in her firſt thought, that her miſtreſs was aſhamed to ſee her again; and thus ſhe accounted for the manner of her diſmiſſion. She returned between three and four to Gardelle, whom ſhe found ſitting in the parlour with a gentleman whoſe name ſhe did not know: ſhe continued in the houſe till between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening, and then Gardelle paid her ſix ſhillings for a fortnight and two days wages, and gave her five or ſix ſhillings over, upon which ſhe delivered him the receipt that Broſhet had written, took her box and went away. As ſhe was going out, Mr. Wright's ſervant came again to the door, and ſhe told him that ſhe was diſcharged, and going away; that her miſtreſs had been all day in her bed-room, without either victuals or drink, and that if he ſtayed a little after ſhe was gone, he might ſee her come out: the man, however, could not ſtay, and Gardelle about ſeven o'clock was thus left alone in the houſe.

The firſt thing he did was to go into the chamber to the body, which, upon examination, he found quite dead; he therefore took off the blankets and ſheets with which he had covered it, ſtripped off the ſhift, and laid the body quite naked upon the bed; before this, he ſaid, his linen was not ſtained; but it was much ſtained by his removing the body. He then took the two blankets, the ſheets, the coverlet, and one of the curtains, and put them into the water-tub in the back waſh-houſe, to ſoak, they being all much ſtained with blood; her ſhift he carried up ſtairs, and putting it in a bag, concealed it under his bed; his own ſhirt, now bloody, he pulled off, and locked it up in a drawer of his bureau.

When all this was done, he went and ſat down in the parlour, and ſoon after, it being about nine o'clock, Mr. Wright's ſervant came in without his maſter, who had changed his mind, and was gone to a gentleman's houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet. He went up into his room, the garret, and ſat there till about eleven o'clock; then he came down, and finding Gardelle ſtill in the parlour, he aſked if Mrs. King was come home, and who muſt ſit up for her: Gardelle ſaid ſhe was not come home, but that he would ſit up for her.

In the morning, Friday, when Pelſey came down ſtairs, he again aſked if Mrs. King was come home, and Gardelle told him that ſhe had been at home, but was gone again. He then aſked how he came by the hurt on his eye; and he ſaid he got it by cutting ſome wood to light the fire in the morning. Pelſey then went about his maſter's buſineſs, and at night was again let in by Gardelle, who, upon being aſked, ſaid he would ſit up for Mrs. King that night alſo.

In the morning, Saturday, Pelſey enquired again after Mrs. King; and Gardelle, though he had profeſſed

feſſed to ſit up for her but the night before, now told him ſhe was gone to Bath or Briſtol; yet, ſtrange as it may ſeem, no ſuſpicions of murder appear yet to have been conceived.

On Saturday, Mozier, an acquaintance of Gardelle's, who had been alſo intimate with Mrs. King, and had ſpent the evening with her the Wedneſday before the murder, came by appointment about two or three o'clock, having promiſed to go with her that evening to the opera. He was let in by Gardelle, who told him that Mrs. King was gone to Bath or Briſtol, as he had told Pelſey. This man, and another of Gardelle's acquaintance, obſerving him to be chagrined and diſpirited, ſeem to have imagined that Mrs. King's abſence was the cauſe of it, and that if they could get him another girl they ſhould cure him: they were therefore kind enough to procure for him on this occaſion; and having picked up a proſtitute in the Hay-market, they brought her that very Saturday to Gardelle at Mrs. King's. The worthy, whoſe name is not known, told her Mrs. King was gone into the country, and had diſcharged her ſervant. Gardelle made an apology for the confuſion in which the houſe appeared, and Mozier, or Muzard, as he is ſometimes called, aſked her if ſhe would take care of the houſe: ſhe readily conſented; and Gardelle acquieſcing, they left her with him. He aſked her what her buſineſs was; ſhe ſaid ſhe worked plain-work; he then told her he had ſome ſhirts to mend, and that he would ſatisfy her for her trouble.

All this while the body continued as he had left it on Thurſday night, nor had he once been into the room ſince that time. But this night the woman and Pelſey being in bed, he firſt conceived a deſign of concealing or deſtroying the dead body by parts, and went down to put it in execution; but the woman, whoſe name is Sarah Walker, getting out of bed and following him, he returned up ſtairs, and went to bed with her. In the morning, Sunday, he got up between ſeven and eight, and left Walker in bed, ſaying, it was too ſoon for her to riſe; ſhe fell aſleep, and ſlept till ten; it is probable that in the mean time, he was employed on the body, for when ſhe came down between ten and eleven, he was but beginning to light the parlour fire. He had ſpoke to her the night before to get him a chair-woman, and he was in ſo much confuſion that he did not aſk her to ſtay to breakfaſt; ſhe went out therefore and hired one Pritchard as a chair-woman, at one ſhilling a day, victuals and drink: in the afternoon ſhe brought Pritchard to the houſe, and found with Gardelle two or three men and two women: Gardelle went up with her and ſtayed by her while ſhe made his bed, then the company all went out together. The chair-woman kept houſe, and about ten o'clock they returned and ſupped in Gardelle's room. She was then diſmiſſed for the night, and ordered to come the next morning at eight. The next morning, Monday, the chair-woman was ordered to tell Pelſey the footman, that Walker was a relation of Mrs. King's, who was come to be in the houſe till Mrs. King returned; but Pelſey knew that ſhe and Gardelle had but one bed, for when he came down on Monday morning, Gardelle's chamber door ſtood open, and looking in, he ſaw

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ſome of her cloaths. On Monday night Pelſey again enquired after Mrs. King, and Gardelle told him ſhe was at Bath or Briſtol, he knew not where; he always differed at times in his account of her, yet no ſuſpicion of murder was yet entertained. On Tueſday morning, Pelſey, who was going up to his maſter's room, ſmelt an offenſive ſmell, and aſked Gardelle, who was ſhoving up the ſaſh of the window on the ſtair-caſe, what it was; Gardelle replied, ſomebody had put a bone in the fire; the truth however was, that while Walker was employed in mending and making ſome linen in the parlour, he had been burning ſome of Mrs. King's bones in the garret. At night, Pelſey renewed his enquiries after Mrs. King, and Gardelle anſwered with a ſeeming impatience, *Me know not of Mrs. King, ſhe give me a great deal of trouble, but me ſhall hear of her Wedneſday or Thurſday*; yet he ſtill talked of ſitting up for her, and all this while nobody ſeems to have ſuſpected a murder.

On Tueſday night he told Mrs. Walker he would ſit up till Mrs. King came home, though he had before told her ſhe was out of town, and deſired her to go to bed, to which ſhe conſented; as ſoon as ſhe was in bed, he renewed his horrid employment of cutting the body to pieces, and diſpoſing of it in different places; the bowels he threw down the neceſſary, and the fleſh of the body and limbs cut to pieces, he ſcattered about in the cock-loft, where he ſuppoſed they would dry and periſh without putrefaction; about two o'clock in the morning, however, he was interrupted, for Walker having waked and not finding him, ſhe went down ſtairs, and found him ſtanding upon the ſtairs; he then, at her ſolicitation, went up with her to bed.

Wedneſday paſſed like the preceding days, and on Thurſday he told his female companion, that he expected Mrs. King home in the evening, and therefore deſired that ſhe would provide herſelf a lodging, giving her, at the ſame time, two of Mrs, King's ſhifts, and being thus diſmiſſed, ſhe went away.

Pritchard, the chair-woman, ſtill continued in her office. The water having failed in the ciſtern on the Tueſday, ſhe had recourſe to that in the water-tub in the back-kitchen; upon pulling out the ſpiggot a little water run out, but, as there appeared to be more in, ſhe got upon a ledge, and putting her hand in ſhe felt ſomething ſoft; ſhe then fetched a poker, and preſſing down the contents of the tub, ſhe got water in a pail. This circumſtance ſhe told Pelſey, and they agreed the firſt opportunity to ſee what the things in the water-tub were; yet ſo languid was their curioſity, and ſo careleſs were they of the event, that it was Thurſday before this tub was examined: they found in it the blankets, ſheets, and coverlet that Gardelle had put in it to ſoak: after ſpreading, ſhaking, and looking at them, they put them again into the tub; and the next morning when Pelſey came down, he ſaw the curtain hanging on the baniſters of the kitchen ſtairs; upon looking down, he ſaw Gardelle juſt come out at the waſh-houſe door, where the tub ſtood. When Pritchard the chair-woman came, he aſked her if ſhe had been taking the curtain out of the tub, and ſhe ſaid, no; ſhe then went and looked in the tub, and found the ſheets had been

been wrung out. Upon this the firſt ſtep was taken towards enquiring after the unhappy woman, who had now laid dead more than a week in the houſe. Pelſey found out the maid whom Gardelle had diſmiſſed, and aſked her if ſhe had put any bed-cloaths into the water; ſhe ſaid, no, and ſeemed frighted; Pelſey was then alſo alarmed, and told his maſter.

Theſe particulars alſo came to the knowledge of Mr. Barron, an apothecary in the neighbourhood, who went the ſame day to Mrs. King's houſe, and enquired of Gardelle where ſhe was. He trembled, and told him with great confuſion that ſhe was gone to Bath. The next day therefore, Saturday, he carried the maid before Mr. Fielding, the juſtice, to make her depoſition, and obtained a warrant to take Gardelle into cuſtody. When the warrant was obtained, Mr. Barron, with the conſtable, and ſome others, went to the houſe, where they found Gardelle, and charged him with the murder; he denied it, but ſoon after dropped down in a ſwoon. When he recovered, they demanded the key of Mrs. King's chamber; but he ſaid ſhe had got it with her in the country; the conſtable therefore got in at the window, and opened the door that communicated with the parlour, and they all went in. They found upon the bed a pair of blankets wet, and a pair of ſheets that appeared not to have been lain in; and the curtain alſo which Pelſey and the chair-woman had ſeen firſt in the water-tub, and then on the baniſters, was found put up in its place wet. Upon taking off the cloaths, the bed appeared bloody, the blankets alſo were bloody, and marks of blood appeared in other places; having taken his keys, they went up into his room, where they found the bloody ſhift and ſhirt.

The priſoner, with all theſe tokens of his guilt, was then carried before Fielding, and, though he ſtifly denied the fact, was committed. On the Monday, a carpenter and bricklayer were ſent to ſearch the houſe for the body, and Mr. Barron went with them. In the neceſſary they found what he calls the *contents* of the bowels of a human body, but what were certainly the bowels themſelves; and in the cock-loft they found the parts of generation, one of the breaſts, ſome other muſcular parts, and ſome bones. They perceived alſo that there had been a fire in the garret, and ſome fragments of bones, half conſumed, were found in the chimney, ſo large as to be known to be human. On the Thurſday before he had carried an oval chip-box to one Perronneau, a painter in enamel, who had employed him in copying, and pretending it contained colours of great value, deſired him to keep it, ſaying, he was uneaſy to leave it at Mrs. King's while ſhe was abſent at Bath. Perronneau, when he heard Gardelle was taken up, opened the box, and found in it a gold watch and chain, a pair of bracelets, and a pair of ear-rings, which were known to be Mrs. King's. To this force of evidence Gardelle at length gave way, and confeſſed the fact, but ſigned no confeſſion. He was ſent to New Priſon, where he attempted to deſtroy himſelf by ſwallowing ſome opium, which he had kept ſeveral years by him as a remedy for the tooth-ach. He took at one doſe 40 grains, which was ſo

far

far from anſwering his purpoſe that it did not procure him ſleep; tho' he declared he had not once ſlept ſince the commiſſion of the fact, nor did he ſleep for more than a fortnight after this time. When he found the opium did not produce the effect he deſired, he ſwallowed half-pence to the number of twelve; but neither did theſe bring on any fatal ſymptom, whatever pain or diſorders they might cauſe; which is remarkable, becauſe verdigreſe, the ſolution of copper, is a very powerful and active poiſon, and the contents of the ſtomach would act as a diſſolvent upon them.

On the 2d of March he was brought to Newgate, and diligently watched, to prevent any further attempts upon his life. He ſhewed ſtrong marks of penitence and contrition, and behaved with great humility, openneſs, and courteſy to thoſe who viſited him.

On Thurſday, the 2d of April, he was tried at the Old Bailey, ; and in his defence, he inſiſted only that he had no malice to the deceaſed, and that her death was the conſequence of the fall. He was convicted, and ſentenced to be executed on Saturday the 4th. The account which he wrote in priſon, and which is mentioned in this narrative, is dated the 28th of March, though he did not communicate it till after his trial. The night after his condemnation his behaviour was extravagant and outrageous; yet the next morning he was compoſed and quiet, and ſaid he had ſlept three or four hours in the night. When he was aſked why he did not make his eſcape, he anſwered, that he feared ſome innocent perſon might then ſuffer in his ſtead. He declared he had no deſign to rob Mrs. King, but that he removed ſome of the things merely to give credit to the ſtory of her journey to Bath; he declared too, that he never had any ſentiments of love or jealouſy with reſpect to Mrs. King; though it is evident, his friends, who preſcribed for his lowneſs of ſpirits, ſuppoſed that he had. He affirmed, that he regarded the woman they brought him with horror, but that he did not dare to refuſe her, leſt it ſhould produce new ſuſpicions with reſpect to the cauſe of his uneaſineſs. It is however certain, that he felt the ill effects of her company in more ways than one to his laſt hour. He was executed amidſt the ſhouts and hiſſes of an indignant populace, in the Haymarket, near Panton-ſtreet, to which he was led by Mrs. King's houſe, where the cart made a ſtop, and at which he juſt gave a look. His body was hanged in chains upon Hounſlow-heath.

One reflection, upon reading this dreadful narrative, will probably riſe in the mind of the attentive reader; the advantages of virtue with reſpect to our ſocial connections, and the intereſt that others take in what befalls us. It does not appear that, during all the time Mrs. King was miſſing, ſhe was enquired after by one relation or friend; the murder was diſcovered by ſtrangers, almoſt without ſolicitude or enquiry; the murderer was ſecured by ſtrangers, and by ſtrangers the proſecution againſt him was carried on. But who is there of honeſt reputation, however poor, that could be miſſing a day, without becoming the ſubject of many intereſted enquiries, without exciting ſolicitude and fears, that would have had no reſt till the truth had been diſcovered, and the injury, if any, had been avenged?

Some

Some account of John Perrott, a bankrupt, who was lately hanged in Smithfield, for concealing part of his effects.

JOhn Perrott was born at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamſhire, about ſixty miles north of London, in the year 1723, being about 38 years of age at his death. His father died when he was ſeven years old, and his mother about two years afterwards, leaving him a fortune of about 1500l. After the death of his parents, he was by the direction of a guardian, placed in the foundation ſchool of Gilſborough in Northamptonſhire, where he continued five years: he was then, being about 15 years old, put apprentice to his half-brother at Hampſtead in Hertfordſhire, where he ſerved out his time. In the year 1747, he came up to London, and began to trade for himſelf in foreign white lace, but kept no ſhop. In the beginning of the year 1749, he took a houſe, and opened a warehouſe in Blow-bladder-ſtreet. About the year 1752, he removed from Blow-bladder-ſtreet to Ludgate-hill, where he opened a linen-draper's ſhop, and dealt in various other articles, ſtiling himſelf merchant. From the time of his opening this ſhop, till the year 1759, he returned annually about two thouſand pounds; and was remarkably punctual in his payments. Having thus eſtabliſhed his reputation, and finding that no credit which he ſhould aſk, would be refuſed him, he formed a ſcheme of abuſing this confidence, which he began to put in execution by contracting for goods of different ſorts, to the value of 30,000l. the greateſt part of which, amounting to the value of 25,000l. he actually got into his poſſeſſion. In purſuance of his project, it was neceſſary to convert theſe goods into ready money as ſoon as poſſible; he therefore employed one Henry Thompſon, (who had for three or four years acted as his agent, or broker) to ſell them for ready money. Thompſon, at this time, kept a little houſe in Monkwell-ſtreet, near Wood-ſtreet, whither the goods were ſent in the duſk of the evening, and whither he invited ſome of the principal traders to look at them, as goods conſigned to him from the places where they were manufactured. Perrot always ſet a price upon them, which Thompſon ſhewed to his chapmen, who uſually fixed another price at which they would buy; at this price Thompſon was always ordered to ſell, though it was frequently 15 and 20 *per cent.* below prime coſt.

When he had thus converted the goods he obtained upon credit into money, and before the time when he was to pay for them arrived, he ſummoned his creditors together, who accordingly met on the 17th of January 1760, at the Half-moon tavern, in Cheapſide; where he acquainted them that he was unable to pay the whole of what he owed, referring himſelf intirely to their pleaſure, and promiſing to acquieſce in all ſuch meaſures as they ſhould propoſe, to purſue their own benefit and ſecurity.

This conduct, and theſe profeſſions, had ſo plauſible an appearance, that Perrott's creditors conceived a favourable opinion of him, notwithſtanding the loſs they were likely to ſuffer: it was however determined, that a commiſſion of bank-

bankruptcy ſhould be ſued out againſt him, and Perrott having agreed, to cauſe himſelf to be denied the next day, to a perſon whom his creditors were to ſend to demand money, as the common and moſt ready foundation of commiſſions of bankruptcy; ſuch a commiſſion was iſſued againſt him on the 19th of January, the ſecond day after meeting, and Perrott being found and declared a bankrupt, ſurrendered himſelf as ſuch.

The 26th of the ſame month, the 4th of February, and the 4th of March, were appointed for his appearance before the commiſſioners, to make a full diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects.

On the 26th of January, he did not appear, and though he appeared on the 4th of February, and was ſworn, yet he declared that he was not prepared to make a full diſcovery of his effects, and requeſted to have the time limited for that purpoſe enlarged, which requeſt was granted.

But two of Perrott's creditors, having been at this meeting choſen aſſignees of his eſtate, they found upon an inſpection of his accounts and affairs, ſuch a deficiency and confuſion, as gave them juſt reaſon to ſuſpect his integrity; and it was now thought neceſſary to examine him as ſoon as poſſible. He was accordingly ſummoned before the commiſſioners on the 26th of February, and then being hard preſſed, he acknowledged that he had bought goods ſince the year 1758, to the amount of 20,000l. and ſold them himſelf, or by Thompſon, for ready money, at 15 or 20 per cent. under prime coſt; and that about five years before, he hired a houſe in Hide-ſtreet, near Bloomſbury-ſquare; at 30l. per ann. rent, and furniſhed it at the expence of about 130l. that it was for a *lady*, and that *he* lived in it for about a year and a half, and then quitted it, and ſold the furniture. And he ſwore alſo, that he had not ſince that time, any other houſe or lodging, or paid for the lodging of any other perſon.

An examination which produced ſuch proof of the bankrupt's miſconduct, greatly increaſed the ſuſpicions of his creditors, that more knavery was intended; and, it appeared, that though he had kept regular books from 1752 to 1757, yet that at the end of that time they were in ſome confuſion, and afterwards in total diſorder. Neither were any traces to be diſcovered of accounts between him and Thompſon, notwithſtanding the very large tranſactions between them, which was another reaſonable cauſe to ſuſpect fraudulent deſigns.

Theſe tranſactions between Perrott and Thompſon, were thought a ſufficient reaſon to ſummon Thompſon before the commiſſioners; and, on the 1ſt of March he appeared, and depoſed that he had ſold goods for Perrott to a great value, at 15 or 20 per cent. under prime coſt, and that he was ordered by Perrott not to declare the goods were *his*.

It was alſo diſcovered, during this examination of Thompſon, that on the third day after the commiſſion was iſſued, Perrott ſent to him by his apprentice a PAPER PARCEL, ſealed with *three ſeals*, deſiring he would take care of it; that he accordingly locked it up in his bureau; and ſeeing Perrott a day or two afterwards, was told by him, that it contained papers relating to pri-

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vate tranſactions between him and one Holt, of Newport Pagnel, in which his creditors had no concern: and that on Wedneſday the 29th of February, the day after his firſt examination, Perrott redemanded this paper parcel, and again received it from Thompſon, who never knew its contents.

In the mean time, Perrott knowing himſelf juſtly ſuſpected, and apprehending that his creditors would now inſiſt on his making a final diſcovery, on the 4th of March he applied to the lord keeper by petition, without the intervention or aſſent of his creditors, for enlarging the time limited for ſuch diſcovery: and when the commiſſioners met on the 4th of March, he cauſed them to be ſerved with the lord keeper's order for enlarging it 46 days.

In the mean time, farther information having been received of Perrott's particular connections, it was thought proper to examine one Patrick Donelly, a peruke-maker in Bell-yard near Temple-bar; upon whoſe examination, it appeared, that Perrott, about a fortnight after the commiſſion iſſued againſt him, ſent to him two large boxes, and one hair-trunk, which he ſaid contained wearing apparel, and deſired that they might be kept for him till he could procure lodgings for himſelf; that in about a week theſe boxes were carried to the laſt houſe in a court in Queen-ſquare, Holborn, which was kept by a woman whoſe name was Ferne.

In order to purſue the track thus gradually found, Mrs. Ferne was examined the 28th of March by the commiſſioners, who met for that purpoſe; when, ſhe declared upon her oath, that ſhe had known the bankrupt about a year, and that he had never put into her poſſeſſion any *bank notes, caſh*, or any other *effects* whatſoever, belonging to him, and that ſhe did not know of any effects he had. Perrott himſelf being alſo examined at the ſame time, admitted his acquaintauce with Mrs. Ferne, but ſwore that he had depoſited *no part of his property* with her, except ſome wearing apparel; and that the *paper parcel*, ſealed with three ſeals, which he told Thompſon contained accounts of private tranſactions between him and one Holt of Newport Pagnel, contained nothing but letters from the *fair ſex*, which he had *ſince deſtroyed*.

His creditors, however, ſtill continued to treat him with great lenity; and Perrott, in order to facilitate his obtaining his certificate, formed a deſign of ſacrificing one of them to the reſt.

He was indebted to Mr. Edward Whitton of Northampton, in 4100l. and Mr. Whitton having expreſſed himſelf with ſome warmth of reſentment, upon hearing Perrott was become a bankrupt, at the very time when he pretended to derive great advantages from his buſineſs, in order to cajole Whitton to advance him more money, under the pretence of enlarging it: Perrott conceived a project, by which he could at once take off the weight of Mr. Whitton as a creditor, and by leſſening the loſs of the reſt, diſpoſe them to treat him more favourably. When Mr. Whitton therefore appeared to claim his debt of 4100l., Perrott pretended, that no more than 15 or 1800l. was legally due to him, the reſt of his demand being accumulated by uſury and extortion; for that Whitton, whoſe debt was money lent, not only charged 10

per cent. intereſt for the original loan, but had alſo charged intereſt upon intereſt at the ſame rate.

It is a ſufficient refutation of this wicked calumny, in which the moſt flagitious injuſtice was complicated with the baſeſt ingratitude, to ſay that the commiſſioners, after the moſt ſcrupulous and deliberate enquiry, allowed the whole of Mr. Whitton's debt to the ſatisfaction of all the other creditors of Perrott's, though in direct oppoſition to his own ſolemn and repeated declarations upon oath. It ſhould not, however, be concealed, that, to this very Mr. Whitton, Perrott was principally indebted for his introduction into trade, for his ſupport in the courſe of it, and for the credit he afterwards obtained; that he declared to ſeveral perſons, that whenever he wanted money, he could have it of Mr. Whitton, his *deareſt* and moſt *valuable* friend, at four per cent. that Perrott, to ingratiate himſelf farther with this gentleman, made a will about the year 1757, in which he gave away 2000l. and made Mr. Whitton his executor, though he was not then *worth one ſhilling*; and ſtiled him his *beſt* and *deareſt* friend, in letters written ſo lately as 1758, to induce him to ſell out ſtock at conſiderable loſs, and put the money into his hands, upon pretence that his profit would enable him to pay lawful intereſt for it, and replace it whenever it ſhould be required, at whatever price.

On the 19th of April, 1760, the 46 days expired, which Perrott had, by petition, procured to be added to the time limited for the diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects, and finiſh his examination. On this day, therefore, he appeared before the commiſſioners, and exhibited, upon oath, an account of his effects, which, after giving him credit for all the money he had paid, and making him debtor for all the goods he had ſold from his firſt entering into trade to his bankruptcy, left a deficiency of no leſs than 13513l. He was therefore required to declare upon oath what was become of that ſum, to which he replied, "That he loſt 2000l. on goods which he had ſold in the laſt year, 1000l. and upwards, by mournings, and that for nine or ten years, he was ſorry to ſay, he had been extremely extravagant, and ſpent large ſums of money."

As Perrott, during this examination, had alſo ſworn that he never gamed, and as the vaſt ſum unaccounted for came into his hands only in the laſt year, it appeared ſcarce poſſible that it ſhould, in that one year, be diſſipated by any ſpecies of extravagance; if not diſſipated, it was concealed, and Perrot, therefore, was the ſame night committed to *Newgate* for *not having given ſatisfactory anſwers on his examination.*

In Newgate he was conſtantly viſited by Mrs. Ferne, who was always elegantly dreſſed, and came in a chariot, or poſt-chaiſe, attended by a ſervant in livery, or a maid ſervant, or both. They uſed frequently to dreſs a chop themſelves, and Perrott condeſcended to clean his own knives; yet his folly and improvidence were ſo great, that at this very time he indulged himſelf and madam with green peaſe at five ſhillings a quart.

After he had continued in Newgate ſix weeks, he gave notice to the commiſſioners, that he would give a more ſatisfactory account of the deficiency in his eſtate, and being therefore brought before them

them on the 5th of June, 1760, he gave in upon oath the following account.

Fitting up my warehouſe in Blow-bladder-ſtreet, and furniſhing the ſame -	£. 100
Rent and boys wages during my ſtay there ——	100
Travelling expences during the ſame —— ——	100
My own diet during that time —— —— —	125
Cloaths, hats, wigs, and other wearing neceſſaries	200
	£. 625
Fitting up my houſe on Ludgate-hill ——	100
Furniſhing the ſame ——	200
Houſe-keeping during my ſtay there, with rent, taxes, and ſervants wages	2700
Cloaths, hats, wigs, and ſhoes, and other wearing apparel during my ſtay there —— ——	720
Travelling expences during my ſtay on Ludgate-hill	360
Horſes, and keeping them, ſaddles, bridles, and farrier's bill, during my reſidence on Ludgate-hill and Blow-bladder-ſtreet	575
Tavern expences, coffee-houſe expences, and places of diverſion during the above time ——	920
Expences attending the connexion I had with the fair-ſex —— ——	5500
Paid Mr. Thompſon for ſelling goods by commiſſion	300
Forgave him a debt in conſideration of his trouble and time, in getting bills accepted, &c. ——	30
Loſt by goods and mourning	3000
Total	£. 15,030

To this account he added the moſt ſolemn aſſeveration upon oath, that he had not concealed any part of his eſtate and effects whatſoever.

With this account the commiſſioners being equally diſſatisfied, they ſent him back to Newgate, and ſome time after, he petitioned the lord keeper to be diſcharged; but his lordſhip, upon hearing the laſt depoſition which Perrott thought fit to annex to his petition, read, thought it ſo infamous, that he would not order any attendance upon it.

As the creditors had now no doubt of the concealment of great part of Perrott's eſtate, they adverti ſed a reward of 20 per cent, for ſuch part of it as ſhould be diſcovered. In conſequence of this advertiſement one Sarah Reed came before the commiſſioners on the 20th of June 1760, and depoſed, that ſhe lived with Mrs. Ferne, as a ſervant, in the houſe of one Mrs. Trowers, in Brunſwick-row, Queen-ſquare, till the then laſt October; that Perrott there became acquainted with Mrs. Ferne, and ſoon after took her to Derby, and at his return made her a preſent of 10 guineas in a purſe: That the deponent in February 1760, went to pay a viſit to Mrs. Ferne, and was backwards and forwards about a fortnight; that, during this time, Mrs. Ferne being about to go out, returned in great haſte to lock a beaureau, ſaying there was 500l. in it, which the deponent believes to be Perrott's property, becauſe Mrs. Ferne had been frequently ſo diſtreſſed for

money, as to employ the deponent to pawn her wearing apparel to discharge her rent. That about this time, one Catharine Bowen, then ſervant to Mrs. Ferne, told the deponent, that Mrs. Ferne had given her a parcel of papers, and deſired her to hide them, which ſhe did, behind the pictures and glaſſes in Mrs. Ferne's apartments, that they were ſo given her to hide becauſe Perrott's aſſignees were expected to ſearch the rooms. She depoſed alſo, that, about a week before Perrott and Ferne were ſummoned to their examination, ſhe went up with Catharine Bowen into the garret, where Bowen took up a cuſhion that lay in a great chair, and took out a *packet of papers ſealed with three ſeals*, and tied with packthread, which papers Bowen ſaid ſhe believed to be bank notes, and re-placed where ſhe found them. That, after Perrott and Ferne were gone before the commiſſioners, ſhe and Bowen went to look for the papers, and they were gone; and, upon going to Mrs. Ferne's dreſſing-room, found it locked, which it never uſed to be, and of which ſhe took the greater notice, as ſhe, Bowen, had received orders, that, if any perſons ſhould come to ſearch the apartments, they ſhould be ſhewn thoſe of Perrott only, and not thoſe of Ferne.

However ſtrange it may appear, that a perſon, entruſted with bank notes to a great value, ſhould give them to a ſervant maid, to hide under cuſhions, and behind pictures, and, without any apparent motive, not only riſque the loſs of ſuch notes by the diſhoneſty of the ſervant, but truſt her with a ſecret of equal importance, by telling her they were ſecreted from a ſearch expected to be made by the injured creditors of a bankrupt, yet there was no reaſon to doubt but that this witneſs had ſeen a paper parcel ſealed with three ſeals, which appeared to have been ſecreted, or that this parcel was any other than that which Perrott had entruſted to the care of Thompſon, and concerning which he had already given different and inconſiſtent accounts.

In order to trace this important parcel ſtill farther, Catharine Bowen was alſo ſummoned, and examined; and though ſhe denied that Mrs. Ferne ever gave her any papers to hide, or that ſhe ever pretended ſhe had ſo done, yet ſhe admitted, that as ſhe was bruſhing a chair in the garret, ſhe found ſuch a paper parcel, which ſhe put there again; that ſhe was then alone, and that about a week afterwards the ſame parcel was found out by Sarah Reed, but ſhe knows not by what means; that they converſed together about it, and ſaid to each other, that they believed it contained ſomething of value: That ſhe and Reed went up to look for it ſome time afterwards, and it was gone; and going to ſeek farther in Mrs. Ferne's dreſſing-room, they found the door locked, which was unuſual.

Theſe depoſitions of Reed and Bowen ſufficiently co-incided to leave no doubt of a concealment, nor of the place where it was made; yet theſe circumſtances were not ſufficient to enable the aſſignees legally to avail themſelves of the powers with which they had been inveſted, to apply for ſearch-warrants, or preſer bills of indictment. Nothing farther was therefore done in the courſe of the proceedings, except making an order for a dividend of 5s. in the pound, till the

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September following, when Perrott cauſed himſelf to be brought up by a Habeas Corpus before Lord Manſfield, in order to be diſcharged. But his lordſhip, after having examined the affair, declared that the commiſſioners had done wiſely and honeſtly in committing the bankrupt to priſon; and that there he ſhould remain till he had anſwered the queſtions they propounded to him to their ſatisfaction.

Perrott, however, on the 17th day of December following, petitioned the lord keeper a ſecond time, alledging that he had finiſhed and ſigned his final examination, as by law required, before ſuch queſtion had been propounded; and that, having ſworn he had made no concealment, the commiſſioners had no right to confine him.

When the matter of this petition was heard before the lord keeper, he directed that the validity of the warrant upon which Perrott was committed, which was a queſtion of law, ſhould be determined in the court of King's-Bench.

This point was accordingly argued before the court of King's-Bench, before which Perrott was again brought by Habeas Corpus, and the court was unanimouſly of opinion, that the warrant was legal, and therefore remanded him to priſon.

On the 13th of March, the lord keeper diſmiſſed the petition, and declared himſelf to be of the ſame opinion with the court of King's-Bench.

Perrott hoped to prove, that, by the laws in force concerning bankrupts, the commiſſioners were obliged to receive, as true, whatever the bankrupt ſhould pleaſe to ſwear at his final examination, and that they have afterwards no power of commitment; but finding himſelf diſappointed, he ſubmitted himſelf to another examination; and being brought before the commiſſioners on the 21ſt of March, and aſked the ſame queſtion, he gave an account of his becoming acquainted with one Sarah Powell, otherwiſe Taylor, about ſix years before, with whom he continued an intimate acquaintance till he became a bankrupt, but who died ſoon after, as he was informed about ten months ago, while he was a priſoner in Newgate. And he delivered in an account, upon oath, of his having remitted to this woman, from Chriſtmas 1758 to Chriſtmas 1759, though ſhe was, during that time, by his own account, dying of a conſumption, and was for that reaſon, in the country, ſometimes at Weybridge in Surry, and ſometimes at Bath, no leſs than 5000l. in caſh and bank-notes, which he received of Thompſon for the goods that he employed him to ſell; at the ſame time confeſſing, that, before this time, ſhe had never coſt him more than 100l. a year.

When he was aſked, whether this woman, whom he ſupplied with no leſs than 5000l. in one year, kept any carriage, he ſaid, he could not tell. When he was aſked, by what ſervants ſhe was attended, he anſwered, by a man and a maid, whoſe names he never knew; and he alſo declared, that though he ſaw her after her return from Bath, and perceived ſhe was paſſed hopes of recovery, he never aſked her how ſhe intended to diſpoſe of her effects, nor did he deſire any perſon to attend her as a phyſician or apothecary, in her laſt illneſs, or even knew by whom ſhe was attended:

that he viſited her at her lodgings in ſtreets, the names of which he has entirely forgot; and that he directed many letters to her he does not know where: But he ſaid, that the *paper parcel with three ſeals* contained ſeveral of her letters, which he had ſince burnt; and that he did not diſcloſe theſe particulars before, becauſe it was her dying requeſt that he ſhould not.

As it was impoſſible to believe that Perrott, who, when this woman was in health and ſpirits, never ſpent more upon her than one hundred pounds in a year, ſhould, when ſhe was languiſhing in a conſumption, and after his connection with Mrs. Ferne, ſend her ſo large a ſum as 5000l. and as his account was in every other reſpect incredible, even to abſurdity, the commiſſioners ſent him back to Newgate, for the ſame reaſon as they firſt committed him.

Not, however, to ſuffer the incredibility even of this account to reſt upon its own extravagance and inconſiſtency, an enquiry was made after this Sarah Powell; and it was diſcovered, by information of undoubted credit, that her true name was Rachael Sims; that ſhe was the daughter of a tradeſman at the Devizes in Wiltſhire, and had been in keeping, and was deſerted, when ſhe firſt became acquainted with Perrott: that ſhe took the name of Powell, becauſe Perrott's linen was marked with a P; that he alſo went by the name of Powell, and paſſed for her huſband at many houſes and lodgings in town and country; that ſhe contracted a habit of drinking, which was the cauſe of her death; that ſhe had juſt reaſon to complain of Perrott's parſimony; and that, when ſhe died, ſhe did not leave money enough to bury her.

Perrott, however, ſcrupled not upon the merit of the anſwer, falſe and incredible as it was, to cauſe himſelf again to be brought by Habeas Corpus into the court of King's-Bench to be diſcharged; nor did the court make any ſcruple to order him back from whence he came.

But Perrott was not yet diſcouraged, and hoping for better ſucceſs in another court, he brought an action into the Common Pleas againſt the commiſſioners for falſe impriſonment.

In the mean time a reward of 40 per cent. was offered by advertiſements often repeated, for the diſcovery of any part of Perrott's eſtate, but without effect: It happened, however, that as Mr. Hewitt, one of Perrott's aſſignees, was walking one morning laſt June, upon the terrace in Lincoln's-Inn gardens, he obſerved a woman leaning over the wall, who had ſomething ſo diſconſolate and forlorn in her appearance, that he could not reſiſt his curioſity to ſpeak to her. Upon enquiring what was the cauſe of her preſent apparent diſtreſs, ſhe told him that ſhe had been turned out of her ſervice by one Mrs. Ferne, and that ſhe knew not where to go. The name of Ferne immediately rendered his curioſity intereſted in a high degree, and he ſent her to Mr. Cobb, who was clerk under Perrott's commiſſion, to get her examined.

The examination of this woman, whoſe name was Mary Harris, was taken before juſtice Fielding on the 23d of June 1761, and was to this effect: That ſhe had known Mrs. Ferne about four years; that when ſhe firſt knew her, ſhe was juſt come

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from a ſervice with Mrs. Herman, at the Tea-cheſt in Watling-ſtreet, and lodged at one Jefferſon's a grocer in Shire-lane, Temple-bar, where the deponent alſo lodged, and was her bedfellow: That her parents were poor people, who had had a little farm in Derbyſhire of about 30l. a year; and that Ferne herſelf was without money, and in great want of cloaths and other neceſſaries; that in February then laſt (Feb. 1761) Ferne called upon the deponent at her lodgings, and invited her to come to ſee her; that ſhe went to ſee her the next day, and agreed to live with her as a ſervant. That accordingly ſhe went into her ſervice on the 5th of March, and continued in it till the 4th of June following: That during this time, ſhe had frequent diſcourſes about one John Perrott, a bankrupt, and frequently ſaw a number of *bank notes* in her poſſeſſion, to the amount of 4000l. That ſhe told her all her fortune was owing to a perſon whoſe picture ſhe ſhewed, which ſhe afterwards knew to be that of Perrott. That ſhe went daily with her miſtreſs to Newgate, where ſhe often heard him and her miſtreſs diſcourſe how they would live when he got his diſcharge. Once in particular, her miſtreſs told Perrott, that the houſe of Sir John Smith, Bart. in Queen-ſquare was to be ſold, upon which Perrott, ſaid, "My dear, have you "a mind for it?" She replied, "Yes, "I can get it for 8 or 900l." And he anſwered, "My life, if you "have a mind for it, I ſhould like "it above all places in the world;" and in conſequence of this converſation, Ferne went and bid 950l. for the houſe, and took the half of a *bank note* of 1000l. to pay for it, though ſhe did not buy it, and told the deponent that the other half of the note was in the hands of Perrott; and that ſhe frequenrly cut bank notes and kept half, and gave Perrott half, who kept an account of them.

In conſequence of this information, Ferne's apartments, which were very extenſively furniſhed, in particular, with a chamber organ, were ſearched by virtue of Fielding's warrant; and, at the ſame time, Perrott's room in Newgate by virtue of a warrant from the commiſſioners.

In Ferne's poſſeſſion were found the half of four bank notes, amounting in all to 1851. and the correſponding halfs were found at the bottom of Perrott's trunk, hid, or ſewed up very carefully in a piece of rag, together with the ſigned moiety of another bank note for 1000l.

Upon this diſcovery, Ferne was carried before the juſtice, and examined concerning the bank notes, when ſhe inſiſted they were her own property, and received from gentlemen as a gratuity for favours: but theſe very notes were, by the indefatigable diligence of thoſe concerned, traced back into money paid to Thompſon, for goods which he ſold on Perrott's account.

After ſome ſubſequent examinations of Mrs. Ferne, and of one Martin Matthias, and one Pye Donkin, who acted as attornies for Perrott, which examinations all tend to prove that Perrott had depoſited notes to a great value in Ferne's hands, and to expoſe the ſhameleſs perjury of Ferne, all proceedings were ſuſpended till the

trial in Sept. 1761. when it being proved, that the notes found in the poſſeſſion of Ferne and Perrott, were the produce of Perrott's eſtate, he was convicted, and received ſentence of death.

From the time of his having been charged with a captial offence, he was put into irons; yet he ſeemed healthy and chearful, and expreſſed great confidence of being acquitted.

After his conviction, he was removed from his chamber to a cell, where he contracted a cold and hoarſeneſs, and became fretful, querulous and impatient. He had, however, even then formed a ſcheme of eſcaping from priſon; and a party of ſailors were hired to come and reſcue him in the day time, when brought down from the cells to the chapel, by ſecuring the turnkey at the gate, forcing the keys from him, and then carrying off the priſoner. To facilitate the execution of this project, Perrott complained that the public prayers were not ſo frequent as they ought to be, and was very zealous to attend oftener at chapel; but ſome intelligence having been given to Mr. Akerman, that a reſcue was intended, orders were ſent down, that he ſhould be more cloſely confined, and not permitted to be out of his cell any longer than he continued at chapel; the Ordinary alſo received a hint, not to viſit him more than once a day in the day time, and at uncertain hours.

He was often urged to make a full diſcloſure of his effects, great part of which were ſtill concealed, but he obſtinately refuſed it, ſaying, *he was to die, and that was atonement ſufficient for the wrongs he had committed.*

When he was told the dead warrant was come down, he did not expreſs ſuch agony of confuſion and terror, as is generally expreſſed on the occaſion, but ſaid, "the will of God be done." He performed ſuch devotion, and heard ſuch inſtruction, as are common to perſons in his unhappy circumſtances.

He was, in conſequence of his own requeſt, viſited the day before his death by his aſſignees, to whom, however, he refuſed to anſwer particular queſtions relating to his eſtate, giving as a reaſon, that he had received the Sacrament. This reaſon for anſwering no queſtions, ſeems to prove that he had ſecretly determined not to diſcloſe his eſtate by anſwering truly; becauſe, in this caſe, he avoided the crime of falſehood by being ſilent, though otherwiſe his anſwer would have co-incided with every part of chriſtian duty, and his having received the Sacrament, would rather have been a reaſon for his anſwering them than not.

On the morning of his execution, he confeſſed the juſtice of his ſentence, and acknowledged the injury he had done to his benefactor Mr. Whitton, and aſked his forgiveneſs; he expreſſed great ſolicitude about what ſhould become of his body, deſiring it might be buried in the church of the place where he was born. To this he added another requeſt, which was much more rational; he deſired that the time might be enlarged in the chapel, and ſhortened at the place of execution. He was in chapel therefore from eight to three quarters after nine; the next half hour was employed in knocking off his irons, about ten minutes more were ſpent in taking leave of his fellow convict,

vict, one Lee, who was condemned for forgery; and about a quarter after ten, he appeared pale and trembling at the door of the preſs yard, and was immediately put into the cart.

As he was executed in Smithfield, his journey was not far, yet he often looked round with a kind of wild eagerneſs and deſpair, common to thoſe in his ſituation, who conſider every thing they behold, as an object, which they ſhall behold no more.

When he ſtood up under the gallows, he expreſſed yet greater horror and deſpair, but ſoon recovered ſome degree of fortitude; and when the Ordinary firſt came into the cart to him, he found him looking about enquiring after his hearſe, which he was ſoon ſatisfied was at hand; he then ſent a red checked handkerchief to Lee, by a perſon preſent, ſaying, *he had promiſed it for a token*; this, however, the wretch who received it, never delivered. After this, his mind ſeemed more compoſed, and ſome prayers being repeated, in which he ſeemed to join with great ardour, he was about 11 o'clock turned off.

He appears, by two letters, which are printed in the account of him, publiſhed under the inſpection of his aſſignees, to have an inelegant, an illiterate, and in every reſpect a contemptible low underſtanding; yet, as is very common with ſuch characters, he had a kind of low cunning, which like that of a lunatic, is always employed for an ill purpoſe; and which, not being ſufficiently uniform in itſelf, and extenſive with reſpect to its objects, is always ultimately diſappointed.

An Account of John M^cNaughton, Eſq; lately executed in Ireland for the murder of Miſs Knox.

JOhn M^cNaughton, Eſq; was the ſon of a merchant at Derry, whoſe father had been an alderman of Dublin. To an outward form, which was perfectly engaging, he added the genteeleſt demeanor, ſo as to promiſe the very reverſe of what was the real diſpoſition of his ſoul, which was ſubject to every blaſt of paſſion! And though there was a great degree of love and ſoftneſs in his compoſition, yet when ruffled and oppoſed, he was ſuddenly transformed! all his ſeeming rationality inſtantly diſappeared, and he became deſperate and dangerous.

Mr. M^cNaughton was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. When of age he entered into a landed eſtate of ſix hundred pounds a year in the county of Tyrone, which was left him by doctor M^cNaughton his uncle. The firſt vice he fell into was gaming, by which he very ſoon did great injury to his fortune; and though he continued (as moſt novices do who play with ſharpers) in a conſtant run of ill luck, and was ſoon obliged to mortgage; yet his loſſes made no viſible alteration in his temper. His pride kept him within due bounds there. All was placid with the polite M^c Naughton, and he loſt his money to the very laſt, with that graceful compoſure that became the man who had a plentiful fortune to ſupport it. But ſtrong as his paſſion this way might be, it was not ſtrong enough to ſecure him againſt the attacks of love, and falling a victim to the charms of a young lady, he very ſpeedily married her.

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His very agreeable perſon and ſoft polite addreſs, inſured him ſucceſs with the ladies; but as his character was generally known, the young lady's friends took all poſſible care to ſecure her effects; and the lover was too eager to gratify his paſſion, and too raſh in his temper, to trouble himſelf about the diſpoſition of fortune.

The reader may well ſuppoſe, that the unavoidable expences of a wife and ſervants in Dublin (as he purſued his old courſe of gaming) muſt ſoon increaſe his difficulties, and introduce a new ſcene of troubles. It did ſo moſt fatally, as will appear by the following melancholy accident: A ſheriff's writ was taken out againſt Mr. M^c Naughton for ſome large debt; and as he ſuſpected the danger, he kept himſelf as ſecure at home as poſſible, by which means the bailiffs could get no admittance. The creditor, or ſome other perſon concerned, hearing this, had influence enough with the high ſheriff to prevail on him to go in perſon to Mr. M^cNaughton's houſe and take him priſoner. As the ſheriff went in a chair, and appeared like a gentleman, the ſervants admitted him, and ſhewed him into a parlour where their maſter was alone; the ſheriff told him he was his priſoner. On this M^cNaughton flew into a rage, and calling out for his piſtols, he frighted his poor liſtening wife to ſuch a degree, that (being near her time) ſhe fell in labour, and died in childbed.

The high ſheriff was greatly and univerſally blamed for this ſeeming officious behaviour; but this dreadful conſequence threw Mr. M^c Naughton into ſuch diſtraction, that he made ſeveral attempts upon his life, and was obliged to be attended and watched for ſome months after. At his return from the country, after eighteen months abſence, he appeared greatly altered, like a wretch worn out with grief; ſo very ſuſceptible was that frail man of the exceſs of every paſſion. But this fatal accident, which was near coſting him his life, was attended with one good conſequence, it immediately cut off all expence; and that long retirement into the country was of ſome ſervice to his troubled fortunes, and gave him an opportunity at his return to Dublin, to appear there like himſelf, in ſome degree of ſplendor. Time, and the amuſements and gayety of a court, are the beſt phyſicians for every grief. There he renewed his old, and, no doubt, contracted new friendſhips, and kept moſt faithfully to his favourite vice, gaming, which he then purſued with great ſpirit.

Some few years before this, when Mr. M'Naughton had both character and intereſt in the world, he was appointed collector for the county of Colraine; but the public money ſoon became a dangerous commodity in the hands of a gameſter; and when there began to be a large ballance againſt him, he not only loſt that profitable employment, but was obliged to get one of his wife's relations to be ſecurity for him, and it is ſaid that gentleman remains at this day in ſome trouble on his account. The loſs of that employment was the firſt mark of public diſcredit that befel this unhappy man.

It was about four years ago, the period of his reviving from his troubles, that Mr. M^cNaughton made his addreſſes ſecretly to miſs Knox,

Knox, daughter of Richard Knox, eſq; of Prohen, in the county of Derry, a gentleman poſſeſſed of an eſtate of about fifteen hundred pounds per annum; and as by the marriage-ſettlement five thouſand pounds had been ſettled on the younger children, miſs Knox, having only one brother and no ſiſter, ſhe was entitled to the whole five thouſand pounds, even though ſhe diſobliged her parents by marriage. We muſt add to this bait, the beauty, ſweetneſs of temper, and other accompliſhments of the young lady, which were remarkable. She was then (four years ago) about fifteen.

Mr. M'Naughton, who was an intimate friend of her father's, and a conſtant viſitor, ſoon obtained a promiſe from the young lady to marry him, if he could get her father's conſent. He was ſoon after encouraged to talk with Mr. Knox on that ſubject, who not only abſolutely refuſed his conſent, and gave his reaſons for it, but ſhewed his reſentment by forbidding him his houſe. Mr. M'Naughton then begged Mr. Knox would permit him to viſit as formerly (as he ſaid it would look ſtrange to the world to be forbid viſiting a family all the neighbours knew he had been ſo intimate in) and ſolemnly promiſed upon his honour, never more to think of, or mention this affair; and added, that as he had not ſpoke of it to the young lady, Mr. Knox need never do it, and ſo the affair would drop of itſelf. Thus were the father's eyes and ears once more ſealed up by this artful man, who continued his addreſſes to the daughter, and told her Mr. Knox had promiſed him his conſent; but deſiring, however, that no farther mention might be made of the affair for a year or two, till ſome material buſineſs was decided, which he would acquaint him with. Thus he deceived the young lady, who now more freely gave way to his paſſion, and again promiſed ſhe would marry him as ſoon as that conſent was obtained. Thus he remained ſome time, conſtantly watching his opportunity to compleat his deſign. One day being with miſs Knox and a young gentleman (a very boy) in a retired room in the houſe, he preſſed her to marry him, proteſting he never could be happy till he was ſure of her; and with an air of ſprightly raillery, pulling out a prayer-book, he began to read the marriage-ſervice, and inſiſted on the young lady's making the reſponſes, which ſhe did, but to every one ſhe always added, *Provided her father conſented.* Some ſhort time after this, miſs Knox going to a friend's houſe on a week's viſit, Mr. M'Naughton being alſo an intimate there, ſoon followed her. Here he fixed his ſcene for action; here he claimed her and called her his wife, and inſiſted on conſummation, which the young lady abſolutely refuſed, and leaving the houſe, went directly and informed her uncle of the whole affair. On this Mr. Knox wrote a letter to M'Naughton, telling him what a baſe diſhonourable villain he was, and bid him avoid his ſight for ever. Upon the receipt of this letter, M'Naughton advertiſed his marriage in the publick news-papers, cautioning every other man not to marry his lawful wife. This was anſwered by a very ſpirited and proper advertiſement from the father, with an affidavit of the whole affair from the daughter annexed.

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Mr. Knox then brought an action againſt him in the prerogative court, to ſet aſide this pretended marriage, which was found only to be a contract; for the breach of which, the party can only be ſued at common law, and condemned to pay coſts and damages; beſides, it is probable that the young lady's being under age, rendered this contract void in itſelf. At this time Mr. Mc Naughton was abſconding from his debts, and therefore could only appeal to the court of delegates, where the former decree was confirmed. In conſequence of this decree, judge Scott iſſued his warrant to apprehend him. When McNaughton heard this, he wrote a moſt impudent threatening letter to the judge, and, it is ſaid, lay in wait to have him murdered, when he was laſt at the aſſizes there, but miſs'd him, by the judge's taking another road. Upon this the judge applied to the lord chief juſtice, who iſſued out another writ againſt him, that drove him to England.

Mr. McNaughton returned to the country of Ireland in the ſummer of 1761, and by conſtantly hovering round Mr. Knox's houſe, obliged the family to be upon their guard, and the young lady to live like a recluſe. However about the middle of the ſummer ſhe ventured to a place called Swaddling-bar, to drink the mineral waters there for her health; thither this unhappy man followed her, and was ſeen in a beggar's habit, ſometimes in a ſailor's; thus diſguiſed he was detected, and then ſwore in the preſence of ſeveral that he would murder the whole family, if he did not get poſſeſſion of his wife! and yet ſo infatuated were they, as to ſuffer him to get away once more to England, where he was ſuppoſed to be by Mr. Knox at the time this fatal event happend,

He remained in London till the month of October; and ſeveral of his acquaintance here with whom he ſpent his evenings have ſince obſerved, that he was never eaſy when alone with them, but when miſs Knox was the ſubject; and he has often concluded by ſaying, he feared that affair would end in blood.

During his reſidence in London at this laſt viſit, it is ſaid, he gamed, cheated, borrowed money from all his acquaintance, and impoſed on many by forged letters and falſe tokens from their friends.

It ſounds ſomething ſevere to ſpeak thus harſhly of a gentleman, particularly one under misfortunes. But this truth muſt be obſerved. A man of worth and honour brought to diſtreſs by unforeſeen accidents, may, and often does, maintain his integrity and good name, under a ſeries of misfortunes; whereas the man, reduced to poverty and diſtreſs by gaming, or any other extravagant vice, too often deſcends to mean actions; and he who commits a *mean* action is in great danger of committing a *baſe* one.

About the firſt of November laſt, this unhappy wanderer was ſeen ſculking in the country of Ireland, and two nights prior to the murder was known to ſleep with three of his accomplices at the houſe of one Mr. —— a hearth-money collector. The morning of the 10th, the day the fact was committed, they all came with a ſackfull of fire-arms to a little cabbin on the road ſide, where Mr. Knox was to paſs in his coach and ſix. From this cabbin McNaughton detached one of them to go to an old woman that lived at

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ſome diſtance on the road ſide, under pretence of buying ſome yarn of her, but really to wait the coming up of Mr. Knox's coach, and enquire whoſe it was. When it appeared in ſight, he aſked that queſtion, and was anſwered, that it was Mr. Knox, who, with his family, was going to Dublin. He then made her point to ſhew him how they ſat, which ſhe did; Mr. Knox, his wife, his daughter, and maid-ſervant. As ſoon as he had got this information, he ran off to inform McNaughton that the coach was coming, and to make ready; that he had looked into the coach, and that Mr. Knox was only attended by one ſervant, and a faithful fellow a ſmith, who lived near him, and was foſter-father * to miſs Knox, one whom McNaughton could never bribe; for moſt of the other ſervants had ſuffered themſelves to be tampered with, and when diſcovered, had been diſcharged. As ſoon as the coach came near the cabbin, two of the accomplices, armed with guns, preſented them at the poſtilion and coachman, which ſtopped the coach, while McNaughton himſelf fired at the ſmith with a blunderbuſs; upon this, the faithful ſmith, who luckily eſcaped the ſhot, preſented his piece, which unfortunately miſſed fire, and gave McNaughton and one of his comrades an opportunity to fire at the poor fellow; and both wounded him. Immediately upon this, two ſhots were fired at the coach, one by McNaughton himſelf, and another by one of his aſſiſtants; and finding that the paſſengers drew up the windows, he ran round, and fired into the coach obliquely, with a gun loaded with five balls, which all took place in the body of the unhappy miſs Knox. The maid now let down the window, and ſcream'd out, her miſtreſs was murdered. On hearing this, the only livery ſervant that attended the coach, properly armed, came from behind a turf-ſtack, where he had hid himſelf, and firing at McNaughton, wounded him in the back; and about the ſame time Mr. Knox from the coach fired one piſtol, which was the laſt of eight ſhot fired on this ſtrange and dreadful occaſion!

Miſs Knox was carried into the cabbin, where ſhe expired in about three hours. The murderer and his accomplices fled, but the country was ſoon raiſed in purſuit of them, and amongſt others ſome of Sir James Caldwell's light horſe, who were directed to ſearch the houſe and offices of one Wenſlow, a farmer, not far diſtant from the horrid ſcene of action. But though ſome of the family knew he was concealed there, they pretended ignorance; ſo that McNaughton might have eſcaped, had not the corporal, after they had ſearched every place, as they imagined, without ſucceſs, and were going away, bethought himſelf of the following ſtratagem. Seeing a labourer digging potatoes in a piece of ground behind the ſtables, he ſaid to his comrades in the fellow's hearing, "It is a great pity we cannot find "this murderer, it would be a good

* A character not much known or regarded in England, but in Ireland of no ſmall notice. That man's wife was wet-nurſe, and ſuckled miſs Knox, from whence thoſe poor people generally contract a faithful affection.

"thing

"thing for the diſcoverer, he would "certainly get three hundred "pounds." Upon which the fellow pointed to a hay-loft. The corporal immediately ran up the ladder and forced open the door; upon which McNaughton fired at him and miſſed him. By the flaſh of the piſtol, the corporal was directed where to fire his piece, which happily wounding him, he ran in, and ſeizing him, dragged him out, when they inſtantly tied him on a car, and conducted him to Lifford goal. Here he remained in the cloſeſt confinement, entirely deſerted by all his friends and acquaintance, as appeared on the day of his trial, which commenced the 8th of December 1761, when he was arraigned, with an accomplice, called Dunlap §, before baron Mountney, Mr. juſtice Scott, and counſellor Smith, who went down upon a ſpecial commiſſion to try them.

McNaughton was brought into court on a bier, rolled in a blanket, with a greaſy woollen night-cap, the ſhirt in which he was taken (being all bloody and dirty) and a long beard, which made a dreadful appearance! In that horrid condition he ſpoke a long ſpeech, pointedly, and ſenſibly! and complained in the moſt pathetic manner of the hard uſage he had met with ſince his confinement. He ſaid, "they had treated him "like a man under ſentence, and "not like one that was to be tried. "He declared he never intended to "kill his dear wife (at ſaying which "he wept) that he only deſigned to "take her away. That he would "make ſuch things appear upon "his trial, as ſhould ſurprize them "all." But, alas! when his trial came on, all this great expectation which he had raiſed in the mind of every one, came to nothing.

The trial laſted five days. The firſt day, the 8th, was ſpent in pleadings to put off the trial, and the reply of the counſel for the crown. During theſe debates, McNaughton often ſpoke with moſt amazing ſpirit and judgment, and much more like an eminent lawyer than any of his counſel; and the reſult of that day was, that he ſhould prepare his affidavit, which the court would take into conſideration. Accordingly on the 9th, he was brought into court again, and his affidavit read, in which he ſwore that ſome material witneſſes for him were not to be had, particularly one Owens, who he ſaid was preſent all the time; but the judges, after long debates, were of opinion, that nothing ſufficient was offered to put off the trial: however, to ſhew their indulgence, they would give him that day, and part of the next, to ſee if he could ſtrengthen his affidavit by that of others. But when the new affidavit was produced on the 10th, it was unanimouſly and peremptorily reſolved by the court, that he had not ſhewn ſufficient cauſe to poſtpone his trial, and accordingly they gave him notice to prepare for it on the 11th, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The judges came on the bench at nine o'clock, and ſat there till eleven at night, without ſtirring out of court. During the whole time of the trial, McNaughton took his notes as regularly as any of the lawyers, and croſs-examined all the wit-

§ This man was delivered up by a miller, in whoſe mill he had concealed himſelf, on the lord lieutenant and council's offering a reward of 500l. for diſcovering any and each of McNaughton's accomplices.

witneſſes with the greateſt accuracy. He was obſerved to behave with uncommon reſolution. His chief defence was founded on a letter he produced, as wrote to him by miſs Knox, in which ſhe deſired him to intercept her on the road to Dublin, and take her away; but this letter was proved a forgery of his own, which after condemnation he confeſſed.

He took great pains to exculpate himſelf from the leaſt deſign to murder any one, much leſs his dear wife (as he always called her); he declared ſolemnly, that his intent was only to take her out of the coach, and carry her off; but as he received the *firſt* wound, from the firſt ſhot that was fired, the anguiſh of that wound, and the proſpect of his ill ſucceſs in his deſign, ſo diſtracted him, that being wholly involved in confuſion and deſpair, he fired he knew not at what, or whom, and had the misfortune to kill the only perſon in the world that was dear to him; that he gave the court that trouble, and laboured thus, not to ſave his own life, (for death was now his choice) but to clear his character from ſuch horrid guilt, as deſignedly to murder his better half, for whom alone he wiſhed to live.

Theſe were his ſolemn declarations, but the direct contrary was proved in court by ſeveral witneſſes, whom he croſs-examined with great ſpirit; and ſeemed to inſinuate, were brought there to deſtroy him. And as the jury could only form their opinion on the teſtimony of the witneſſes before them, who were examined on their oaths with the utmoſt care and ſolemnity, they brought him in *guilty*.

He heard their verdict without the leaſt concern, telling them *They had acquitted themſelves with juſtice to their country*; and when Mr. baron Mountney pronounced the ſentence upon him and his accomplice Dunlap, who was found guilty with him, though he did it in ſo pathetic a manner, as very viſibly affected every one, M^c^Naughton appeared with the ſame indifference as at the beginning of the trial, and only begged the court would have compaſſion on poor Dunlap. "He ſaid he was his "tenant; that he poſſeſſed a very "profitable leaſe, which was near "expiring; that he had promiſed "him a renewal, if he would "aſſiſt him in recovering his wife; "that he had forced his conſent to "accompany him in that action. "He therefore begged of the court "to repreſent Dunlap as a proper "object of mercy. For his own life, "he ſaid, it was not worth aſking "for; and, were he to chuſe, death "ſhould be his choice, ſince miſs "Knox, his better half, was dead."

But when the unhappy man's plan for ſeizing the young lady and carrying her off, is properly conſidered, what a ſcheme of madneſs does it appear! and how ſurpriſing it is that he ſhould get any wretches ſo blindly infatuated as to aid and aſſiſt him in ſo wild and dangerous an undertaking! Was not the ſack-full of fire-arms that were carried to the cabbin (and perhaps all loaded there!) enough to alarm them that murder might enſue? Do not moſt families, who travel with an equipage and ſervants, go armed? and might not this be particularly expected of a family, that had *particular* fears?

When the two armed parties met in open day, on ſuch a deſperate buſineſs, what but murder could be the

the conſequence? and after the loſs of two or three lives, ſuppoſe the aſſaulters had been conquerors, where muſt they have carried their prize? Would not the country have been raiſed? Would not they have been purſued? Beſides, was not the young lady going to Dublin? A city that unhappy man was too well acquainted with. He knew it is ſituated near the ſea; that a well-concerted plan laid there for carrying off the lady going home in a ſedan chair from ſome viſit, by bribing the chairmen, and having a boat ready on the quays, might with ſome degree of probability have been executed.

But without all doubt, he made all his accomplices and aſſiſtants believe, that his deſign was only to take the young lady away, whom he declared to be his wife; but the contrary appeared on the trial. There it was ſworn by one of the evidences, Mr. Aſh, that this unhappy wretch had vowed long ago to murder Mr. Knox and his whole family; and *this fact* evidently appeared, that he had not made the leaſt proviſion for carrying her off that day, nor once demanded her at the coach-ſide.

Agreeable to the ſentence, Mr. M'Naughton, with his accomplice Dunlap, were executed on Tueſday the 15th of December 1761, near Strabane in the county of Tyrone. M'Naughton walked to the place of execution, but being weak of his wounds, was ſupported between two men. He was dreſſed in a white flannel waiſtcoat trimmed with black buttons and holes, a diaper night-cap tied with a black ribbon, white ſtockings, mourning buckles, and a crape tied on his arm. He deſired the executioner to be ſpeedy, and the fellow pointing to the ladder, he mounted with great ſpirit. The moment he was tied up, he jumped from it with ſuch vehemence, as ſnapped the rope, and he fell to the ground, but without diſlocating his neck, or doing himſelf much injury. When they had raiſed him on his legs again, he ſoon recovered his ſenſes; and the executioner borrowing the rope from Dunlap, and fixing it round M'Naughton's neck, he went up the ladder a ſecond time, and tying the rope himſelf to the gallows, he jumped from it again with the ſame force, and appeared dead in a minute.

Thus died the once univerſally admired M'Naughton, in the 38th year of his age! deſerted by all who knew him, in poverty and ignominy!

M'Naughton not liking, he ſaid, either the principles or doctrine of the clergyman who firſt went to prepare him for death, becauſe it ſeems, he made things too terrible to him, Mr. Burgoyne ſucceeded. As no carpenter could be found to make the gallows, the ſheriff looked out for a tree proper for the purpoſe, and the execution muſt have been performed on it, had not the uncle of the young lady, and ſome other gentlemen, made the gallows and put it up. The ſheriff was even obliged to take a party of ſoldiers and force a ſmith to take off his bolts; otherwiſe he muſt have been obliged, contrary to law, to execute him with his bolts on. The ſpectators, who ſaw him drop, when the rope broke, looked upon it as ſome contrivance for his eſcape, which they favoured all they could by running away from the place, and leaving it open. The populace would not probably have

have been ſo well diſpoſed towards him, had they known of his horrid deſigns of murder; but they had been perſuaded that he only meant to get poſſeſſion of his wife.

The foregoing account muſt naturally ſuggeſt ſome reflections on the high abſurdity of thoſe fathers, who, having handſome marriageable daughters, contract friendſhips with agreeable young gentlemen, and invite them to be intimates, without intending they ſhould be huſbands to, or wiſhing them to ſucceed with, their daughters! Are not the eyes, by ſuch means, directed to their natural pleaſing objects? And is not love moſt likely to be the certain and natural conſequence? When they meet alone in the garden or the grove, will not love be their ſubject? How much more ridiculous and abſurd muſt ſuch fathers appear, who, when the diſcovery is made, are ſurprized and exaſperated, at what they themſelves have brought about! It may be affirmed, that this very miſtake has been the cauſe of more real miſchiefs, than any other that can be named. It were to be wiſhed therefore, that all thoſe, who have been guilty of ſo great an error, would not only ſincerely repent of, but publickly own it, as ſuch a confeſſion might prove a warning to others.

Some account of an extraordinary Impoſtor now living. Taken from the foreign papers.

THIS perſon has already viſited ſeveral parts of Europe, and impoſed upon many people of rank and fortune. He called himſelf a Lutheran in Italy, and at Malta, where he got money from ſeveral perſons under the ſpecious pretext of turning Roman Catholic. From thence he went to Zante, where he called himſelf a Swede, and contracted ſeveral debts. Going afterwards to Smyrna, he gave himſelf out in public for a Hanoverian; but he told ſome people in pretended confidence that he was a Swede, and the natural ſon of a great prince deceaſed. He took the name of Charles Frederick, Count de Taube; giving to underſtand that he had been obliged to fly his country for an affair of ſtate. He ſtaid two years at Smyrna, living on ſome generous perſons, whom he likewiſe defrauded of ſums of money. From thence paſſing to Conſtantinople, he acted the ſame part there for eighteen months. At laſt he quitted that place all of a ſudden, in the month of September 1761, after contracting many debts, and carrying away ſome jewels belonging to different ladies, and ſome diamond rings. He alſo took away a ſquare gold ſnuff-box of Engliſh make, for rapee, which he never takes, and a gold watch made at Paris. He ſpeaks Italian tolerably well, but French, German, and Engliſh much better, and a little Swediſh. He has been ſuſpected to be a Jew, becauſe he reads and writes a little Hebrew; but he is otherwiſe illiterate, and very ignorant.

This man is of the middle ſize, but rather under it; he is out in the right ſhoulder, has a clear complexion, large features, black eyes, black hair, which he wears in a bag or a queue; he walks faſt, is about 28 or 30 years of age, and enriched with every vice, except a paſſion for gaming; he plays very ill at games of commerce, and doth not play much at games of hazard.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Of animals living in ſolid bodies.

IN Toulon harbour, and the road, are found ſolid hard ſtones, and perfectly entire, containing, in different cells, ſecluded from all communication with the air, ſeveral living ſhell-fiſh, of an exquiſite taſte, called *Dactyli*, i. e. Dates: To come at theſe fiſh the ſtones are broken with mauls. Alſo, along the coaſt of Ancona, in the Adriatic, are ſtones, uſually weighing about fifty pounds, and ſometimes even more, the outſide rugged, and eaſily broken, but the inſide ſo hard, as to require a ſtrong arm, and an iron maul to break them; within them, and in ſeparate niches, are found ſmall ſhell-fiſh, quite alive, and very palatable, called *Solenes*, or *Cappe lunghe*: The facts are atteſted by Gaſſendi, Blondel, Mayol, the learned biſhop of Sulturara, and more particularly by Aldrovandi, a phyſician, of Bologna; the two latter ſpeak of it as a common fact, which they themſelves ſaw.

In the volume for 1719, of the academy of ſciences at Paris, is the following paſſage:

"In the foot of an elm, of the bigneſs of a pretty corpulent man, three or four feet above the root, and exactly in the center, has been found a live toad, middle-ſized, but lean, and filling up the whole vacant ſpace: no ſooner was a paſſage opened by ſplitting the wood than it ſcuttled away very haſtily; a more firm and ſound elm never grew; ſo that the toad cannot be ſuppoſed to have got into it. The egg, whence it was formed, muſt, by ſome very ſingular accident, have been lodged in the tree at its firſt growth. There the creature had lived without air, feeding on the ſubſtance of the tree, and growing only as the tree grew. This is atteſted by Mr. Hubert, profeſſor of philoſophy at Caen."

The volume for the year 1731, has a ſimilar obſervation, expreſſed in theſe words:

"In 1719 we gave an account of a fact, which, though improbable, was well atteſted; that a toad had been found living and growing in the ſtem of a middling elm, without any way for the creature to come out or to have got in. M. Seigne, of Nantes, lays before the academy a fact juſt of the very ſame nature, except that, inſtead of an elm, it was an oak, and larger than the elm. which ſtill heightens the wonder. He judges, by the time requiſite for the growth of the oak, that the toad muſt have ſubſiſted in it, without air, or any adventitious aliment, during eighty or a hundred years. M. Seigne ſeems to have known nothing of the fact in 1719."

With the two foregoing may be claſſed a narrative of Ambroſe Pare, chief ſurgeon to Henry III. king of France, who, being a very ſenſible writer, relates the following fact, of which he was an eye-witneſs:

"Being, ſays he, at my ſeat near the village of Meudon, and overlooking a quarry-man, whom I had ſet

ſet to break ſome very large and hard ſtones, in the middle of one we found a huge toad, full of life, and without any viſible aperture by which it could get there. I began to wonder how it received birth, had grown and lived; but the labourer told me, it was not the firſt time he had met with a toad, and the like creatures, within huge blocks of ſtone, and no viſible opening or fiſſure."

Obſervations of living toads, found in very hard and entire ſtones, occur in ſeveral authors, particularly Baptiſt Fulgoſa Doge of Genoa, the famous phyſicians Agricola and Horſtius, and lord Verulam: others give very ſpecious accounts of ſnakes, frogs, crabs, and lobſters, being found alive, incloſed within blocks of marble, rocks, and large ſtones.

Without attempting to explain facts ſo very abſtruſe and ſurpriſing, yet at the ſame time, ſo well authenticated, I ſhall only indicate the inferences ariſing from them.

1. That the teſtaceous and cruſtaceous fiſh, the toads, ſnakes, frogs, or at the leaſt the eggs, whence theſe different kinds of animals proceeded, were lodged in the trees at their firſt growth, or in the ſoft mud, of which the ſtones were afterwards formed.

2. That theſe animals thus incloſed within trees or ſtones, or at leaſt which came from eggs hatched in them, have ſubſiſted there ever ſince, that is 50, 100, 150 years, or perhaps even more, as leſs could not be required for the growth of the trees, or the formation of the ſtones where they were found.

3. That conſequently they had lived there much longer than animals of the ſame ſpecies when at liberty.

4. Yet, during all the time, their ſole aliment has been the ſap of the tree, or any moiſture or liquor penetrating through the thickneſs of the ſtones.

5. That they lived there without any other air than what was contained within their ſcanty cells, which, even with regard to the ſhell-fiſh, theſe having a kind of reſpiration, deſerves ſome enquiry; but borders on incredibility, with reſpect to frogs, toads, and ſnakes, whoſe ſenſible reſpiration ſeems to require much more air.

6. That to this excluſion of all external air, the animals, thus encloſed, might perhaps owe their longævity; at leaſt this agrees with the idea of the celebrated Bacon, who, in his *Hiſtoria vitæ et mortis*, *canon* 18, lays down the following rule as confirmed by experience. *Aer excluſus confert ad longævitatem, ſi aliis incommodis caveas.*

7. Laſtly, That inſtinct taught theſe animals to provide themſeles beforehand with niches proportioned to their utmoſt growth; or at leaſt, as they grew, they had the ſagacity to enlarge their niches, either by repelling, or gradually abrading the ſides which formed them.

Theſe conſequences, I am aware, may appear incredible, and I own not without ſome reaſon; but, incredible as they may ſeem, they muſt be admitted, if we admit the facts, whence they are deduced, be true; and after ſuch vouchers and atteſtations, they are ſcarce to be queſtioned.

Some account of the Mus Alpinus, Baubax, or Marmotte.

THE celebrated cardinal Polignac, in his poem, entitled Anti Lucretius, which was publiſhed about the year 1747, long after his death, has given a very extraordinary account of an animal, which he calls a Poliſh animal, and named Baubax. He ſays, that theſe animals are of two kinds, ſome black, and ſome of a yelloviſh red; that theſe two kinds keep ſeparate, and make war upon each other, drawing up in large bodies, and encamping like oppoſite armies; that they engage, and fight deſperately; and that the victors, whether the black or the red, take and carry away as many priſoners as they can; and, retaining them in captivity, employ them in domeſtic drudgery, and other ſlaviſh buſineſs; ſo that all the red which are found among the black, and all the black that are found among the red, are in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſervitude. He adds, that when the maſter has made his hay, and other proviſion, ready to be carried home, he lays the ſlave upon his back, and loads him with the forage as we do a waggon, and then drags him by the tail to his ſubterraneous habitation, and continues this practice till all the ſtore is laid up.

This account cauſed great enquiry to be made after the animal, and the hiſtory of it was at laſt found in a book which the late Dr. Mead had in his library, entitled, *Hiſtoria naturalis curioſa regni Poloniæ, magni ducatus Lithuaniæ annexarumque provinciarum: In tractatus* XX *diviſ. Sandonnier* 1721. Written by one Gabriel Rzaczinſki, a jeſuit.

Doctor Parſons, at the requeſt of the ingenious Peter Collinſon, eſq; examined this hiſtory, and found that Rzaczinſki had claſſed this animal among ſubterranean creatures, and given much the ſame account of him as the cardinal has given, only that, inſtead of mentioning the two kinds fighting, and making ſlaves of the priſoners taken in battle, he mentions only, that each kind makes ſlaves of ſuch of the other kind as they diſcover near their dwellings and magazines, as if they ſuppoſed them to be ſpies. It appeared alſo, that the animal called by Polignac and Rzaczinſki, Baubax, is the ſame which Ray calls the Mus Alpinus, and Marmota: the Marmotte of the Alps, which has been often carried about here in a box, and ſhewn by the Savoyards.

Mr. Collinſon then determined to write to his friend Mr. Klein, ſecretary to the city of Dantzick, with a view either to get this account, ſo extraordinary, confirmed or refuted; and Dr. Mead, knowing his intention, requeſted that he would endeavour to procure for him a ſecond part of Rzaczinſki's hiſtory, which he heard had been publiſhed ſome time after the firſt.

Mr. Klein, in his anſwer to Mr. Collinſon, obſerves, that the ſame accounts of the Baubax, or Marmotte, had been given by Agricola and Spon, but that he himſelf always conſidered them as fabulous; for which, however, he ſeems to have no better reaſon than becauſe they are wonderful, and relate that of the Baubax which has not been obſerved in any other brutes, and which ſeems to imply reaſon and reflection. But inſtinct, in many inſtances, directs brutes to do that which man does from reaſon; and it

it ſeems as abſurd to deny what theſe authors affirm of the Baubax, merely upon a ſuppoſition that it muſt neceſſarily imply reaſon, as to deny what is notorious of the ſpider and the nautilus, upon a ſuppoſition that it muſt neceſſarily imply the knowledge of geometry and navigation. The fact depends, as all facts do, with reſpect to thoſe who can know them only by the teſtimony of others, upon the credit of the perſons who relate it, and the manner of the relation, whether from the writer's own knowledge, or from mere traditional opinion and report. Polignac's works was the labour of his life, aſſiſted by the opinion of almoſt every man eminent for parts and knowledge, of his time: it is abſurd, therefore, to imagine, that he would admit any particulars of natural hiſtory, as foundations of argument, that were not well ſupported by the teſtimony of ſufficient and credible witneſſes. Klein, indeed, objects, that, among theſe animals, the labour of priſoners cannot be wanted to amaſs for the winter, becauſe they continue eight months together in a dormant ſtate, and have therefore no need of proviſions; and becauſe it is ridiculous to imagine they ſhould drag their living cart by the wrong end, againſt the grain and direction of the ſkin and hair. As to the firſt of theſe objections, it ſtands upon the ſingle teſtimony of Klein, againſt that of Rzaczinſki, Agricola, and Spon: as to the ſecond, it is generally agreed, that theſe creatures are frequently found with their backs bare; and it is alſo related, by many authors of great credit, that beavers uſe each other as waggons in this manner, and that the conveniency of drawing by the tail more than compenſates for the diſadvantages of drawing againſt the hair. Beavers are ſaid alſo to fight and take priſoners, and to condemn their priſoners to this drudgery, among others. But Klein farther obſerves, that if they had need of winter ſtores, they might carry them in, more commodiouſly, in their mouths, aſſiſted by their fore feet, as they can, like monkeys, walk upon two. This, however, is ſpeculation oppoſed to fact; and the queſtion here is to be determined, not by argument but teſtimony. It would be extremely acceptable to the public in general, and particularly to the curious, if ſome of our curious readers would communicate what they know or have read upon the ſubject. Klein's account of the animal is as follows:

It is called, by Pliny, Mus Alpinus; in Savoy, Marmotte; in Germany, Murmelthier; in Poland, and other northern nations, Boback; and in France, Rat des Alpes.

It is ſomewhat thicker than a common rat, is reddiſh while young, but of a dark colour when older; the hair is ſtiff, the feet ſhort, the head contracted, and the noſe as if divided, the mouth furniſhed with whiſkers, like thoſe of a cat, the teeth are like a ſquirrel's, and the voice is ſhrill, like that of a young whelp.

When it is wild, it eats graſs, roots, herbage, and inſects of various kinds; when tame, it ſubſiſts on bread and milk, meat and fruits; it uſes its fore paws to convey its food to its mouth, like the ſquirrel, and growls while it eats or drinks.

They play nimbly together like mice, running, leaping, and climbing the trunks of trees, and ſometimes walking upright.

At the beginning of autumn they retire to caverns under ground, which they form in the ſhape of the letter Y, where they lie together in families upon little beds of ſtraw, having cloſely ſtopped the avenues of their dormitory, and continue torpid in a profound ſleep till the approach of ſpring, when, being revived by the warmth of the ſun, they again come forth to the buſineſs and the pleaſures of life.

In this animal, the circulation of the blood, which has ſcarce any ſerum, and all the ſecretions, are exceeding ſlow; the omentum and inteſtines are flat, and they have only a ſingle membranous ſtomach; ſo that, though they feed upon herbs, they do not chew the cud. Towards the gut *cæcum* there are many annular valves, ſtretched as it were into branches; ſo is the entrance of the *ilion* between the two coats, which retards the paſſage of the fæces, and cauſes them to be collected towards the *cæcum*, there to remain during winter. Whether they ſleep at all between the time of their quitting their ſubterraneous retirement in the ſpring, and that of their return to it in autumn, we are not told.

Mr. Klein, in the concluſion of his letter, aſſures Mr. Collinſon that this account is genuine; ſays, he may communicate it to Dr. Mead, and promiſes to procure for him the 2d volume of Rzaczinſki's work; which I think was afterwards done, and believe it is now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

A particular deſcription of an old Elephant brought from Perſia to Naples. By the famous Abbé Nollet.

THIS monſtrous creature was ſent from Perſia, as a preſent to the grand ſignior, and by him preſented to the king of the Two Sicilies, now king of Spain. It arrived at Naples in October, 1740, and died the beginning of the year 1755. After deſcribing its ſhape and ſize, Mr. Nollet ſays, we may judge of the hugeneſs of its bulk, from its ſkin, which, after being taken off, weighed 2384 pounds weight *, or 74 ½ ſtone, averdupois weight. It uſually went to ſleep upon its ſide at ſun-ſet, and after ſleeping three or four hours, it waked to feed: after having fed enough, it went directly to ſleep again, and generally continued aſleep till ſunriſe †. It eat up every day 220 pounds of the dry ſtraw of millet, 23 pounds of new bread, and 28 ounces of ſugar mixed with as many ounces of butter, which was incloſed in two loaves, of two pounds each, and which they put whole into its mouth: but during the firſt 21 days of April, inſtead of the dry ſtraw, they gave it daily 800 or 1000 pounds of green barley. For ſome time after its arrival at Naples, they made it drink every day about two quarts of brandy, for aſſiſting its digeſtion, and probably to atone for the difference between the climate of Naples, and that of its native country; but, inſtead of the brandy, they afterwards ſubſtituted two bolus's, of the bigneſs of a nutmeg each, compoſed of 33 different ſorts of drugs, of ſuch a hot nature, that one

* The pound meant by M. Nollet, is what the French call *poids de marc*, of eight ounces.

† The day and nights at Naples, are not ſo unequal as here.

one of these bolus's would have killed a man of the strongest constitution; yet this creature could not bear to be deprived of them, without becoming very uneasy, and losing its rest.

As to this creature's usual drink, it was otherwise nothing but common water, of which it drank 400 quarts per day in winter, and in summer it went as far as 900, which it drank at three different hours, and each time at five, six, ten, or a dozen different draughts, by pumping or sucking up the water with its trunk, carrying it to its mouth, and swallowing it at two or three gulps ‡.

This elephant appeared to be susceptible of every passion: it shewed gratitude and affection to those who had the care of it, seemed as if it hugged them with its trunk, and was so docile as to obey them with readiness. They observed, that it had a fondness for a sheep, fell pretty often into a fit of melancholy, and had an extreme dread of pain, which made it take every imaginable precaution against being hurt, It was of the male kind; but the part which characterised its gender, was usually concealed, only when it was about to make water, that part came out to the length of two feet, then turned backwards, and directed the course of his urine between the two hind legs. In the spring of every year he began to rut, or became proud, when it was more difficult than usual to govern him, and he even neglected his food; but what was most extraordinary, there issued, during that time, a warm liquor from his trunk, and an orifice opened at each temple, by the side of his ear, from whence issued a dusty coloured, coarse sort of matter, as thick as hog's-grease: I have been assured, says Mr. Nollet, that a matter of the same sort trickled down from another part. After his rutting was over, all these symptons ceased: perhaps they had never existed, had the animal an opportunity to satisfy himself in the natural way. He was subject to cholicks, and distempers in his legs, which his keeper understood, and they cured them in the same way as they do in other animals, but with a good deal of difficuliy, for he was far from being a submissive patient, as they could not make him take any thing he did not incline to. But what was very singular in an animal of such a prodigions size and strength, whatever state or condition he was in, he was never heard to utter any sort of sound or bellowing, only a sort of blowing, yet this he modulated in such a manner, that his keepers could from thence judge what he thereby meant to express.

This, we must observe, is the more remarkable, as several travellers speak of the bellowings of elephants, when they are taken, and also upon other occasions.

‡ As the keeping of an elephant is so expensive, we may conclude, that no old, or full-grown one, will ever be brought here for a shew.

Cautions against suffering Lead-smelting-houses any where but in remote and desart places. By Dr. Linden.

NOT long ago, I had the honour to accompany a young lady of distinction, my patient, to Bristol hot-wells. There, in walking with some company, I discovered a large cloud of smoke driven by a south-west wind over our heads.

It aroſe from a cupola built on the oppoſite bank of the river Avon, which, upon enquiry, I found belonged to a lead ſmelting-houſe; a nuiſance univerſally condemned, and univerſally neglected. That a manufacture ſo poiſonous ſhould be allowed to ſubſiſt in the vicinity of the ſecond medicinal ſpring in the kingdom, is ſo unaccountable, that, had I not ſeen it, I could ſcarce have believed it.

In countries regulated by a police, ſmelting-houſes are built on barren grounds, near the ſea-ſhore; and the owners are obliged to rent a conſiderable track of land; and if their neighbours ſuffer in their cattle, planting, or herbage, they are compelled to pay the damage. Even in Wales, I have known inſtances of ſuch nuiſances indicted, and removed; and perhaps ſome effectual notice may be taken of this, when the public is fully apprized of its effects.

The ſmoke that exhales, night and day, from furnaces in which lead is ſmelted, is richly impregnated with a whitiſh ſubſtance, viſible to the eye. This ſubſtance precipitates itſelf on the roofs of houſes, and on vegetables, for almoſt a mile round, and is none other than a corroſive ſublimate of lead, highly deleterious to animal life. It is indeed the worſt poiſon in the mineral kingdom; I ſay, the worſt, becauſe we are hitherto unacquainted with its antidote. Theſe Flores Saturnini deſtroy plants. Cattle fed on graſs thus impregnated, are ſeized with the bellon, a diſeaſe like the dry belly-ach which deſtroys the labourers employed in ſuch manufactures.

The nature of the foſſil Aſbeſtos aſcertained by the diſcovery of an artificial ſubſtance perfectly like it, lately made in France by Mr. Turbeville Needham. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

THE Aſbeſtos, or Amianthus, is an incombuſtible ſubſtance, diviſible into fibres, of which a kind of linen has been made that ſuffers no damage by fire. The proprietor of a forge in ſome part of France, not named, upon taking down his furnaces to repair them, found a great quantity of this ſubſtance at the bottom, which, like the native Amianthus, was capable of being manufactured either into incombuſtible linen or paper. Upon a farther enquiry, he diſcovered that both this and the native Aſbeſtos, is nothing more than calcined iron, deprived of the Phlogiſtic, and that uniting the Phlogiſtic with this, or the foſſil Amianthus, he can reſtore it any time to its primitive ſtate of iron.

Does not this, ſays Mr. Needham, with the diſcovery of Lava, pummice ſtones, iron in a perfect ſtate, and many other traces of fire obſerved in moſt of the mountains, particularly in all the great chains, and remarkably in all thoſe under the equator, which are the higheſt on the globe, ſeem to indicate, that the dry land, with all its eminencies, was originally raiſed out of the waters by the force of ſubterraneous fire?

Deſcrip-

Deſcription of a White Earth of which bread is made. From the German Ephemerides.

IN the lordſhip of Moſcaw, in the Upper Luſatia, a ſort of White Earth is found, of which the poor, urged thereto, no doubt, by the calamities of the wars in thoſe parts, now make bread. It is taken out of a hill where they formerly worked at ſaltpetre; when the ſun has ſomewhat warmed this earth, it cracks, and ſmall white globules proceed from it as meal; it does not ferment alone, but only when mixed with meal. M. Sarlitz, a Saxon gentleman, was pleaſed to inform us, that he has ſeen perſons who, in a great meaſure, lived upon it for ſome time; he aſſures us, that he procured bread to be made of this earth alone, and of different mixtures of earth and meal, and that he even kept ſome of this bread by him upwards of ſix years: he further ſays, a Spaniard told him, that this earth is alſo found near Gironne in Catalonia.

The practice of burning Sulphur in hogſheads for preſerving wine, accounted for by a new and curious experiment.

IF two or three drops of the oil of tartar are poured into half a glaſs of very fine red wine, the wine will loſe its red colour, and become opaque and yellowiſh as turned and pricked wine; but if two or three drops of the ſpirit of ſulphur, which is a very ſtrong acid, are afterwards poured into the glaſs, the ſame wine will intirely reſume its beautiful red colour; whence the reaſon is eaſily perceived, why ſulphur is burnt in hogſheads in order to preſerve wine, ſince it is not the inflammable part of ſulphur that cauſes this effect, but its acid ſpirit, that enters and permeates the wood of the veſſel.

An account of a very extraordinary degree of Artificial Cold produced at Peterſbourgh, by Dr. Himſel. Extracted from an article in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

ON the 14th of December, 1759, the weather was ſo cold at Peterſbourgh, that the quickſilver in De Liſle's thermometer, fell to 250 degrees. On this day an artificial cold was produced by the mixture of ſpirit of nitre with ſnow, as in Farenheit's experiment, and the thermometer being plunged in it, the quickſilver ſunk to 470 degrees. At this point it remained fixed in the open air near a quarter of an hour, and might have remained ſo longer, but after that time it was carried into a warm room, where it ſoon began to riſe. Upon a repetition of this experiment in the preſence of ſeveral profeſſors, the glaſs was broken as ſoon as the the mercury, which fell to 500 deg. appeared to be fixed, and it was found frozen into a ſolid malleable body, which being hammered, extended its ſurface like other metals, but recovered its fluidity ſoon after, being expoſed to the open air, tho' the degree of natural cold was 199.

This frozen quickſilver took up leſs ſpace then when it was fluid, and ſunk to the bottom of quickſilver

* Forty degrees below the freezing point in Farenheit's thermometer, is equal to 210 degrees of De Liſle's.

ſilver unfrozen; but all other fluids take up more ſpace when they are frozen, than before, and their ice ſwims on the ſurface of the fluid matter of which it is the congealation.

Upon other repetitions of the experiment, when the quickſilver fell to 495 degrees, ſome ſpirit of the ſea ſalt was poured into the mixture of ſpirit of nitre and ſnow, upon which the quickſilver fell to 554 degrees. Some more ſnow being ſtill added, and ſome oil of vitriol poured upon it, the quickſilver ſuddenly ſunk to 1260 degrees. The ball was then broken, and the mercury found frozen to a ſolid body, and there is no wonder in that, ſince it was frozen to a ſolid body when the mercury had fallen to 500. But in this experiment, the quickſilver, which ſtill remained in the tube, was become ſolid, and appeared like a thread of ſilver wire, flexible every way, and faſtened to the ball; the ball they forged into a flat circular form like a half crown, but at length it began to crack, and ſoon after became again fluid. During this experiment, the natural cold was 208. It is remarkable, that in an experiment made when the natural cold was 183 degrees, the quickſilver being taken out of a mixture in which it had fallen to 300, ſtill continued to fall 100 degrees more, tho' after a certain time it liquified. This phænomenon the Ruſſian philoſophers have not accounted for; but it will not appear ſtrange to thoſe who know that intenſe cold is produced merely by evaporation, and that whatever is once wet, becomes colder as it is growing dry. Nothing more therefore is neceſſary to produce the greateſt poſſible degree of cold, than ſpeedy evaporation often repeated upon the ſame ſubſtance. The ſpirit called Æther, is the moſt volatile now known, and if the bulb of a thermometer be dipped in this ſpirit, and as ſoon as taken out be blowed upon with a pair of bellows till it is dry, then dipped again, and blowed upon as before, in a quick and uninterrupted ſucceſſion, the quickſilver will be ſoon frozen. By the Ruſſian experiments, the reports of travellers of hitherto unſuſpected veracity, are proved to be falſe; for they have affirmed, that they found the mercury frozen in their thermometers when the cold was equal to 200 degrees, but theſe experiments concur to prove that it does not become ſolid till it falls near 300 degrees lower. They affirm alſo, that the thermometer becomes uſeleſs, as ſoon as the quickſilver is frozen; but theſe experiments ſhew, that, though ſolid, it will yet deſcend with a greater degree of cold, for after it had fallen to 554 degrees, which is 54 beyond the point at which it freezes, it fell to 1260, which was 708 degrees lower upon producing a more intenſe degree of cold, by adding more ſnow to the mixture, and pouring oil of vitriol upon it. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that diſtilled mercury was uſed in theſe experiments, and that if the quickſilver be adulterated with lead, it may, perhaps, ſooner become ſolid by cold, than if it is pure *.

This article has probably undergone two tranſlations, one from the Ruſs into French, and one from the French into Engliſh, and accordingly it contains ſome obſcurities and inconſiſtencies, which we ſhall

* May we not therefore thus account for what the travellers juſt ſpoken of have advanced, concerning the mercury freezing ſo readily in their thermometers?

ſhall beg leave to mention, in hopes of ſeeing them cleared up in the next volume of that curious and uſeful work from which this account is taken. We are told, that the quickſilver having fallen in the thermometer to 554 degrees, "in taking the thermometer from the mixture the quickſilver continued to fall in the open air, to the 552d degree:" but if 552 is not more than 554, the quickſilver in this caſe did not fall, but riſe. We are alſo told that the profeſſor, who, by adding ſnow and oil of vitriol to the mixture, cauſed the mercury to fall from 554 to 1260 deg. is not ſure "whether the ball might not have received ſome *crack*, and the quickſilver thereby might have had liberty to fall the lower;" but as the quickſilver is ſuppoſed to have been frozen to a ſolid body, not only in the bulb, but the tube, when it was down at 554, it is not eaſy to conceive how a *crack* in the glaſs could cauſe it to deſcend 706 degrees more. The directions which are given to enable other philoſophers to repeat theſe expeperiments are not expreſſed ſo clearly as could be wiſhed; we are told it is neceſſary to uſe "*fuming* ſpirit of nitre, or *of* ſuch as is evaporated till the fumes become red, for common *aqua fortis* will not do." We are then directed to take "this *fuming* ſpirit of nitre, *cooled* as much as poſſible in liquifying ſnow, and with it half fill a wine glaſs, throwing in as much ſnow at the ſame time, and ſtirring it till it becomes of the conſiſtence of pap; then you have almoſt in an inſtant, the neceſſary degree for the congealation of quickſilver."

We are told alſo in one place, that "the greateſt part of the experiments agree in this, that the quickſilver becomes ſolid, when it falls in the thermometer 500 deg. *more or leſs*;" *(i. e.)* they agree that there is a certain degree of cold which they do not at all aſcertain, that will freeze quickſilver; for the words *more or leſs* leave this degree in abſolute uncertainty; and indeed we are told immediately afterwards, that theſe experiments "do not ſo ſufficiently agree as to deduce any thing certain about it:" It is, however, deduced from the ſudden freezing of the quickſilver in a glaſs tube with artificial cold, "that the cold then produced ought to *exceed* 300 *degrees*:" But we are told in the relation of another experiment, "that the reſult of a mixture was an augmentation of cold to 300 *degrees*, and that it muſt then happen that the ſurpriſing degree obtained was neceſſary to congeal mercury;" from all which it follows, that the degree of cold neceſſary to congeal mercury is 500 *degrees more or leſs*; that it muſt *exceed* 300 *degrees*, yet that *at* 300 *degrees* the ſurpriſing degree is obtained ſufficient to congeal *mercury*.

An Account of a curious phænomenon obſerved by Abbé Nollet, in the year 1755.

ON the tenth of September, 1755, about five o'clock in the evening, M. l'Abbé Nollet being on the road to Fontainbleau, obſerved, when he was near the abbey de la Sauſſaye that the ſun appeared very pale through ſome light clouds, and that a fog roſe from the weſt ſide of the horizon to the zenith and beyond it. The wind blew

blew very cold from the north, and ſoon after he perceived a kind of rainbow of about 120 degrees extent, the convex part of which was towards the ſun, and which ſeemed to be about the third part of a circle, of which the zenith would have been the center. This bow had all the colours of the iris, the convex part being red, and the concave blue; it faded by degrees, and in about a quarter of an hour wholly diſappeared. Soon after M. Nollet obſerved in ſome white clouds, at equal diſtanees to the right and left of the ſun, two ſtreaks, which ſeemed to be ſmall portions of a circle, of which the ſun was the center, and of which the diameter ſeemed to be about forty degrees. Theſe ſtreaks conſiſted only of two colours, red and yellow; the part next the ſun was red, and the oppoſite part yellow: the ſegment that was to the right of the ſun diſappeared firſt, as that part of the ſky firſt became clear; that on the left continued more than half an hour, that part of the ſky continuing to be covered with white clouds. Theſe phænomena ſeem to confirm the opinion of M. Mairan, printed in a memoir of the French academy of ſciences in the year 1721, that all parhelia, though very different in appearance, are the ſame phænomena as the rainbow, and vary only by local circumſtances, which cauſe them to fade in different portions at different times.

An Account of a burning well at Broſeley in Shropſhire; being part of a letter from the reverend Mr. Maſon, Woodwardian profeſſor at Cambridge, and F. R. S. dated June 18, 1746.

AT Broſeley in 1711 was a well found, which burned with great violence, but it has been loſt many years. The poor man in whoſe land it was, miſſing the profit he uſed to have by ſhewing it, applied his utmoſt endeavours to recover it; but all in vain till May laſt, when attending to a rumbling noiſe under the ground, like what the former well made, though in a lower ſituation, and about thirty yards nearer to the river, he happened to hit upon it again.

That you may have ſome notion what it is, I will lay before you ſuch an acccunt of it as the curſory view I had will permit.

The well for four or five feet deep is ſix or ſeven feet wide; within that is another leſs hole of like depth dug in the clay, in the bottom whereof is placed a cylindric earthen veſſel, of about four or five inches diameter at the mouth, having the bottom taken off, and the ſides well fixed in the clay rammed cloſe about it. Within the pot is a brown water thick as puddle, continually forced up with a violent motion, beyond that of boiling water, and a rumbling hollow noiſe, riſing or falling by fits five or ſix inches; but there was no appearance of any vapour riſing; which perhaps might have been viſible, had not the ſun ſhone ſo bright.

Upon putting down a candle at the end of a ſtick, at about a quarter of a yard diſtance, it took fire, darting and flaſhing in a violent manner, for about half a yard high, much in in the manner of ſpirits in a lamp, but with greater agitation. The man ſaid that a tea kettle had been made to boil in about nine minutes time, and that he had left it burning forty-eight hours together without any ſenſible diminution.

It

It was extinguiſhed by putting a wet mop upon it, which muſt be kept there a ſmall time; otherwiſe it would not go out. Upon the removal of the mop there ſucceeded a ſulphureous ſmoak, laſting about a minute, and yet the water was very cold to the touch.

The well lies about thirty yards from the Severn, which, in that place, and for ſome miles both above and below, runs in a vale full 100 yards perpendicular below the level of the country on either ſide, which inclines down to the vale at an angle of twenty or thirty deg. from the horizon, but ſomewhat more or leſs in different places, according as the place is more or leſs rocky.

The country conſiſts of rock, ſtone, earth, and clay; and as the river, which is very rapid, waſhes away the ſoft and looſe parts, the next ſucceſſively ſlip into the channel, ſo as by degrees and in time to affect the whole ſlope of the land; and as the inferior ſtrata yield coal and iron ore, their fermentation may produce this vapour, and force it to aſcend with violence through the chinks of the earth, and give the water the great motion it has. This might be obſtructed in one place by the forementioned ſubſiding of the ſloping bank, and might afterwards find vent in another, in like manner as happened at Scarborough a few years ſince.

A gentleman writes, June 16, 1761,

WHEN I was there eight years ago, the cylinder had been taken up, or otherwiſe deſtroyed; the well no longer appeared any thing elſe but a miry hole of clay. Other waters had been ſuffered to mix with thoſe of the burning ſpring, which, though they conſiderably diminiſhed the effect, did not however wholly deſtroy it; for, upon the application of a piece of lighted paper, a ſtream of clear flame ſhot up from the well, which very much reſembled that of a tea-kettle lamp fed by ſpirits; but, as we could not keep out the other water, the flame preſently went out of itſelf. I forget now to what cauſe they told us this ſhameful neglect was owing; whether to a conteſt between two rival claimants to the property, or whether the curioſity of the circumjacent inhabitants, &c. being fully gratified, it no longer attracted a concourſe of viſitants ſufficient to reward the attention of the proprietor. —— It were to be wiſhed that ſome of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood (which I have now left many years) would give us the preſent ſtate of this wonderful phænomenon.

An Account of a dreadful typhon, which traverſed South-Carolina in the month of May of this year, in a letter from Boſton in New-England, dated June 1, 1761.

WE have advice from Charles-town, in South-Carolina, that on the 4th of laſt month, at half after two P. M. a moſt violent whirlwind, of that kind commonly known by the name of typhone, paſſed down Aſhley river, and fell upon the ſhipping in Rebellion road with ſuch fury and violence, as to threaten the deſtruction of the whole fleet. This terrible phænomenon was firſt ſeen from the town,

town, coming down Wappo creek, reſembling a column of ſmoak and vapour, whoſe motion was very irregular and tumultuous, and came with great ſwiftneſs. The quantity of vapour which compoſed this impetuous column, and its prodigious velocity, gave ſuch a ſurpriſing momentum, as to plough Aſhley river to the bottom, and laid the channel bare: this occaſioned ſuch a ſudden flux and reflux, as to float many boats, pettiaugers, and even ſloops and ſchooners, which were before lying dry, at ſome diſtance from the tide. When it was coming down Aſhley river, it made a noiſe like conſtant thunder; its diameter, at that time, was judged to be about 300 fathoms, and its height about 35 degrees. It was met at White Point by another guſt, which came down Cooper's river, but was not equal to the other; but upon their meeting together, the tumultuous agitation of the air was much greater, inſomuch that the froth and vapour ſeemed to be thrown up to the height of 40 degrees, while the clouds that were driving in all directions to this place, ſeemed to be precipitated, and whirled round at the ſame time, with incredible velocity. Juſt after this it fell upon the ſhipping in the road, and was ſcarce three minutes in its paſſage, though the diſtance was near two leagues; there were forty-five ſail in the road, five of which were ſunk outright, and his majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, with eleven others, loſt their maſts, &c. The damage done to the ſhipping, which is valued at 20,000 l. ſterling, was done almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and ſome of thoſe that were ſunk, were buried in the water ſo ſuddenly, as ſcarce to give time to thoſe that were below to get upon deck; and it is remarkable, that but four lives were loſt in them. The ſtrong guſt which came down Cooper's river, checked the progreſs of that pillar of deſtruction from Wappo creek, which, had it kept its then direction, muſt have driven the town of Charles-town before it like chaff. This tremendous column was firſt ſeen about noon, upwards of fifty miles W. by S. from Charles-town, and has deſtroyed, in its courſe, ſeveral houſes, negro huts, &c. on the plantations, and many, both white people and negroes, were killed and hurt; beſides, many cattle have alſo been found dead in the fields. In ſeveral parts of its courſe it left an avenue of a great width, from which every tree and ſhrub was torn up: great quantities of branches and limbs of trees were furiouſly driven about, and agitated in the body of the column as it paſſed along. The fleet lying in the road ready to ſail for Europe, was the largeſt and richeſt that ever cleared out from Charles-town. About four o'clock the wind was quite fallen, the ſky clear and ſerene, ſo that it was ſcarce credible that ſuch a dreadful ſcene had been ſo recently exhibited, were not the ſinking and diſmaſted veſſels ſo many ſhocking and melancholy proofs of it. The ſinking of the five ſhips in the road was ſo ſudden, that it was a doubt whether it was done by the immenſe weight of this column preſſing them inſtantaneouſly into the deep, or whether it was done by the water being forced ſuddenly from under them, and thereby letting them ſink ſo low, as to be immediately covered and ingulphed by the lateral maſs of water. Moſt of

of the disabled ships were towed up to the town the next day, and captain Scott, of the Scarborough, is appointed to convoy those that are able to put to sea, in the room of the Dolphin.

An Account of the death of a woman killed by a sudden and imperceptible eruption from the earth.

A Woman of the village of Bonne-Vallie, near Ventimillia*, aged about 37 years, was returning with four of her companions, from the forest of Montenere, each being loaded with a bundle of small sticks and leaves, which they had been gathering. As soon as they arrived at a place called Gargan, this woman, two of her companions being before, and two behind her, suddenly cried out with great vehemence, and immediately fell down with her face towards the ground. The person that was nearest to her observed nothing more than usual, except a little dust that rose round her, and a slight motion in some little stones that lay upon the spot; they all ran immediately to her assistance, but they found her quite dead; her cloaths, and even her shoes were cut, or rather torn into slips, and scattered at the distance of five or six feet round the body, so that they were obliged to wrap her up in a cloth, in order to carry her to the village.

Upon inspecting the body, the eyes appeared fixed and livid; there was a wound on the left side of the os frontis, which left the pericranium bare, and there were also many superficial scratches upon the face in strait lines. The region of the loins was livid, and a wound was discovered there which had broken the os sacrum; at some distance there was another wound, and both these wounds were in right lines, and very deep. On the left groin there was a wound which had divided all the teguments, and penetrated into the peritonæum; the epigastric and hypogastric regions were livid; the teguments and muscles of the right side of the abdomen were destroyed, and had given way to the intestines; the os pubis was laid bare, and fractured, and the flesh was stripped off quite to the hip, from whence the head of the os femoris had been broken off, and forced out of the socket, in which it is articulated; the muscles of the buttock and thigh were almost carried away, and what is yet more astonishing, notwithstanding this loss of flesh, which could not be less than six pounds, there was not the least drop of blood to be seen upon the spot where the accident happened, nor the least fragment of the flesh that had been torn away.

It was supposed that this poor woman was killed by the eruption of a subterraneous vapour, which issued from the ground directly under her; a conjecture which seems the more probable, as, in the summit of the mountain Montenere, there are two chinks, from which smoke frequently issues, and at the foot of the mountain there is a sulphureous spring. It may easily be

† Ventimillia or Ventimiglia, is a town of Liguria in Italy, now subject to the Genoese; it is in the neighbourhood of the Alps, called originally Aib from their white appearance.

con-

conceived that an exhalation, thrown off from the fire that burns under the mountain with great force, would make its way through the ground, and might produce the death of this unhappy perſon, with all its extraordinary appearances. Perhaps the eruption of theſe exhalations are more frequent than is generally imagined, and we have been ignorant of them only becauſe no ſubject has happened to be preſent, upon which their effects could appear.

This moſt extraordinary relation was communicated by M. Morand to the royal academy of ſciences in Paris, by whom it has been made public.

An Account of the late Earthquakes in Syria. In a letter from Dr. Patrick Ruſſel, dated the 7th of December, 1759. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

THE ſpring of this year was unuſually dry, the ſummer temperate, and the autumn, though the rains came on towards the end of September, might be eſteemed much drier than in other years. The Aleppo river has been very low all the ſummer; and its bed, from the firſt to the ſecond mill, is, I believe, even now, ſtill without water. This phænomenon I at firſt thought remarkable; but have been informed that the ſcarcity of water complained of during all the ſummer, was occaſioned by driving the river into ſome rice-grounds lately formed towards Antab.

On the morning of June 10, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, and as uſual, ſoon forgot; having, ſo far as we know, been felt in no other place, in any degree of ſeverity.

October the 30th, about four in the morning, we had a pretty ſevere ſhock (indeed the moſt violent I ever felt) which laſted ſomewhat more than a minute, but did no damage in Aleppo. In about ten minutes after this firſt, there was a ſecond ſhock; but the tremulous motion was leſs violent, and did not laſt above 15 ſeconds. It had rained a little in the preceding evening; and when the earthquake happened, the weſt wind blew freſh, the ſky was cloudy, and it lightened.

This earthquake occaſioned a little alarm amongſt the natives, and even with the Europeans was the topic only for a day. But the ſubject was ſoon revived, by letters from Damaſcus, where the ſame ſhock was felt by us at Aleppo, and ſeveral other ſucceſſive ones, had done conſiderable damage. From this time, we had daily accounts of earthquakes from Damaſcus, Tripoly, Seidon, Acri, and along the coaſt of Syria; but ſo exaggerated in ſome circumſtances, and ſo inaccurate in all, that we only knew in general, that Damaſcus, Acri, and Seidon, had ſuffered injury from the earthquake, though leſs than was at firſt given out.

Such ſtories circulating among the people, rendered them more ſuſceptible of alarm; and an occaſion ſoon offered, where they feared, that the worſt of their apprehenſions were to be realized.

This happened the 25th of November. The morning had been ſerene, ſome clouds aroſe after noon, and the evening was remarkably hazy, with little or no wind. About half an hour after ſeven

ſeven at night, the earthquake came on: the motion, at firſt, was gently tremulous, increaſing by degeees, till the vibrations became more diſtinct, and, at the ſame time, ſo ſtrong as to ſhake the walls of the houſes with conſiderable violence; they again became more gentle, and thus changed alternately ſeveral times during the ſhock, which laſted in all about two minutes. In about eight minutes after this was over, a ſlight ſhock, of a few ſeconds duration, ſucceeded. The thermometer was at 50, and the barometer ſtood at 28-9, the mercury ſuffering no alteration. There was little or no wind in the night, the ſky clear, excepting ſome heavy clouds, that hung about the moon. At a quarter after four next morning, we had another ſhock, which laſted ſomewhat leſs than a minute, and was hardly ſo ſtrong as that of the preceding night. The night of the 26th was rainy and cloudy. At nine o'clock we had a ſlight ſhock, of a few ſeconds. The motion here appeared to be very deep, and was rather undulatory than tremulous. The 27th, cloudy and rainy. From midnight of the 25th, beſides theſe now mentioned, four or five ſlighter ſhocks were felt; but I myſelf was ſenſible of none, till the morning of the 28th, when we had a ſhort pulſatory ſhock. The ſame day, at two o'clock, we had a pretty ſmart ſhock, laſting about forty ſeconds. From this time I was ſenſible of no more, though others either felt or imagined ſeveral ſlight vibrations every day.

However violent this earthquake was, or rather by the frightened people of Aleppo, imagined to be, it is certain, that excepting a very few old walls, the city bears no freſh marks of ruin; none of the oldeſt minorets § have ſuffered. Its effects at Antioch were more formidable; many houſes have been thrown down, and ſome few people killed.

December 7. The earthquake of the evening of the 25th, has proved fatal to Damaſcus; one-third of the city was thrown down, and of the people numbers yet unknown periſhed in the ruins. The greater part of the ſurviving inhabitants fled to the fields, where they ſtill continued, being hourly alarmed by ſlighter ſhocks, which deterred them from re-entering the city, or attempting the relief of ſuch as might yet be ſaved, by clearing away the rubbiſh. Such was the purport of a letter I read this day, which was wrote from Damaſcus three days after the earthquake. Other accounts we have at this place, make the loſs of the inhabitants amount to 30000; but, in circumſtances of ſuch general horror and confuſion, little accuracy can be expected, and the eaſtern diſpoſition to exaggeration reigns, at preſent, univerſally.

Tripoly has ſuffered rather more than Aleppo; three minorets, and two or three houſes, were thrown down, while the walls of numbers of the houſes were rent. The Franks, and many of the natives, have deſerted the city, and remain in the fields.

At Seidon, great part of the Frank kane was overthrown, and ſome of the Europeans narrowly eſcaped with their lives. Acri and Latakea have ſuffered little, beſides rents in ſome of the walls: but

§ The ſpires of the Turkiſh moſques or churches.

Saphet (eight hours from Acri) was totally deſtroyed, together with the greater part of the inhabitants.

Such are the moſt authentic accounts we have from abroad; how much they contribute to calm the minds of the people at Aleppo, you may eaſily imagine. Since the afternoon of the 28th, ſeveral ſlight ſhocks have been every day felt, and many more formed by the power of imagination: for my own part, I have ſince that time perceived none, excepting one the evening of the 5th, which was pretty ſtrong, but laſted not above twenty ſeconds. The weather, for theſe two days, has been gloomy and rainy; a change which people are willing to flatter themſelves is favourable. It often lightens in the night, and thunder is heard at a great diſtance.

Extract of another letter from Dr. Patrick Ruſſel, to Dr. Alexander Ruſſel, dated at Aleppo, 29 March, 1760.

IN my laſt, of the 7th of December, I gave you a full account of the earthquakes, which have occaſioned an univerſal panic all over Syria. There were ſeveral other ſhocks in December, and a few very ſlight ones in January: ſince which time, all has been quiet.

Excepting a few old houſes, none of the buildings in Aleppo were actually thrown down; but the walls of a conſiderable number of houſes have been rent.

We have had the wetteſt winter I ever ſaw in this country. The Coic has every where overflowed its banks, and is juſt now much higher than it has been known to riſe for many years.

An Account of the dreadful earthquakes and eruptions, which happened laſt April 1761, in the iſland of Terceira, one of the Azores. In a letter from Mr. James Fearns, his majeſty's conſul there. To which are added, Dr. Mitchell's conjectures concerning the cauſe of earthquakes and volcanos in general.

SInce the laſt of November we have felt ſeveral earthquakes, and on the 31ſt of March the ſea roſe to a great height, and fell again ſo low, that the quays were left dry; all the lighters and fiſhing-boats that were hauled up into Porto Rico, were carried down into the bay, and broke to pieces upon the rocks. On the 14th of April, we had four ſmall earthquakes; and on the 15th, about one in the morning, we were all raiſed out of our beds by a violent ſhock; from which time, the earth was almoſt continually trembling, till the evening of the 17th, when we had two other violent ſhocks, attended with noiſes like the diſcharging of cannon. Theſe, though they increaſed our fear, yet they ſeemed to have a good effect upon the earth; for afterwards tremblings were not ſo frequent. The next morning news was brought that there was a great ſmoke ſeen about 3 leagues to the N. W. of this city, which was ſoon confirmed by noiſes like thunder at a diſtance, which ſeemed to proceed from the ſame place. Several people were ſent to examine it, but ſo great were the tremblings of the earth, and the ſmoke and the noiſes, that they durſt not approach near enough to give a regular account. This continued three days, in which we were continually alarmed with earthquakes, or the ſaid dreadful noiſes. On the 20th we

we had three ſhocks that exceeded any we had yet felt, in which the noiſes were ſo loud, and the agitations of the earth ſo violent, that every body thought it was opening under their feet; and ſoon after account was brought, that fire was burſt out of the ground, about half a league to the eaſtward of the aforeſaid ſmoke. This gave us new alarms, which were increaſed almoſt every hour, with accounts, that rivers of fire had iſſued out of the volcanos, and that ſome of them directed their courſe towards this city. On the 23d I went to ſee it, and found, that the accounts we had heard were not exaggerated: the firſt ſight of it was ſo dreadful, that ſome of our company durſt not proceed; but I was determined to approach as near as poſſible; and accordingly went forward, with a clergyman in that neighbourhood. When we were as near as we could go for the heat, we got upon an eminence, from whence we had a proſpect of the whole. It is impoſſible for the imagination to form ſo horrible a ſight as preſented itſelf to our views from thence. There were three large volcanos, at a conſiderable diſtance from each other (the mouth of one of them was at leaſt fifty yards long) from all parts of which proceeded dreadful bellowings like thunder, and vaſt quantities of red hot ſtones and flakes of fire: and all round about was a large burning lake, out of which proceeded ſeveral rivers, the principal ones directing their courſes about N. W. the larger ſtones fell generally near the place from whence they iſſued, but the ſmaller ones were thrown up to an incredible height, and by the wind were forced on one ſide, which had already raiſed three large hills. The clattering of the ſtones in the air, the terrible thunderings from below the lake, rivers of liquid fire, and the earth continually ſhaking under our feet, produced a ſcene too dreadful to be deſcribed. When we had taken a view of this, we joined our company, and went to the N. W. ſide to ſee the rivers of fire: the three large ones were near a mile in breadth, and all directed their courſe towards the town of Biſcouto. As the country was almoſt even, the motion of the two laſt was very ſlow; but the firſt had run near two leagues from the volcano, and was got into a more declining ground, which made its motion ſwifter. It is impoſſible to expreſs the conſternation and diſtreſſes of the inhabitants of this part of the iſland, particularly thoſe of Biſcouto: the firſt river was almoſt entering their town, which they had already abandoned; and the two others that came behind, threatened to overwhelm the adjacent country; for they run in a head of at leaſt four yards high, and left no ſign of either tree or houſe that ſtood in their way. This was the the ſtate of things on the 23d. But on the 24th, it pleaſed the Almighty to abate the force of the fire, and ſoon after the rivers began to have a ſlower motion: they moved along however, for ſeveral days, and part of the firſt entered the town of Biſcouto, where it burnt about one third of the houſes, and then directed its courſe into a valley on one ſide, where it continued its motion four or five days, and then ſtopped. I ſend you this to ſatisfy you for the preſent; when the rivers, &c. are cooled, I ſhall go again and examine them thoroughly, and then I ſhall give you a more regular account.

☞ We cannot conclude these accounts of earthquakes and eruptions, without taking notice of what the Rev. Mr. John Mitchell, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has lately published concerning them. His conjectures are, that the immediate cause of earthquakes is a subterraneous explosion, and that the cause of the subterraneous explosion is a quantity of water suddenly breaking in upon a subterraneous fire, by which a vapour is instantly produced, the quantity and elastic force of which are equal to all the phænomena of earthquakes: all his observations tend to confirm these conjectures, which seem perfectly to coincide with all the phænomena of earthquakes; and such phænomena are here faithfully and carefully collected, related and compared. In short, it is the best tract upon the subject that has yet appeared.

A description of Ingleborough, a mountain in Yorkshire, signed PASTOR. *With an indication of some other places remarkable for natural curiosities in the north of England.*

INgleborough is situated in the west riding of the county of York; the westerly and northerly part of it lies in the parish of Bentham; the easterly in the parish of Horton in Pibbledale; the southerly in the parish of Clapham. It is likewise a part of four manors. The manor of Ingleton, to the west, belonging to —— Parker, esq; the manor of Newby, to the co-heirs of the late duke of Montagu; the manor of Clapham, to Josias Morley, esq; and the manor of Austwick, to James Shuttleworth, esq; It is a mountain, singularly eminent, whether you regard its height, or the immense base upon which it stands. It is near twenty miles in circumference, and has Clapham, a church town, to the south; Ingleton to the west; Chapel in the Dale to the north; and Selside, a small hamlet, to the east; from each of which places the rise, in some parts, is even and gradual; in others, rugged and perpendicular. In this mountain rise considerable streams, which at length fall into the Irish sea. The land round the bottom is fine fruitful pasture, interspersed with many acres of limestone rocks. As you ascend the mountain, the land is more barren, and under the surface is peat-moss, in many places two or three yards deep, which the country people cut up, and dry for burning, instead of coal. As the mountain rises, it becomes more rugged and perpendicular, and is at length so steep that it cannot be ascended without great difficulty, and in some places not at all. In many parts there are fine quarries of slate, which the neighbouring inhabitants use to cover their houses; there are also many loose stones, but no limestones; yet, near the base, no stones but lime-stone are to be found. The loose stones near the summit the people call *geret stone*. The foot of the mountain abounds with fine springs on every side, and on the west side there is a very remarkable spring near the summit. The top is very level, but so dry and barren that it affords little grass, the rock being but barely covered with earth. It is said to be about a mile in circumference, and several persons now living say, that they have seen races upon

upon it. Upon that part of the top, facing Lancaſter and the Iriſh ſea, there are ſtill to be ſeen the dimenſions of an houſe, and the remains of what the country people call a *beacon*, viz. a place erected with ſtones, three or four yards high, aſcended with ſtone ſtairs; which ſerved in old time, as old people tell us, to alarm the country, upon the approach of an enemy, a perſon being always kept there upon watch, in the time of war, who was to give notice in the night, by fire, to other watchmen placed upon other mountains within view, of which there are many, particularly Whernſide, Woefall, Camfell, Pennygent, and Pennlehill. There are likewiſe diſcoverable a great many other mountains in Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, beſides the town of Lancaſter, from which it is diſtant about 20 miles. The weſt and north ſides are moſt ſteep and rocky; there is one part to the ſouth, where you may aſcend on horſeback; but whether the work of nature, or of art, I cannot ſay. A part of the ſaid mountain jutts out to the north-eaſt near a mile, but ſomewhat below the ſummit; this part is called Parkfell; another part jutts out in the ſame manner, near a mile towards the eaſt, and is called Simon-fell; there is likewiſe another part towards the ſouth, called Little-Ingleborough; the ſummits of all which are much lower than the top of the mountain itſelf. Near the baſe, there are holes or chaſms, called ſwallows, ſuppoſed to be the remains of Noah's deluge; they are among the lime-ſtone rocks, and are open to an incredible depth. The ſprings towards the eaſt all come together, and fall into one of theſe ſwallows, or holes, called Allan Pott; and after paſſing under the earth about a mile, they burſt out again, and flow into the river Ribble, whoſe head or ſpring is but a little further up the valley. The depth of this ſwallow or hole, could never be aſcertained; it is about 20 poles in circumference, not perfectly circular, but rather oval. In wet foggy weather it ſends out a ſmoke, or miſt, which may be ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance. Not far from this hole, nearly north, is another hole, which may be eaſily deſcended. In ſome place, the roof is four or five yards high, and its width is the ſame; in other places not above a yard; and was it not for the run of water, it is not to be known how far you might walk, by the help of a candle, or other light. There is likewiſe another hole or chaſm, a little weſt from the other two, which cannot be deſcended without difficulty: you are no ſooner entered than you have a ſubterraneous paſſage, ſometimes wide and ſpacious, ſometimes ſo narrow you are obliged to make uſe of both hands, as well as feet, to crawl a conſiderable way; and as I was informed, ſome perſons have gone ſeveral hundred yards, and might have gone much further, durſt they have ventured. There are a great many more holes, or caverns, well worth the notice of a traveller: ſome dry, ſome having a continual run of water; ſuch as Blackſide-Cove, Sir William's Cove, Atkinſon's Chamber, &c. all whoſe curioſities are more than I can deſcribe. There is likewiſe, partly ſouth eaſt, a ſmall rivulet, which falls into a place conſiderably deep, called Long-kin; there is likewiſe another ſwallow, or hole, called Johnſon's Jacket-

hole, a place reſembling a funnel in ſhape, but vaſtly deep; a ſtone being thrown into it, makes a rumbling noiſe, and may be heard a conſiderable time; there is alſo another, called Gaper-gill, into which a good many ſprings fall in one ſtream, and after a ſubterraneous paſſage of upwards of a mile, break out again, and wind through Clapham, then, after a winding courſe of ſeveral miles, this ſtream joins the river Lon, or Lune; and, paſſing by the town of Lancaſter, it falls into the Iriſh ſea: there are likewiſe, both on the weſt and north ſides, a great many ſprings, which all fall into ſuch cavities, and burſting out again, towards the baſe of the ſaid mountain, fall likewiſe into the Iriſh ſea, by the town of Lancaſter; and what ſeemed very remarkable to me, there was not one rivulet running from the baſe of the mountain that had not a conſiderable ſubterraneous paſſage. All the ſprings aroſe towards the ſummit, amongſt the *greet ſtones*, and ſunk or fell into ſome hole, as ſoon as they deſcended to the lime-ſtone rocks; where paſſing under ground for ſome way, they burſt out again towards the baſe. There is likewiſe, to the weſt and north, a great many ſwallows or holes, ſome vaſtly deep and frightful, others more ſhallow, all aſtoniſhing, with a long range of the moſt beautiful rocks that ever adorned a proſpect, riſing in a manner perpendicularly up to an immenſe height.

In the valley above Horton, near the baſe of this mountain, I obſerved a large heap or pile of *greet-ſtones* all thrown promiſcuouſly together, without any appearance of building or workmanſhip, which yet cannot be reaſonably thought to be the work of nature; few ſtones are to be found near it, tho' it is computed to contain 400 of that country cart load of ſtones, or upwards. There is likewiſe another at the baſe north-eaſt, in reſemblance much the ſame, but ſcarce ſo large, and I was informed of ſeveral others up and down the country. PASTOR.

MR. Rauthmell, in his Antiquitates Bremetonacæ, or the Roman Antiquities of Overborough (p. 61.) has, from Dr. Gale, given the following very ſatisfactory and entertaining account of the derivation of this mountain's name, and the uſe of the beacon, the ruins of which are now viſible upon its flat ſummit.

"Bremetonacæ is a compound of three Britiſh words; Bre, Maenig, Tan; Mons, Saxeus, Ignis: which is, to expreſs it in Engliſh, the rocky-hill fire ſtation; *i. e.* the ſtation at Overborough had a fire upon a hill. And the word Ingleborough ſignifies the ſame thing in the Saxon tongue, which the word Bremetonacæ ſignifies in the Britiſh. Hence we learn that the garriſon of Overborough erected a beacon on the rocky hill of Ingleborough; and on that ſide of the ſummit which looks towards Overborough. In confirmation of this, the word Borough ſignifies a fortified mount; *i. e.* Ingleborough, from its very name, denotes a fortification; and ſo it was when it had Roman ſoldiers, as centinels detached from the garriſon of Overborough." Ingleborough is about five miles from Overborough; but its prodigious height would have made it fit for a *mons exploratorius*, had the diſtance been almoſt double.

Thoſe gentlemen, who have leiſure and ſenſe enough to deſire

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an acquaintance with the natural hiſtory of their own country, would do well to ſet out from Lancaſter, and from thence proceed to Cartmel, Windermeer, Ulverſtone, Furneſs-abbey, Pile of Foudrey, Millum-Caſtle, Ravenglaſs, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Boulneſs, and Carliſle; they would have frequent reaſon to lament the incredible ignorance or careleſſneſs of thoſe who have undertaken to give an account of the curioſities of Great Britain.

One of the curioſities they would meet with in this tour, is a cavern upon a common belonging to a little village called Leck, in the N. E. part of Lancaſhire. The cavern itſelf is called by the neighbourhood Eaſe-gill-kirk. The entrance into it has the appearance of a pointed gothic arch, about 20 yards high, and proportionably wide. Within, it looks like a lofty ſpacious dome, variegated with fretwork, of almoſt every colour. There are ſeveral paſſages out of it, which lead under the hill; but one muſt have lights and clues to examine them with ſafety and pleaſure.

To the above places, A. B. in a letter from Cockermouth, dated Oct. 19, adds Keſwick in Cumberland, and its environs, of which he thus ſpeaks.

NAture has with ſuch a liberal hand laviſhed her graces on this ſweet retirement, that here ſeems to be an aſſemblage of every thing that is beautiful, from every rural ſcene in the univerſe. Some of its fineſt groves have indeed been cut down within theſe few years; but in vain ſhould I attempt to deſcribe the beauties which remain, which cannot be experienced but by an actual ſurvey.

It would be unpardonable not to mention the black lead mine at the head of the valley of Borrodale, as being one of the greateſt curioſities in England, or perhaps in Europe. Neither ought the ſalt ſpring to be paſt by, being very near the edge of the road, at the head of the lake. I have mentioned this part of the country chiefly on account of the proſpects, with which every traveller, who has any taſte for the wild and romantic, cannot but be highly delighted; the vallies of Enerdale, Buttermeer, Loweswater and Lorton, furniſh us with ſome others of the ſame nature; but not perhaps quite ſo beautiful or extenſive. But to the antiquarian I ſhould point out ſeveral other as worthy of notice, ſuch as Eleborough, near Maryport, where may be ſeen ſeveral pieces of Roman antiquities: and Wigton, near which place appear the veſtigia of that famous Roman ſtation, which has for many years gone by the name of Old Carliſle, where have been found a great number of very valuable antiquities, as votive altars, inſcriptions, &c.

When our traveller has viſited Carliſle, no doubt but he will have a deſire to ſee what remains of the Picts wall, in this county. Many pieces of antiquity are to be ſeen at Netherby, Scaleby-caſtle, Brampton, Lanercoſt, and Irthington.

Corby is remarkable for the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation; and, oppoſite to it on the other ſide of the Eden, Wetherall, where are ſome rooms dug out of the ſolid rock, in a place very difficult of aſcent, ſuppoſed to have been the habitation

of ſome hermit; or, perhaps, places of ſecurity for the monks * to retire to in time of danger. Near Penrith, a little below the confluence of the Eimot and Eden, is alſo a large grotto dug out of the rock, ſaid to have been once a place of ſome ſtrength, known by the name of Iſis Parliſh. And at Little Salkeld, not very far from thence, may be ſeen that great curioſity called Long Meg and her Daughters, not perhaps well accounted for by any of our antiquarians.

When ſpeaking of proſpects, I ought to have mentioned that vaſtly extenſive and much admired one from Warnal, which takes in all the low country, and bounded on the north by Solway Frith, and a fine chain of Scottiſh mountains. Not far from hence, near —— Denton's, eſquire, is a petrifying ſpring. There is alſo another in the eſtate of ſir William Dalſton, at Uldale, out of which have been taken ſeveral large and extremely curious petrifactions of moſs, leaves, roots, &c. but it does not appear that this mutation would be produced in any ſubſtance put therein, but in a rotation of a prodigious number of years. In ſome parts of the country are ſome *mineral waters*, much reſorted to at the ſeaſon, and ſeveral rich mines of lead, ſome copper, &c.

Upon the whole, from what I have ſaid, it may appear that Cumberland is as well worth viſiting, on ſeveral accounts, as moſt other counties in England.

An account of that part of America, which is the neareſt to the land of Kamtchatka. Extracted from the deſcription of Kamtchatka by Profeſſor Kraſhennicoff, printed at Peterſburg, in two volumes, 4to. in 1759; and tranſlated by Dr. Dumareſque, chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Peterſburg.

Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 24, 1760.

THE continent of America, which now is known from 52 to 60° of north latitude, extends from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt, every where almoſt at an equal diſtance from the Kamtchadalian ſhores, viz. about 37° longitude; for the Kamtchadalian ſhore, alſo, from the Kurilian Lopatka [the ſhovel] to cape Tchukotſki, in a ſtrait line (except where there are bays and capes) lies in the very ſame direction. So that one has ground to infer, that thoſe two lands were once joined, eſpecially in thoſe parts, were lies cape Tchukotſki: for, between that and the coaſt that projects, which is found at the eaſt, directly over againſt it, the diſtance does not exceed two degrees and a half.

Steller, in his Memoirs, brings four arguments to prove this:

1. The ſtate of the ſhores, which, both at Kamtchatka and in America, are cragged.

2. The many capes, which advance into the ſea, from 30 to 60 verſtes.

3. The many iſlands in the ſea, which ſeparate Kamtchatka from America.

4. The ſituation of thoſe iſlands, and the inconſiderable breadth of that ſea.

The ſea, which divides Kamtchatka

* From the neighbouring monaſtery.

ka from America, is full of iſlands, which lying over againſt the ſouth-weſt end of America, extend towards the ſtreights of Anian, in ſuch an uninterrupted ſeries as the Kurilian iſlands do towards Japan. That row of iſlands is found between 51 and 54° of latitude, and lies directly eaſt; and it begins not farther than 5 degrees from the Kamtchadalian ſhore.

Steller thinks, that Company's-land is to be found between the Kurilian and American iſlands (which many doubt of), if one ſetting out from the ſouth-weſt extremity of America advance ſouth-weſt: for, in his opinion, Company's-land muſt be the baſe of a triangle, which it forms with the Kurilian and the American iſlands. This ſeems not to be deſtitute of foundation, if Company's-land be rightly laid down on the maps.

The American land is in a much better ſtate, with regard to climate, than the farthermoſt eaſtern part of Aſia, though it lies near the ſea, and has every where high mountains, ſome of which are covered with perpetual ſnows; for that country, when its qualities are compared with thoſe of Aſia, has by far the advantage. The mountains of that part of Aſia are every where ruinous and cleft; from whence they have, long ſince, loſt their conſiſtency, they have loſt their inward warmth; upon which account, they have no good metal of any kind; no wood nor herbs grow there, except in the valleys, where is ſeen ſmall bruſh-wood and ſtiff herbs. On the contrary, the mountains of America are firm, and covered on the ſurface, not with moſs, but with fruitful earth or mold; and therefore, from the foot to the very top, they are decked with thick and very fine trees. At the foot of them grow herbs proper to dry places, and not to marſhy ones; beſides that, for the moſt part, thoſe plants are of the ſame largeneſs and appearance, both on the lower grounds and on the very tops of the mountains; by reaſon that there is every where the ſame inward heat and moiſture. But in Aſia, there is ſo great a difference between them, that of one kind of plants growing there, one would be apt to make ſeveral kinds, if one did not obſerve a rule, which holds generally with regard to thoſe places, viz. that in lower grounds herbs grow twice as large as on the mountains.

In America, even the ſea-ſhores, at 60° latitude, are woody; but in Kamtchatka, at 51° latitude, no place ſet with ſmall willows and alder-trees, is found nearer than 20 verſtes from the ſea: plantations or woods of birch-trees are, for the moſt part, at the diſtance of 30 verſtes, and, with regard to pitch-trees, on the river Kamtchatka, they are at the diſtance of 50 verſtes, or more, from its mouth. At 62°, there is no wood at Kamtchatka.

In Steller's opinion, from the aforementioned latitude of America, the land extends as far as 70°, and farther; and the chief cauſe of the aboveſaid growth of woods in that country, is the cover and ſhelter it has from the weſt. On the other hand, the want of wood on the Kamtchadalian ſhores, eſpecially on the ſhore of the Penſhinian ſea, doubtleſs, comes from a ſharp north wind, to which it is much expoſed. That thoſe parts which lie from the Lopatka, farther to the north, are more woody and fruitful, is owing to cape Tchukotſki, and the land

that has been obſerved over againſt it, by which thoſe parts are ſheltered from the ſharp winds.

For this reaſon alſo fiſh come up the rivers of America earlier, than thoſe of Kamtchatka. The 20th of July, there has been obſerved a great plenty of fiſh in thoſe rivers; whilſt at Kamtchatka, it is then but the beginning of an abundant fiſhery.

Of berries they ſaw there an unknown kind of raſberries, which bore berries of an extraordinary bigneſs and taſte. As to the reſt, there grow in that country black-berries, with ſeveral other kinds of berries, called in Ruſs, *jimoloſt*, *golubitſa*, *bruſnitſa*, and *ſhikſha*, in as great plenty as at Kamtchatka.

There are creatures enough, good for the ſupport of the inhabitants of thoſe parts; particularly ſeals, ſea-dogs, ſea-beavers, whales *, *canis carcharias*, *marmottes* [*marmotta minor*] and red and black foxes, which are not ſo wild as in other places, poſſibly becauſe they are not much hunted.

Of known birds, they ſaw there magpies, ravens, ſea-mews, ſea-ravens, ſwans, wild ducks, jackdaws, woodcocks, Greenland pigeons, and *mitchagatki*, otherwiſe called northern ducks. But, of unknown birds, they obſerved more than ten ſorts, which it was not difficult to diſtinguiſh from European birds, by the livelineſs of their colours.

With regard to the inhabitants of thoſe parts, they are ſuch a wild people, as the Koriaki and Tchutchi. As to their perſons, they are well ſet, broad and ſtrong ſhouldered. The hair of their head is black, and ſtrait, and they wear it looſe. Their face is brown, and flat as a plate; their noſe is flat, but not very broad; their eyes are as black as jet; their lips thick; their beard ſmall; and their neck ſhort.

They wear ſhirts with ſleeves which reach lower than the knee; and they tye them up, with thongs of leather, below the belly. Their breeches and boots, which are made of the ſkins of ſeals, and dyed with alder, much reſemble the Kamtchadalian. They carry at their girdles, iron knives with handles, like thoſe of the Ruſſian boors. Their hats are platted of herbs, as with the Kamtchadalians, without a riſing top, in the ſhape of an umbrella; they are dyed in green and in black, with falcon's feathers in the fore part, or with ſome herb, combed, as if it were a plume of feathers, ſuch as the Americans uſe about Braſil. They live upon fiſh, ſea animals, and the ſweet herb, which they prepare after the Kamtchatka manner. Beſides this, it has been obſerved, that they have alſo the bark of poplar, or of the pine-tree, dried, which in caſe of neceſſity, is made uſe of as food, not only at Kamtchatka, but likewiſe throughout all Siberia, and even in Ruſſia itſelf, as far as Viatka: alſo ſea-weeds made up into bundles, which in look and in ſtrength, are like thongs of raw leather. They are unacquainted with ſpirituous liquors and tobacco; a ſure proof, that, hitherto, they have had no communication with the Europeans.

They reckon it an extraordinary ornament, to bore, in ſeveral places, the

* In Ruſs, *akul*, or *mokoia*; in bigneſs it is inferior to the whale; and it is like it in this, that it caſts no ſpawn, but brings forth young; upon which account, ſome reckon it a ſpecies of whale.

the lower parts of the cheeks, near the mouth; and in the holes they ſet ſome ſtones and bones. Some wear, at their noſtrils, ſlate pencils, about four inches long; ſome wear a bone of that bigneſs, under the lower lip; and others a like bone on the forehead.

The nation, that lives in the iſlands round about cape Tchukotſki, and frequents the Tchutchi, is, certainly, of the ſame origin with thoſe people: for with them alſo it is thought an ornament, thus to inlay bones.

Major Paulutſkoi, deceaſed, after a battle which he once fought againſt the Tchutchi, found, among the dead bodies of the Tchutchi, two men of that nation, each of whom had two teeth of a ſea-horſe under the noſe, ſet in holes made on purpoſe: for which reaſon, the inhabitants of that country call them Zubatui [toothed]. As the priſoners reported, theſe men did not come to the aſſiſtance of the Tchutchi, but to ſee how they uſed to fight with the Ruſſians.

From this, it may be inferred, that the Tchutchi converſe with them, either in the ſame language, or, at leaſt, in languages of ſo great affinity, that they can underſtand one another without an interpreter, conſequently, their language has no ſmall reſemblance with that of the Koriaki: for the Tchukotchian comes from the Koriatſkian language, and differs from it only in dialect: nevertheleſs, the Koriatſkian interpreters can ſpeak with them without any ſort of difficulty. With regard to what Mr. Steller writes, that not one of the Ruſſian interpreters could underſtand the American language, poſſibly that comes from the great difference in the dialect, or from a difference of pronunciation; which is obſerved, not only among the wild inhabitants of Kamtchatka, but alſo among the European nations, in different provinces. In Kamtchatka, there is hardly any ſmall * *oſtrog*, whoſe ſpeech differs not [ſomewhat] from that of another that lies neareſt. As for thoſe ſmall *oſtrogs*, which are at ſome hundreds of verſtes from one another, they cannot even underſtand each other, without trouble.

The following remarkable reſemblances between the American and Kamtchadalian nations, have been obſerved:

1. That the Americans reſemble the Kamtchadales in the face.

2. That they eat the ſweet herb, after the ſame manner as the Kamtchadales; a thing which was never obſerved any where elſe.

3. That they make uſe of a wooden machine to light fire with.

4. That, from many tokens, it is conjectured, that they uſe axes made of ſtones, or of bones; and it is not without foundation, Mr. Steller thinks, that the Americans had once a communication with the people of Kamtchatka.

5. That their cloaths and their hats do not differ from the Kamtchadalian.

6. That they dye the ſkins with alder, after the Kamtchatka manner.

Which marks ſhew it to be very poſſible, that they came from the ſame race. This very thing, he rightly judges, may help alſo to ſolve that queſtion, "Whence came "the

* *Oſtrojka*, a ſmall *oſtrog*, is a place fenced and fortified with a palliſade, made of trees, fixed perpendicularly in the ground, and cut ſharp at the top; ſometimes there are beams laid over each other. *Oſtrui*, in Ruſs, ſignifies ſharp.

" the inhabitants of America?" For though we ſhould ſuppoſe, that America and Aſia were never joined; nevertheleſs, conſidering the nearneſs of thoſe two parts of the world at the north, no one can ſay, that it was impracticable for people from Aſia to go over to ſettle in America; eſpecially, as there are iſlands enough, and at ſo ſmall a diſtance, which might facilitate not a little ſuch a paſſage in order to ſettle.

Their armour for war is a bow and arrows. What kind of a bow it is, we cannot ſay, as it did not happen to our people to ſee any; but their arrows are much longer than the Kamtchadalian, and greatly reſemble the Tunguſian and Tartarian arrows. Thoſe, which came in the way of our people, were dyed black, and planed ſo ſmooth, that they left no room to doubt of the Americans having alſo iron tools.

The Americans ſail upon the ſea in canoes made of ſkins, in the ſame manner as the Koriaki and the Tchutchi. Their canoes are about fourteen feet long, and about two feet high. The fore part of them is ſharp; and they are flat-bottomed. Their inward frame conſiſts of ſticks, which are linked together at both ends, and in the middle are preſſed outwards, in a rounding or belly, with croſs-ſticks, which keep the ſides at a proper diſtance. The ſkins, which they are covered with, all around, ſeem to be thoſe of ſea-dogs, dyed of a cherry colour. The place where the Americans ſit is round, about two arſhines (four feet eight inches) from the poop; there is ſewed upon it the ſtomach of ſome great fiſh, which one may gather and looſen as a purſe, with the help of thongs of leather, paſſed through ſmall holes, at the edge. An American, ſitting in that place, ſtretches his legs, and gathers round him the ſtomach abovementioned, that water may not fall into the canoe. With one oar, ſome fathoms long, they row on both ſides alternately, with ſuch a progreſſive force, that contrary winds are but a ſmall hindrance to them; and with ſo much ſafety, that they are not afraid to go upon the water, even whilſt the ſea riſes in terrible ſurges. On the contrary, they look with ſome terror upon our larger veſſels, when they are toſſed, and adviſe thoſe, who ſail in them, to beware, leſt their veſſels ſhould be overſet. This happened to the boat Gabriel, which, ſome years ſince, was going to cape Tchukotſki. As to the reſt, their canoes are ſo light, that they carry them with one hand.

When the Americans ſee upon their coaſts people whom they do not know, they row towards them, and then make a long ſpeech: but it is not certain, whether this is by way of a ſpell, or charm, or ſome particular ceremony uſed at the reception of ſtrangers; for both the one and the other are in uſe among the Kurilians. But before they draw near, they paint their cheeks with black lead, and ſtuff their noſtrils with ſome herb.

When they have gueſts, they appear friendly; they like to converſe with them, and that in an amicable manner, without taking off their eyes from them. They treat them with great ſubmiſſion, and preſent them with the fat of whales, and with black lead, with which they uſed to beſmear their cheeks, as was before obſerved; doubtleſs from a notion,

notion, that ſuch things are as agreeable to others as they are to themſelves.

With regard to the navigation about thoſe parts, it is ſafe enough in ſpring and in ſummer; but in autumn it is ſo dangerous, that hardly a day paſſes, but one has reaſon to fear being ſhipwrecked; for they (the Ruſſians ſent upon the ſea expedition) experienced ſuch a violence of winds and ſtorms, that even perſons who had ſerved forty years at ſea aſſured, with an oath, that they never ſaw ſuch in their lives.

The marks by which they obſerve there that land is near, are particularly the following conſiderable ones: 1. When there appears a great quantity of different kinds of the (ſo called) ſea-cabbage, ſwimming upon the water. 2. When one ſees the herb of which, at Kamtchatka, they platt cloaks, mats, and bags, for it grows only on the ſea-ſhores. 3. When there begin to appear at ſea, flights of ſea-mews, as well as droves of ſea animals, ſuch as ſea-dogs, and the like; for tho' ſea-dogs have a hole open at the heart which is called *foramen ovale*, and a duct called *ductus arterioſus Botalli*, and, upon that account, may remain long under water, and conſequently go to ſome diſtance from the ſhore, without danger, inaſmuch as they can, at a greater depth, find food proper for them; nevertheleſs, it has been obſerved, that they ſeldom go farther than ten German miles from the ſhore.

The ſureſt ſign that land is near is, when there are ſeen Kamtchatka beavers, which live only upon crabs; and, from the make of their heart, cannot be under water above two minutes at a time: conſequently, they cannot get food at the depth of 100 fathoms, or indeed at a much leſſer depth; upon which account they alſo breed always near the ſhore.

It remains to ſpeak of ſome iſlands neareſt to Kamtchatka, which are not found in a ſtrait line with the above-mentioned, but north of them; eſpecially of Berings iſland, which now is ſo well known to the inhabitants of Kamtchatka, that many of them go thither to catch ſea-beavers, and the like ſea animals.

That iſland extends from the S. E. to the N. W. between 55 and 60°. Its N. E. end, which lies almoſt directly over againſt the mouth of the river Kamtchatka, is at about two degrees diſtance from the eaſtern ſhore of Kamtchatka; and its S. E. end is about three degrees from cape Kronotſki. This iſland is 165 verſtes long; but its breadth is unequal. From the S. E. end to a rock, which hangs perpendicularly over the ſea, and is at 14 verſtes diſtance from that end, the breadth of the iſland is from three to four verſtes; from that ſteep rock to Suiputchei bay, it is five verſtes; from Suiputchei bay to Beaver's ſteep rock, it is ſix verſtes; at Whale's ſtream, it is five verſtes; but from thence farther on, it grows gradually broader. Its greateſt breadth, viz. 23 verſtes, is over againſt the north cape, which lies 115 verſtes from the above-mentioned end.

In general, it may be ſaid, that the length of that iſland is ſo diſproportioned to its breadth, that our author doubts whether there can be, in other parts of the world, any iſlands of ſuch a ſhape; at leaſt, he never heard or read of any ſuch; and he adds, that the iſlands which they ſaw about America, and all the rows of them lying to the eaſt, have the like proportion. This

This iſland conſiſts of a ridge of rocks, which is divided by many vallies, that ſtretch to the north and to the ſouth. Its mountains are ſo high, that, in clear weather, one may ſee them from about half the diſtance between the iſland and Kamtchatka. The inhabitants of Kamtchatka, of old times, thought there muſt be ſome land over-againſt the mouth of the river Kamtchatka, by reaſon that the ſky appeared there always cloudy, though it were never ſo clear every where elſe about the horizon.

The higheſt mountains of the iſland do not meaſure above two verſtes in a perpendicular.

[Here follows a deſcription of this barren rocky iſland, of which the following four pages are not to our preſent purpoſe. Then at page 136, the account proceeds thus.]

The ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland is of a quite different nature from the other, as to acceſs: for though the ſhore there is more rocky and craggy, yet there are two places by which, in flat-bottomed boats, ſuch as are the *Tſcherbotui* *, one may not only land on the ſhore, but even advance as far as a lake, by the ſtreams that flow from it. The firſt of theſe places is at 50 verſtes, and the other at 115, from the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland.

This laſt place is very remarkable from the ſea; for the land there goes rounding from the north to the weſt; and, at the very promontory, there runs a ſtream, which is the largeſt of any in that iſland; and, when the water is high, its depth is not leſs than ſeven feet. It runs from a great lake, which lies a verſt and a half from its mouth: and becauſe that ſtream grows deeper, the farther it is from the ſea, therefore one may conveniently go upon it in boats as far as the lake: and upon the lake there is a ſafe ſtation; for it is ſurrounded with rocky mountains, as with a wall, and ſheltered from all winds. The chief mark, by which one may know this ſtream from the ſea, is an iſland, which is about ſeven verſtes in circumference, and lies to the ſouth at ſeven verſtes diſtance from the mouth of the ſtream. The ſhore from thence towards the weſt, is ſandy and low for five verſtes. Round the ſhores, there are no rocks under water; which one may know from thence, becauſe there are no breakers.

From the higheſt rocks of that iſland, one ſees the following lands: at the ſouth, two iſlands, one of which meaſures about ſeven verſtes in circumference, as was obſerved before; but the other is over-againſt the very end of Berings iſland, at the ſouth-weſt: it conſiſts of two high and cleft rocks, of about three verſtes in circumference, and is at fourteen verſtes diſtance from Berings iſland.

From the north-eaſt end of Berings iſland, in clear weather, one may ſee to the north-eaſt, very high mountains covered with ſnow, and their diſtance may be computed at 100 or 140 verſtes. Thoſe mountains our author thought, with better grounds, to be a cape of the continent of America, than an iſland: 1. Becauſe thoſe mountains, allowing for their diſtance, were higher than the mountains on the neighbouring iſlands. 2. Becauſe that, at a like diſtance towards the eaſt, one obſerves plainly, from the iſland, ſuch like white mountains, from the height and extent of which all judged that it was the continent.

From

* Large canoes, or boats, ſomewhat reſembling ferry-boats.

From the ſouth-eaſt end of Berings iſland, they ſaw to the ſouth-eaſt alſo, another iſland, but not very clearly: it ſeemed to lie between Berings iſland and ſome low part of the continent.

From the weſt and ſouth-weſt ſides, it was obſerved, that even in clear weather, there is a perpetual fog higher up than the mouth of the river Kamtchatka; and from thence, in ſome meaſure, they came to know the inconſiderable diſtance of the land of Kamtchatka from Berings iſland.

North of the ſo often mentioned Berings iſland, there is another iſland, in length from 80 to 100 verſtes, which lies parallel to it, *i. e.* from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt. The ſtreights between theſe two iſlands, at the north-weſt, meaſure 20 verſtes, and at the ſouth-eaſt about 40. The mountains upon it are lower than the ridge of mountains in Berings iſland. At both ends of it, there are, in the ſea, many rocks at low water mark, and perpendicular rocks like pillars.

With regard to the weather, it differs from that at Kamtchatka only in this, that it is more ſevere and ſharp: for the iſland has no ſhelter from any quarter; and, beſides that, it is narrow, and without woods.

Moreover, the force of the winds increaſes to ſuch a degree, in thoſe deep and narrow valleys, that one can ſcarce ſtand upon one's legs. In February and April months, were obſerved the ſharpeſt winds, which blew from the ſouth-eaſt and from the north-weſt. In the former caſe, the weather was clear, but tolerable; but in the latter caſe, it was clear indeed, but extremely cold.

The higheſt riſing of the water happened in the beginning of February month, during north-weſt winds: the other inundation was in the middle of May, occaſioned by great rains, and by the ſudden thawing of the ſnows. Nevertheleſs, thoſe floods were moderate, in compariſon with thoſe of which there ſtill remained undoubted marks: for there have been carried many trees, and whole ſkeletons of ſea animals, to the height of thirty fathoms or more, above the ſurface of the ſea [above the common water mark, or level]: from which our author judges, that in the year 1737, there happened likewiſe in this iſland ſuch an inundation as that at Kamtchatka.

Earthquakes happen here ſeveral times in the year. The moſt violent that was obſerved, was in the beginning of February, which, during a weſterly wind, laſted exactly ſix minutes; and before it was heard a noiſe, and a ſtrong wind, under ground, with a hiſſing, which went from ſouth to north.

Among mineral things, which are found in that iſland, one may reckon as the moſt remarkable, the fine waters, which, upon account of their pureneſs and lightneſs, are very wholeſome: and this virtue of them was obſerved upon ſick people, with advantage and the deſired ſatisfaction. With regard to the plentifulneſs of them, there is not a valley but what has a ſtream running through it; and the number of them all together exceeds ſixty; among which there are ſome, which are from 8 to 12 fathoms broad; and ſome are two, and ſome even five fathoms deep, when the water is high; but there are few ſuch, and the greater part of them is extremely ſhallow at the mouth; becauſe that they have a very rapid courſe, on account of the ſteep ſlopes of the vallies, and that near the ſea they divide into many rivulets.

USE-

USEFUL PROJECTS.

On the medicinal Uſes of Hemlock. See our laſt Volume, page 105.

Obſervations concerning the different kinds of Hemlock growing in England, with rules for knowing and gathering that uſed and recommended by Dr. Storke of Vienna. By William Watſon, M D. F. R. S.

DR. Storke, who publiſhed at Vienna laſt year a treatiſe *de Cicuta*, has lately informed a correſpondent in London, that ſince the publication of that work he had received letters from almoſt every part of Europe, confirming his good opinion of the virtues of the *Cicuta*; and that he is about to publiſh a ſecond treatiſe upon the ſame ſubject, containing ſtill more extraordinary relations of cures brought about by adminiſtering that plant. There is no doubt therefore but that endeavours will be made here to confirm the truth of the doctor's aſſertions; more eſpecially, as ſome of the diſeaſes, in which Dr. Storke found the *Cicuta* attended with great ſucceſs, are ſuch as are of all others the moſt ſhocking to human nature, and have, by too long experience, been found to give way to no other means.

Hence it is highly important to every one, more particularly to phyſicians, that the very plant directed by Dr. Storke be adminiſtered, and no other in the place of it, either through inattention, or want of knowledge; as judgment in the phyſician is of no real ſervice, unleſs his preſcriptions are faithfully prepared.

For theſe reaſons it may not be improper to inform thoſe medicinal practitioners, who are not converſant in botany, and who may, nevertheleſs, be deſirous of trying the effects of the *Cicuta*, that at this time of the year [viz. April] there is another plant, growing in the ſame places, and often mixed with it, ſo much reſembling it in appearance, as not without ſome attention to be diſtinguiſhed from it, which however greatly differs from it in ſenſible qualities. Great care therefore ought to be taken that the one of theſe ſhould be ſelected from the other.

As Dr. Storke has tranſmitted hither a ſpecimen of the plant he has employed, no doubt can remain in aſcertaining its ſpecies. It is the *Cicuta vulgaris* of the botaniſts, or common hemlock.

The plant ſo much reſembling hemlock, is the *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the botaniſts, which, in ſome parts of England, is called *cow-weed*, in others *wild cicely*. Its greateſt reſemblance to hemlock is in the ſpring, before the ſtalks of the leaves of the hemlock are interſperſed with purple ſpots, and therefore at that ſeaſon more eaſily miſtaken for it: though even then the leaves of the hemlock ſmell much ſtronger, are more minutely divided, and of a deeper green colour than thoſe of the *cow-weed*. Afterwards, indeed, they are more eaſily diſtinguiſhed, as the *cicutaria* flowers at the end of April and beginning of May, and the *cicuta* not till June, when the other

other is paſt: To ſay nothing of the flowering ſtalk of the cow-weed being furrowed and ſomewhat downy; and that of Hemlock, ſmooth, even, and always ſpotted. Theſe plants differ likewiſe very eſſentially in their ſeeds, which in the *cow-weed* are long, ſmooth, and black, when ripe; whereas thoſe of *Hemlock* are ſmall, channelled, and ſwelling towards their middle.

Beſides the *cow-weed*, there is another plant in appearance very like the *Hemlock*, although widely differing from it in other reſpects; and, unleſs I am very greatly miſinformed, quantities of this have been collected and ſold in London for the *Hemlock*. This is more likely to be taken for the Hemlock in ſummer or autumn, as it is an annual plant, and is produced and flowers late in the ſeaſon. The plant here meant is the *cicuta minor* of *Parkinſon*, or *cicutaria tenuifolia* of *Ray*. This however is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from *Hemlock* by its being of the colour and ſhape of *parſly*, its flowering ſtalks having no purple or other ſpots, and not having the ſtrong ſmell peculiar to Hemlock.

To the two plants before-mentioned may be added a third, which very frequently, more eſpecially about London, grows along with, and is mixed with the *Hemlock*. This plant is called by the late excellent Mr. Ray, *ſmall Hemlock Chervill with rough ſeeds*; and is denominated by Caſper Bauhin in his Pinax *Myrrhis ſylveſtris ſeminibus aſperis*. This, like the cow-weed beforementioned, can only be miſtaken for Hemlock in the ſpring. It may be diſtinguiſhed then from it, by the leaves of the *Myrrhis* being more finely cut, of a paler green colour, and though they have ſomewhat of the Hemlock ſmell, are far leſs ſtrong, and have no ſpots. This plant flowers in April, and the ſeeds are ripe before the Hemlock begins to flower; and theſe ſeeds are cylindrical, rough, and terminated in an oblong point.

The leaves of Hemlock are moſt fit for medicinal purpoſes, as being in their greateſt perfection when collected in dry weather from the middle of May to the time that their flowering ſtems begin to ſhoot: as by that time the plants will have felt the effects of the warm ſun, have acquired an highly viroſe ſmell, and the ſtems of the leaves are covered with purple ſpots, an argument of the exaltation of their juices. And we ſhould be attentive here to give them all advantages, as three degrees of latitude, and other circumſtances of ſoil and ſituation, may occaſion a very ſenſible difference in the qualities of the ſame plant. An inſtance of which occurs in the plant under conſideration, and may be one of the cauſes why the effects of the Hemlock have not been ſuch here, as we are aſſured they are at Vienna, viz. Dr. Storke ſays, that the root of the Hemlock, when cut into ſlices, pours forth a milky juice, which I have never ſeen it do here in England.

There are ſeveral vegetables, which, though they thrive here apparently well, their productions are nevertheleſs not the ſame as in other parts of the world, where the heat is more intenſe, and the ſummers of longer continuance. It would be extremely difficult here, tho'

though the plants thrive very well, to produce from the white poppy or *Ciſtus ladanifera*, either the *opium* or the *laudanum*, the known production of theſe vegetables in other parts of the world. No art can make here the *tragacantha* pour forth its gum, the *lentiſcus* its maſtick, or the candle berry myrtle, of North America, its ſebaceous concrete. To theſe might be added many others too tedious to mention.

In ſuch mild winters as the laſt, the leaves of Hemlock may be procured in any part of them; but they are not to be depended upon; as their ſpecific ſmell is then comparatively weak, their juices poor and watry, and they are wholly without ſpots.

A remarkable inſtance of the ſucceſs of Hemlock in England; in a letter from a gentleman, who received the benefit of it.

HOWEVER great at Vienna, and elſewhere, the ſucceſs may have been from the uſe of Hemlock, it has not, as I am informed, been equal to the expectations of practitioners here. I therefore ſend you the ſucceſs of its adminiſtration in my own caſe.

Having for many years been corpulent, and being obliged to ſit many hours every day, occaſioned, ſeveral years ſince, my legs to ſwell, and frequently to become very hard and painful. At times, for theſe four years, this has increaſed, and ſeveral ulcers have broke out in both my legs, which, though they ſometimes have been healed, they left my legs hard and ſwelled, and my tendons were ſo contracted from the calf to the heel, that I could not ſet my feet flat to the ground without the greateſt pain. I was conſtrained therefore to walk upon my toes, ſupported by ſticks. Since Chriſtmas laſt, my complaints grew worſe, my legs ſwelled more, the ulcers broke out again, increaſed in their number, extent, and ſoreneſs; and, notwithſtanding all the means I could procure, they would not heal; inſomuch, that by the beginning of May my legs and thighs were very greatly diſtended, extremely hard and painful, of a deep red colour, and numberleſs ulcers occupied both my legs from my knees to my ancles. Many of theſe were very large and deep, and ſurrounded by high callous lips, and gleeted a thin ſharp humour, in ſuch a quantity that it ran into my ſhoes, and upon the floor where I ſtood, and wherever it touched my fleſh, it brought other ulcers. My feet were likewiſe prodigiouſly ſwelled, and I could ſcarce move my ancles, and not in the leaſt my toes. My ſorrows did not end here, for upon lying down in my bed the warmth thereof made my ulcers yet ſorer, and excited ſuch an itching all over my body, that I was conſtrained to leave my bed, and have ſat upright in my chair great part of the night, not daring to lie down. The continuance in this poſture made, if poſſible, my condition worſe; as my legs grew more diſtended, and conſequently my ulcers increaſed in number, and the old ones became more foul, and greatly enlarged. Not only my legs and thighs, but my arms and head were ſwelled and inflamed. I was hot and dry, and my ſpittle, which had for ſome months been brackiſh, now became very ſalt. I had been in hopes that the diſcharge

charge from my legs would have drained off the humours and relieved me, but I experienced the reverſe; for the greater my diſcharge was, the more my complaints increaſed.

In this ſtate I was in the beginning of May (1761,) and as I had taken a great deal of purging phyſic, had tried various applications, and had gone through ſuch other regimen as had been directed, and remained nevertheleſs in this lamentable condition, I deſpaired of relief, and my life became almoſt inſupportable.

Under theſe circumſtances, and believing myſelf to be in a great degree dropſical, I conſulted Dr. Watſon, who, after having weighed all the particulars, was of a contrary opinion, and directed me to loſe twelve ounces of blood, and to take a cooling purge; he alſo preſcribed that I ſhould have my legs fomented every night and morning with a decoction of Hemlock for half an hour, and that a poultice made of the boiled herb, and beat up with oatmeal and lard, ſhould be applied warm after each fomenting, from my knees to my ancles, and to be changed twice a day.

I muſt here obſerve, that as other plants are much like, and had in other inſtances been uſed for, Hemlock, the doctor was ſo obliging as to examine the herb I made uſe of, not only to ſatisfy himſelf of the identity of the herb, but likewiſe of its condition. I was alſo directed to abſtain for the preſent from animal food, and to drink plentifully of milk and water, and of any other diluting fluid.

The ſecond night after theſe applications I ſlept in bed, which I had not done for a great while; and though I was frequently waked by the itching of my body, as well as by the ſmarting of my ulcers, I continued all night in bed.

At the end of a week, during all which time I found myſelf growing eaſier, my perſpiration in the night was reſtored, which left me a conſiderable time. My thighs, arms, and head changed their deep red colour for one leſs intenſe, and were quite reduced to their natural dimenſions. My itching was leſs, and my ſkin peeled all over my body; my ſpittle was leſs ſalt; my legs and feet continued in the ſame degree of diſtenſion, but were far leſs red and painful, and their diſcharge was conſiderably decreaſed. I could move the toes of one leg, but not of the other; the purge was repeated at intervals, and the fomentation and poultice continued. At the end of the ſecond week, the ſkin of my thighs, and the upper parts of my body, was of its natural colour; my itching gone, and my ſpittle was natural and taſteleſs. The ſwelling of my legs and feet was much leſs, and I could move the toes of the other foot. I had likewiſe a much freer uſe of the joints of my ancles than I had had for a conſiderable time. The diſcharge from the large ulcers was leſs in quantity and well concocted. their callous lips were ſoftened, and of a good colour, and they gave me little or no pain. Beſides, theſe ulcers filled up apace, and a vaſt number of the ſmall ones were entirely healed. Under theſe happy appearances, the fomentation and poultice were chearfully continued, as they were before directed.

Not to be too tedious in my recital, I muſt inform you, that at the end of a month, during which time

the diſcharge became leſs and leſs, every ulcer in both my legs was entirely filled up and healed, their callous lips were diſſolved, and, from the ſubſiding of their tumours, my legs were leſs than they had been for ſome years. I was directed, therefore, to diſcontinue the fomentation, but as there were yet conſiderable indurations in the lower parts of my legs, and upon my ſhin-bones, the poultice was continued. This I wore for a fortnight longer, or thereabouts, when all my ulcers being firmly cicatrized, and the indurations ſoftened, it was left off. Though my legs were quite well and reduced to their natural ſize, the ſkin of them, from being ſo long diſtended, was ſoft and flabby: I was therefore directed to wear ſtrait ſtockings, which was accordingly complied with. I could now ſet my feet flat upon the ground, which I had not done for four years, could move my ancles and toes as well as ever, and I could walk with as much eaſe and freedom as ever I could in my life. I then was permitted to eat animal food, and to live as I was accuſtomed to do. However, as I am of a corpulent habit, by way of precaution I was directed to drink occaſionally ſome ſea-water, which I have hitherto continued.

It is now three months ſince I left off the poultice: my legs continue perfectly well, not ſo much as a pimple has appeared upon them this autumn, and I never was in better health in my life.

If, during this ſucceſsful treatment, I had uſed a great variety of external and internal medicines, though I had been cured, I ſhould not have known to which to have attributed theſe ſalutary effects; a poſſibly every one of them might, in ſome degree, have conſpired thereto; but as, throughout the whole, except ſome purges, of which I had taken numbers before, I uſed nothing but the fomentation and poultice of Hemlock, as beforementioned. I cannot but attribute my cure principally to the virtues of the Hemlock, which I think in my caſe were very remarkable; and, as far as one inſtance will go, are a ſtrong argument of its excellent effects. I pretend not to determine how far it has been uſeful in other caſes, and under other directions; and I cannot here ſuppreſs my gratitude to Dr. Watſon, for his humanity and kind attention to me during the continuance of my illneſs.

From my chambers, New-Inn, Oct. 16. Yours, &c. H. MITCHELL.

An account of Doctor Storke's ſecond Eſſay on the medicinal nature of Hemlock.

THE Dr. in his firſt chapter ſays, "Various diſputes have ariſen betwixt phyſicians and botaniſts, with relation to the Hemlock, I uſed for making the extract.

I gave a deſcription of it from Morriſon, that was ſufficiently clear.

For which reaſon, I ſhall only remark in a few words, that my Hemlock was the *cicuta major, vulgaris, maculoſa fœcens.*

Linnæus puts it under the name of *conium ſeminibus ſtriatis.* See ſpecies plantarum, p. 243. N. 1.

Matthiolus deſcribes it p. 272.

C. Bauhin, 18. Tabern. 1170.

Cluſius

Cluſius calls it *cicutaria, major, vulgaris*, hiſt. 2. p. 200.

It is beſt gathered, for making the extract, before the flowers are blown.

The root is not uſed for this purpoſe; but every other part of the plant.

The expreſſed juice is boiled, often ſtirring it, in a glazed earthen veſſel, with a ſlow fire, to the conſiſtence of an extract.

It may be doubted however, whether apothecaries are not too ſollicitous about depurating this juice. For I would rather have it thick, and almoſt a pulpy extract.

An extract may be prepared, from a decoction of the dry herb; when it cannot be obtained from the freſh.

But this is far leſs efficacious.

I am extremely ſorry, that ſome hundred pounds weight of the extract of Hemlock, prepared from the dry herb, unknown to me, were ſent from Vienna into other countries; as the effect is neither ſo great, nor ſo quick, as that of the extract prepared from the juice freſh expreſſed.

This herb was ſuſpected of being poiſonous by all apothecaries; and therefore, at firſt, they were not willing to prepare ſo great a ſtore of it as I deſired.

And when they ſaw the pills every where wanted, they were not able to procure the freſh herb."

Amongſt a variety of caſes, all tending to eſtabliſh the reputation of this medicine, (though wherein it failed, the doctor has not been ſo explicit) we ſhall ſelect the 19th, as very extraordinary.

"A man of the age of thirty-four, had for ſome years the glands of the neck ſchirrous; and ſo large, that the bigneſs of them on each ſide, exceeded that of a man's head.

This man made a monſtrous appearance: as he ſeemed to have three heads.

All theſe glands being conjoined in one maſs, cohered ſtrongly.

There were large tumours, alſo, in the arm-pits; which rendered the motion of the arm painful, and almoſt impoſſible.

In the fore part of the *thorax*, a ſchirrous maſs extended itſelf from the neck, to the edge of the rib.

There were, moreover, ichorous ulcers, which eroded theſe *ſchirruſſes*.

In other places, where there were diviſions in the ſkin, foul cancerous *funguſſes* were produced.

Beſides, innumerable *ſinuſſes*, and *fiſtulas* were diſcovered.

A moſt violent cough harraſſed the patient: nocturnal ſweats waſted away his fleſh, and ſtrength: his reſpiration was difficult: his appetite proſtrate: and his feet, arms, face, and whole body, puffed up with an œdematous ſwelling.

There were, indeed, evident ſigns of a true conſumption.

Several phyſicians endeavoured to conquer this illneſs, by the moſt penetrating remedies, as well vegetable as mineral, but their attempts were in vain: or, rather, the patient grew worſe for them.

I made this man, who was almoſt waſted away; panting for breath; and ſwelled all over; be carried to my hoſpital.

Mr. Haffner, though he had often ſeen many very dangerouſly ill, cured by the ſole uſe of Hemlock, yet gave up all hopes in this caſe.

I myſelf, to confeſs the truth, thought the man was loſt; for a conſuming fever, nocturnal ſweats, a continual fatiguing cough, the

ſtrength almoſt exhauſted, the ſwelling of the whole body, a cachexy of the humours, and troubleſome reſpiration, preſaged almoſt certain death.

However, I deſired Mr. Haffner to apply externally the hemlock fomentation, and to waſh the *ſinuſſes* and *fiſtulas* ſeveral times a day, with a weak infuſion of it; a little honey of roſes being added.

At the ſame time, I preſcribed medicines which might promote expectoration; and, at the ſame time, increaſe the ſtrength.

By the fomentation alone, the ulcers were brought to be much cleaner; and the tumours were ſoftened.

In the ſpace of twelve days, the patient had ſomewhat more ſtrength; a freer reſpiration, and quieter nights.

I therefore adminiſtered the hemlock internally, alſo.

For the common drink, I gave the decoction of barley, with a fourth part of milk mixed with it.

By the uſe of the hemlock, a copious ſpitting was obtained: and in the ſpace of about four days, the whole body was leſs ſwelled; the urine was plentifully made; the evening fever and nocturnal ſweats, were diminiſhed; the indurations of the neck, ulcers, *fiſtulas*, and *ſinuſſes*, were all in a far better ſtate; and the patient could bear to get out of bed.

We were greatly pleaſed with the quick effect of this remedy, in ſo deſperate a ſubject: and it encouraged us to proceed chearfully in the application, as well of internal as external remedies.

Within the ſpace of a month from the time the patient firſt took the hemlock, the colour of his face was natural: the appetite was good: the evening fever was gone: the ſweats were no longer perceived: the ſtrength was nearly as it ought to be: the tumours of the neck were much leſs, and ſofter: and the *pus* was very laudable in the ulcers.

Dr. Collins, together with myſelf, had the care of this patient. Mr. Haffner continued diligently his fomentations and injections in the day time; and, at night, applied the hemlock plaſter.

In the ſpace of ſix months, the tumours of the neck were leſs by almoſt one half; and the patient could bend his neck every way, without trouble.

The reſpiration was free: no cough remained; and the patient grew fat, and ſtrong.

We now gave, daily, a whole dram of the extract of hemlock.

In the beginning of the third month, the patient took a dram and a half of the extract of hemlock every day.

We continued this doſe for three months: and, in that time, all the tumours were diſperſed; the whole of the ulcers were covered with a *cicatrix:* the *ſinuſſes*, and *fiſtulas*, coaleſced: and the whole neck returned to its natural ſtate. The man was chearful, fat, and ſtrong; nor did we ever perceive the leaſt inconvenience from this doſe.

A cure was, therefore, performed, by the help of hemlock, which nobody before could hope from it."

In his 4th chapter, Dr. Storke gives ſome corollaries, viz. 1. That the hemlock does not diſſolve the blood into a putrid liquamen. 2. That it does not cauſe conſumptions. 3. That it does not cauſe a dimneſs of ſight. 4. That it does not take away the power of generation. He

alſo

alſo aſſerts, that it may be ſafely given in ſchirruſſes of the abdomen. At the concluſion he inſerts the following *cautions*.

" I have related many caſes, in which hemlock is proper: but I do not, nevertheleſs, inſiſt, that it ſhould always be confided in alone.

Other medicines ought, on ſome occaſions, to be joined to it.

It is requiſite, that a phyſician judiciouſly follow thoſe proper intentions of cure, which ariſe from the particular ſtate of the caſe.

The ſurgeon ſhould externally change, add and take away; as reaſon, founded on experience, directs.

Many miſunderſtood my opinion of hemlock, from my firſt eſſay; as they thought, that I had offered a remedy, which I believed to be univerſal, and ſufficient, when given alone, in all caſes.

But I by no means meant ſo.

I affirmed only, that the hemlock performed ſuch things, which other remedies, in high reputation, could not.

It cures cancers, That, convinced by a great number of inſtances, I was certain of.

But I do not, nevertheleſs, aſſert that it will cure every cancer.

Nor do I aſſert, that the whole is to be reſted only on the ſole uſe of hemlock.

If out of a hundred patients, whom other phyſicians have diſmiſſed, and declared to be incurable, I give relief to, or cure one, it ſuffices me; but the number of thoſe, who may be cured, is much greater.

Mercury cures the venereal diſeaſe. But is it always found to have good effects? Does it always cure? How many thouſands are there not, deſtroyed by this diſeaſe?

The Peruvian bark removes intermitting fevers: and yet is not efficacious with all who have that diſeaſe: are there not many to whom it is even injurious?

Muſt ſuch medicines, therefore, be held as noxions or uſeleſs?

Skilful phyſicians judge the ſame of other remedies called ſpecifick.

If there be ſome, who from any *idioſyncraſia*, or from a complication of ſymptoms, cannot bear the hemlock, let them avoid the uſe of it.

If the ſymptoms, conjoined with the diſeaſe, require any other remedy, why ſhould not that be adminiſtered along with the hemlock?

Purges are often neceſſary.

Bleeding is likewiſe very requiſite.

Hæmorrhages ſhould not, however, be ſtopt by that means, in plethorick patients: for to ſuch patients, they are of much greater benefit, than bleeding by venæſection.

But in ſuch as are weak, they are quickly, and in the beſt manner, ſtopt by the agarick of the oak.

The agarick ſhould, nevertheleſs, be only applied to that place where the effuſion of blood is made.

For if it be put over the whole ulcer, it is injurious to the wound; and often fatal.

Sometimes, beſides the hemlock, antiphlogiſticks, and refrigerants, are indicated.

This happens often in the gout and rheumatiſm.

Externally, ſometimes emollients, ſometimes digeſtives, and ſometimes aſtringents, are required.

Sometimes a paſſage ought to be opened to the matter, by means of the knife; as I have frequently obſerved in the *ſpina ventoſa*

that the carious and corrupted parts might be ſeparated from the ſound: and ſometimes a fungus ſhould be cut off.

The internal and external uſe of hemlock prevents, with ſufficient effect, any relapſe in ſuch caſes.

But ſometimes the callous lips of cancers, or fungous cancers themſelves, are waſted away, by the following remedy only.

Take of the powder of hemlock two drams and a half; and of the honey of roſes three ounces.

This medicament is ſpread upon lint; and applied to the part affected, as often as the phyſician, or ſurgeon, judges neceſſary.

A method of preventing and removing Epileptic Fits; with ſome obſervations tending to prove the virtue of muſk in preventing the Apoplexy.

ANY perſon ſubject to the Epilepſy, may himſelf prevent a fit of it, if he has any the leaſt previous notice of its coming, before he be altogether deprived of his ſenſes, by the following ſimple experiment. Let him have always ready in his pocket a piece of metal, as broad as he is able to contain between his teeth when his jaws are ſtretched to the utmoſt: as ſoon as he feels the firſt ſymptom of the fit, let him immediately take this piece of metal, and open his teeth as wide as he is able, put the piece of metal between them, that ſo his jaws may be thereby kept at their utmoſt ſtretch for ſome time: this in about half a minute will make him come entirely to himſelf again, and prevent the coming on of the fit for that time.

After the fit is come on, the ſame experiment will alſo ſerve to remove it in a very ſhort time: for if any bye-ſtander will take the piece of metal before deſcribed, and put it between the patient's teeth, and thereby force them open till his jaws are at the utmoſt ſtretch, the fit will immediately go off, and the patient very ſoon recover.

The certainty of this experiment, the perſon from whom this account is taken ſays, may be depended on. The manner (ſays he) in which I came to the knowledge of it was from the information of a gentleman of undoubted veracity; and as what he then told me may ſerve to ſhew with what ſucceſs the experiment had been made by others, I ſhall briefly relate it.

He told me, "That when he was at Amſterdam ſome years ago, he happened one evening to be in company with ſeveral gentlemen, when one of the company happened to be ſeized with a fit of the Epilepſy; the other gentlemen preſent could not help being concerned at the accident; but an old officer of the army, who alſo made one of the company, without any concern, deſired them to make themſelves eaſy, for he ſhould ſhortly cure him; and then taking a piece of metal out of his pocket, he went to the perſon then lying in the Epilepſy, and putting the piece of metal between his teeth, he forced them open with it, whereupon the perſon forthwith recovered. After they were again ſet down, they began to enquire of the officer how he could ſo quickly recover the gentleman from the Epilepſy? He told them, that he was often obliged to go out at the head of a party, when the enemy

my happened to be but a ſmall diſtance from their camp; and that as ſeveral of their men were liable to the Epilepſy, if any of them happened to be ſeized with it when they were thus out upon a party, they were obliged to leave them behind, where they often fell into the enemy's hands before they recovered: That for this reaſon, he had been long in ſearch of ſomething which might inſtantly recover them, and that he had at laſt fallen upon this method of forcing open their jaws with a piece of metal, which he had often tried ſince, and had never yet known it to fail."

As it is undoubtedly the forcing open of the jaws, and not any virtue in the metal itſelf, which produces this effect, there can be no difference of whatever kind the metal is of. A crown piece, I believe, might do; but if made of iron or ſteel for the purpoſe, I think it would be more convenient if made of a ſquare or oblong form, of about the thickneſs of a crown, and of ſuch a breadth as to be exactly equal to the wideſt opening of the jaws. It may be proper alſo to obſerve, that one of the edges ought to be thin, that it may the more eaſily enter between the teeth, when they are to be forced open by ſome other perſon; for the ſame reaſon it may be convenient to put a handle to it, like the handle of a key.

I have reaſon to believe that this experiment will not only remove the fit of the Epilepſy for that time, but alſo until the next time of its ordinary periodical return, without any apparent difference from what would have happened if the fit had been allowed to work itſelf off.

I have only to add, that I ſuppoſe there are few liable to the Epilepſy, who may not, by means of this experiment, prevent its coming on in the day-time: I think there are ſcarce any but who have as long warning of its approach, as might be ſufficient for taking out a piece of metal out of their pocket, and putting it between their teeth.

PHILANTHROPOS.

According to letters received this year (1761) by the Dutch ſhips from the Indies, ſeveral perſons, and ſome of diſtinction, have died laſt year at Batavia, of the apoplexy, which is thought extraordinary: for though that diſtemper is as common in Holland as any where, yet formerly it was never heard of at Batavia; and this circumſtance has been urged by very great phyſicians, as a ſtrong argument in favour of muſk, which was as much in uſe at Batavia, as diſregarded in Holland and other parts of Europe, ſince the the reign of Lewis XIV. whoſe queen had an averſion to that and all other perfumes, which circumſtance gradually drove them out of all the courts of Europe.

An account of a Hydrophobia cured by an accidental bleeding by the temporal artery; communicated by Mr. Baldwin, Surgeon, at Farringdon, in Berks. With an account of a remedy, recommended as a moſt effectual cure againſt the bite of a mad dog; in the tranſactions of the Berne Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce.

TALKING of canine madneſs, the other day, an ingenious perſon in company related this fact. A woman, bit by a mad dog, and who

who had the dreadful hydrophobia upon her, was doomed, according to the old cuſtom, to be ſmothered; but at the time her executioners appeared, ſhe happened to have a ſmall interval of reaſon, and made ſuch efforts to eſcape, that ſhe got out of their hands to the ſtairs-head; when, her foot ſlipping, ſhe fell, and cut through the temporal artery, which bleeding freely, her friends did not attempt to ſtop it, concluding it would ſave them their painful office, as in the end it did; for the woman, almoſt exhauſted, gave evident ſigns of a recovery from the dreadful diſtemper, and actually ſurvived it.

The remedy recommended in the Berne Tranſactions is no other than the herb Anagallis or Pimpernel gathered in July, ſuffered to dry, and pulverized; it may be given in the quantity of half a dram to that of a dram, in a ſimple diſtilled water of the ſame plant, or in tea. After which the patient is to faſt for two hours. One doſe is generally ſufficient; however, it may be repeated in eight or ten hours after with ſafety.

Clarified butter or tallow, recommended as ſpecificks againſt the bloody flux, and deſluxions on the eyes and breaſt. In a letter from Aaron Hill, eſq; to the earl of Cheſterfield, September 29, 1747, on occaſion of the havock made by that diſorder in the armies in Flanders.

YOur Lordſhip will remember it [the ſpecifick in queſtion] where hinted firſt (if I miſtake not) in a piece of Mr. Boyle's. The proceſs (ſhould your memory, by chance, not recollect it) is no more, than to take new-churned butter, without ſalt, and, ſkimming off the curdy part when melted over a clear fire, to give two ſpoonfuls of the clarified remainder, twice or thrice within the day. And this hath never failed to make an almoſt inſtant cure in many (I am ſure at leaſt a hundred) caſes. I have had myſelf the pleaſure to relieve officiouſly by its effects; and who were perſons, for the moſt part, at the point of death, and ſolemnly reſigned to that laſt cure of every malady, by their phyſician's farewell ſentence.

A long time after Mr. Boyle had publiſhed his experience of this noble medicine, from his frequent proofs of it in Ireland, where dyſenteries were too common accidents, there happened, at the ſiege of Londonderry, ſuch a general demonſtration of its efficacy, as leaves a ſubſequent neglect of it no way to be accounted for, but from the reaſon I have juſt aſſigned it to. For when by the fatigues and wants of that brave garriſon, they found themſelves in greater danger, from the havock of the terrible diſeaſe, than from the efforts of the enemy, we are informed, by the deſcribers of that memorable ſiege, that the diſtemper ſtopt at once, upon the ſoldiers finding a concealed reſerve of caſks of *tallow* in a merchant's warehouſe, and dividing it among the companies, to melt with, and lengthen out, their ſhort remainder of bad oatmeal.

An acquaintance of my own, a gentleman of the preſcribing faculty, complained to me ſome years ago, of the mortality of this diſtemper, then an epidemic one, in London. I adviſed him to make trial of the mentioned help: to which he firſt objected, that he could

could not ſee upon what *theory* to ground a likelihood of ſuch ſucceſs in uſing it. For anſwer, I referred him to a known experiment in fermentation, where, on barely throwing a little melted greaſe (or a ſmall quantity of animal oil) upon the ſurface of a working liquor, when in the higheſt foam, the curbed inteſtine motion ſinks to flatneſs in an inſtant; nor can it be recovered into a new head by any art our brewers or diſtillers are acquainted with. The added *oleaginous* particles obtunding the now checked *ſaline* ones in a manner little differing from the operation of the recommended proceſs in the human ſtomach, when the vitiated hot ferment having had beginning, the inciſive acrid ſalts are ſheathed and made inactive by this oppoſite balſamic ſoftener; and thence paſſing on corrected through the gradual digeſtions, furniſh a fit chyle for blunting the too ſtimulative acrimony. And hence ariſes not a temporary, not a palliative relief—but a complete eradication of the peccant principle. For when the ſalts above deſcribed have loſt their points, in the abſorbing ſheather, thoſe united contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compoſe, together, a new, ſoluble and ſaponaceous body, which diſſolving readily into the ſerum and lymphatic humours, is prepared to paſs, by ſweat, or even perſpire inſenſibly through ſtrainers, which (while ſeparate) neither oils, nor ſalts, could have been ſmall enough to have pervaded; and which muſt, therefore (though the blood could have been helped to throw them off upon the glands, or joints) have bred ſuch obſtinate concretion and obſtruction there, as bring on gout, ſciatica, or rheumatiſm. But (thus) unleſs in caſes of veſſels, too much lacerated already, the cauſe being radically removed, it is no wonder the effect is anſwerable.

I have, therefore, not let ſlip this opportunity, with view to give occaſion, from his recollecting it, to the moſt likely hand in Europe, to make generous uſe of its remembrance.

I don't know whether I ſhould add, (and yet it is too remote from the immediate point in view, conſidering how liable an army is, eſpecially, where long entrenched in marſhy ſituations, to defluxions on the eyes, or breaſt) that, in whatever other caſe, of ſalts too ſharp and active, none of the trite remedies, however tedious all of them, and ſome extremely mortifying, will be found of any uſe, comparatively with this plain and pleaſant one, which need be taken, in the laſt named intentions, only to half the quantity, perſiſting night and morning, for ſome length of time, uninterruptedly.

On the benefit of iſſues in the gout, &c.

Smyrna, March 28, 1761.

I Beg leave to acquaint thoſe, who are afflicted with the gout, that they will find great benefit from iſſues. The gouty humours are drained off by theſe outlets, and the fits are either prevented, or much alleviated. It is now almoſt ſeven years ſince I firſt experienced the good effects of iſſues on my gouty patients, and I have found them more or leſs beneficial to all; ſome continuing to this time entirely free from fits, and alſo enjoy a much better ſtate of health than before.

before. Others have only a very ſlight fit in the winter, which ſeldom continue ſo long as a week; whereas, before the opening of iſſues, moſt of them were laid up with the gout ſome months every year; among whom, there were two much incommoded with humours of chalky matter on ſome of the joints, who are now free from that inconveniency; theſe humours having ſuppurated and diſcharged their contents by little and little, ſo that the uſe of ſome joints was recovered, after having been bound up by theſe tumours for ſome time. This to me ſeems to be a proof that the ſupply of humours, which formed theſe tumours, was cut off by the diſcharge of the iſſues, and conſequently proves the preventive efficacy of them, by draining off the gouty matter, which would otherwiſe be accumulated, after ſome time, to a quantity ſufficient to cauſe a fit or fits.

I have always ordered theſe openings to be made above the knee, immediately above the garteringplace, which I have found to be a more convenient part for iſſues than below the knee. I am alſo convinced, from experience, that theſe drains in the lower extremities are particularly beneficial, (by giving a direction of the humours downwards) in preventing the gout from affecting the head, breaſt, and ſtomach; a relief from the apprehenſion of which is generally very conſolatory to every perſon threatened with that diſeaſe in theſe parts; even this advantage alone ſeemed to me a ſufficient inducement for the uſe of them, and was my firſt motive to the trial of them, on one of my patients, in imminent danger, from the gout in the head and breaſt; in which caſe they gave ſuch relief as engaged me to order them for thoſe of my patients who were the moſt afflicted with this diſeaſe.

I have generally found that one iſſue is ſufficient to carry off or prevent the diſeaſe, except the fits are long, frequent and violent; in ſuch caſes I always deſire that two iſſues may be opened.

I imagine that every body will eaſily be convinced of the neceſſity of ſuch outlets in gouty bodies; and, I hope, that the benefit of them will be found on trial; their uſe is become ſo general here, that even the porters, almoſt to a man, have iſſues either in their arms or legs, and they find much benefit from them, for old achs from ſtrains and for rheumatic and ſciatic pains.

Though I know of no objection which can be made to the opening of iſſues for the gout, notwithſtanding, I adviſe every perſon to conſult the phyſician, who is beſt acquainted with his conſtitution, before he takes this ſtep; perhaps ſome extraordinary circumſtance may forbid the uſe of them.

As I have no other motive or view, in making this public, but that of the relief of thoſe afflicted with the gout, I only beg the favour of thoſe who try this method of cure, that they tranſmit to me an account of its effects for my further information. Letters may be directed to Doctor Turnbull, in Smyrna, to be left at the Sword-blade Coffee-Houſe, London. Poſt paid to London. I am Sir,

your moſt humble,
and moſt obedient ſervant,
A. TURNBULL.

P. S. I intended to have wrote more fully on this method of carrying

ing off the gouty matter, and alſo to have added ſome obſervations on phyſic, which I have made in the courſe of my practice, but am obliged to defer the publiſhing theſe obſervations for want of proper leiſure.

On the virtues of lemon juice and coffee, as diſſolvents of the ſtone. By Z, and Dr. Lobb.

I Have, for many years, ſuffered a great deal from a ſtone in one of my kidneys, for which I tried various remedies without ſucceſs; but being now cured, I cannot better ſhew my thankfulneſs to God for the eaſe I enjoy, than by publiſhing my caſe, as it may be the happy means of relieving others who are in the ſame melancholy condition.

It is, I believe, twelve or fourteen years ſince I firſt perceived a pain, uneaſineſs, and weight in my left kidney, which gradually increaſed till it made my life very uncomfortable. As I had known Mrs. Stephens's medicines to have been very ſucceſsful in many ſuch caſes, I applied to her, and took her remedies for ſome years, and found myſelf much better and eaſier for them while I continued them, but whenever I left them off for any time, I had a conſtant return of the ſame complaints. Upon this I left them quite off, and tried ſeveral other things which were recommended to me, and generally found eaſe upon the firſt trial of every new medicine, but after leaving it off for any little time, my old complaints returned again. It is now above a year ago ſince I left off all theſe medicines, and took to lemon juice and water, with a little ſugar, for my conſtant drink. I continued this method for near a year with ſome intervals, uſing two or three, and ſometimes in hot weather four lemons every day. And I found myſelf grow daily eaſier, ſo that for many months I have had ſcarce any uneaſineſs in my kidney; and about ſix weeks ago I had a great forcing to make water, when a kind of jelly came from me, which, upon examination, ſeemed to be the gluten, which probably connected together the ſolid parts of a ſtone.

I think it is the general opinion of our phyſicians, that a ſtone in the human body conſiſts of earthy parts, with a little alcaline ſalt and air, which are connected together by a gluten or glue; and that the alcaline medicines, ſuch as ſoap and lime, diſſolve this glue, by which means the earthy parts ſeparate from the reſt, and come away inſenſibly, but that acid medicines diſſolve the earthy, &c. parts of the ſtone, and leave the glue untouched. And Dr. Lobb in his treatiſe on diſſolvents of the ſtone, ſhews us by experiments, that lemon juice will ſoften, and even diſſolve a ſtone.

I bleſs God I am now quite eaſy and happy, and am fully ſatisfied that I have got rid of a ſtone which gave me ſo much uneaſineſs for many years; and which, if I may judge by the largeneſs of the glue which came from me, I believe was of the ſize of a large Spaniſh nut.

The remedy I uſed was very pleaſant and agreeable to me, eſpecially in the ſummer. I generally ſqueezed the juice of a large lemon

lemon into a little above half a pint of ſoft water, and ſweetened it to my taſte; and whenever I was faint, or it was cold at my ſtomach, I added a little white wine to it. It never gave me the cholick, which I find lemons do to ſome perſons, to whom, therefore, this remedy would be very improper.

If, upon this faithful narrative of my caſe, any perſons ſhould try it and be cured, I hope they will be ſo good as to acquaint the public of it, that it may encourage others to try it.

June, 1761. Z.

Dr. Lobb, after recommending in a letter the uſe of the above juice of lemons, and likewiſe of coffee, in the ſame diſorder, from his own experience, concludes as follows.

MY diſorder has neither confined me an hour at home, nor kept me any night from quiet ſleep.

When I perceived the ſymptoms of a ſtone in my bladder, I returned to the uſe of the coffee.

And on the account of my bloody water, I ordered my ſervant firſt to make a tea with ground-ivy, and then to make my coffee with that tea, which rendered the flavour to me more agreeable: I put about one ſpoonful of milk to a quarter of a pint diſh of coffee, and made it very ſweet to my palate; I drink three diſhes at breakfaſt, and two in the afternoon.

This liquor, we call coffee, as I have obſerved, does not ſtimulate as a diuretic, nor occaſion a pale-coloured urine like water, but all the proper contents of urine come off with it.

Indeed, after drinking plentifully of tea, punch, cyder, &c. the urine often comes off colourleſs; and when it ſo happens, the ſaline, the oleaginous, and other excrementitious parts of the blood are retained in it, till, by ſome other liquor or exerciſe, the urine is brought again to its proper colour.

When ſuch a pale urine happens, the liquor before drank was improper for the perſon, or was taken in too large a quantity. This is commonly the caſe when diſorders in the paſſions of the mind did not precede.

It is a good rule for every man's obſervance, *viz.* to avoid ſuch liquors as occaſion a colourleſs urine, or to drink them in leſs quantity.

My drink at dinner is about half a pint of New-river water, with the juice of one lemon, and well ſweetened with ſugar.

While my pains were very ſharp, as well as frequent, I took half a common ſpoonful of a mixture made with four ounces of honey, and one ounce of the oil of olives.

I have carefully avoided all ſtimulating diuretics, and have uſed as much as convenient thoſe ſorts of aliment which have a diſſolvent quality.

Though many months paſt, I have made no bloody water, and from this alteration in my caſe, and from the abatements of my other ſymptoms, I would hope that the ſtone in my bladder is leſs, though it is not gone.

I will only add, that it will give me a great ſatisfaction if this paper proves beneficial to any that ſhall read it.

Bagnio-court, July 30. THE. LOBB.

The

The Hypericum Campodarenſe of Columna, recommended to trial as a powerful vermifuge. By Dr. Hill.

A Dog to whom Dr. Hill had given a dram and a half of the glandular part of the cups of the Hypericum Campodarenſe of Columna, voided, after a few hours, a flat worm, of a vaſt length. This was evidently occaſioned by the herb; but whether it will diſcharge the common round worms, as well as the flat, and whether it will take effect in human, as well as brute bodies, are points yet to be determined by experience. Phyſicians, who ſeek the good of mankind, are requeſted to try. The plant is perfectly ſafe and wholeſome; and the virtues of the genus to which it belongs, in this way, are not unknown, though they have been overlooked. Bartholme has recorded the common Hypericum as a remedy againſt worms, with the title of *præſtantiſſimum*; and Camerarius, long before, had celebrated it for the ſame purpoſe: after a trial of that kind, which ſeems too weak for the purpoſe, this ſpecies was choſen, becauſe of its evidently greater ſtrength; the ſcent being more reſinous, and the glands of the cup, in which the principal virtue reſides, vaſtly larger, and more prominent. The plant is a native of England, tho' not common; and may be eaſily raiſed in any quantity, if its virtues are found by more experience to deſerve it.

Account of ſome antidotes againſt corroſive ſublimate mercury.

IT is ſurpriſing the advantage of ſalts never occurred to any of the gentlemen called to perſons, who had taken corroſive ſublimate mercury, and whoſe caſes we have ſeen from time to time publiſhed. Common ſea-ſalt, diſſolved in the water which the patients drank, would inſtantly have precipitated the mercury, and thereby greatly abated its acrimony. As that is always ready, it ought conſtantly to be run to firſt, eſpecially as in a large quantity it vomits, and when it comes not up, goes downward by ſtool; either way carrying off the mercury.

Volatile and fixed alcaline ſalts and ſpirits alſo precipitate mercury, ſpirits of ſalts of hartſhorn, or ſal-ammoniac, ſalt of tartar and wormwood, &c. but as theſe can ſeldom be got on a ſudden, the following articles may be uſed: pot-aſhes diſſolved in warm water (or cold till ſome can be got warm) ſo as not to be too acrid. Failing theſe, ſtrain warm-water through aſhes of bean-ſtalks, broom, aſh, or any other plant that can be ſooneſt burnt: white and black ſoaps, containing theſe ſalts and oil, are very fit to be melted in all the water drank, or injected by way of gliſter.

If none of theſe can be got, or in ſome caſes thought not proper, any of the teſtacea, crabs eyes, crabs claws, ſhells of oyſters, muſcles, or eggs, coral prepared, or common chalk pounded or ſcraped into their drink, will precipitate the mercury; and as ſome of them at the ſame time add a mucus to the excoriated ſtomach and inteſtines, they may be uſed with advantage at leaſt.

As one or ſeveral of the above articles can eaſily be got, even in the country, your publiſhing this may ſave the lives of ſome, which otherwiſe would be loſt.

The

The ſalts ought to be uſed at firſt, ſo long as the vomiting and purging is to be continued; then oyls, butter, fat broth, drank and injected, to comfort and ſoften theſe parts, after ſo much violence.

Cautions againſt the uſe of ſeggs.

HAving frequently ſeen children at play with ſeggs in their mouths, by blowing them, in order to make a noiſe; and others upgrown, who have uſed the juice thereof, for curing of the tooth-ach; I hope an obſervation on its deleterious effects, will not be unacceptable to the publick, as it will give them a caution againſt its internal uſe.

One Suſannah Lindley, a girl aged 14, ſnuffed up her noſtrils (in imitation of ſome, who had done ſo for the tooth-ach) the quantity of a thimble-full of the juice of the root of the common ſegg, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th inſtant; and within half an hour after, began to be affected with a burning pain in her noſtrils, and up to her head. Bye-and-bye ſhe felt her arms and legs becoming benumbed, and the heat, &c. in her noſtrils to increaſe; which continued until five o'clock, when her legs and arms became contracted, ſtiff, and ſtretched out, with much pain. She continued thus convulſed for about half an hour, and then her contractions went off: nevertheleſs the extremities were very cold, and ſhe ſtill complained of a painful heat in her head and noſtrils, until ſeven o'clock, and then her right knee began to ſhake moſt violently, and ſhe ſeemed in general to be growing worſe. Whereupon they had ſome advice, and were ordered to have ſome warm milk and water ſyringed up her noſtrils, as ſoon as poſſible, in order to waſh off the juice that ſtill adhered to the membranes thereof. But before they could get this done, ſhe fell into another fit, the ſame as before; yet was inſtantly better, upon their throwing up the injection, and, after repeating it about eight or ten times, the limbs perfectly relaxed, the pulſe became regular, and the extremities recovered their natural heat.

About an hour after this ſhe went to bed, ſlept well, and in the morning only complained of a ſlightiſh pain and heavineſs in her head, which went quite off in the next night's ſleep, and ſhe has now connued quite well theſe ſeveral days paſt.

March, 1761.

Method of curing luxations of the ſpine, or broken backs.

THis diſeaſe has been ſometimes held to be incurable, not only by the ancient, but by the more expert modern ſurgeons too; but with how little reaſon, may appear from the following caſe, abridged from Bonetus's *Medicina Septentrionalis Collectitia*, p. 603. Three vertebræ of the loins were diſlocated, or forced inward, with total loſs of ſenſe and motion in all the parts below. The cure was performed by extenſion, with cloths or ſwaths under the arms and about the thighs; the former drawn by men, and the latter by a machine in another room, till the cracking bones give notice that the extenſion was enough. The bones then being ſet, and the extenſion gradually leſſened, the motion of ſome parts returned preſently, and of all

parts,

parts, with ſenſe, in due time; and after a ſtrengthening plaiſter.

'Tis probable, this method may be improved by a ſwathe put under the body oppoſite the luxation, to bring and hold together the broken parts in a ſtrait line the better. In ſome caſes, this operation is moſt eaſy; ſince it needs only an even but ſtrong extenſion, whilſt the great ligaments and muſcles will do the reſt; and 'tis always far better to try a doubtful remedy, when ſafe, than none, with certain death.

After this was written, much the ſame directions, in the caſe, were found in Dr. Shaw's new practice of phyſic, p. 701: yet the importance of the matter, it was thought, would juſtify the preſent publication.

A. B.

An Account of a remarkable operation on a broken arm; ſent to the Royal Society, by Mr. Charles White, ſurgeon at Mancheſter. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

ROBERT Elliot, of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, a very healthful boy of nine years old, had the misfortune, about Midſummer in the year 1759, by a fall, to fracture the humerus, near the middle of the bone. He was immediately taken to a bone-ſetter in that neighbourhood, who applied a bandage and ſplints to his arm, and treated him as properly, as, I ſuppoſe, he was capable of, for two or three months. His endeavours, however, were by no means productive of the deſired effect, the bones not being at all united. A ſurgeon of eminence in Bakewell was afterwards called in; but, as ſoon as he found he could be of no ſervice to him, and as the caſe was very curious, he adviſed the lad's friends to ſend him to the infirmary at Mancheſter: he was accordingly brought thither the Chriſtmas following, and admitted an in-patient. Upon examination, we found it to have been a ſimple oblique fracture, and that the ends of the bone rode over each other. His arm was become not only entirely uſeleſs, but even a burthen to him, and not likely to be otherwiſe, as there was little probability that it would ever unite, it being now near ſix months ſince the accident happened.

Amputation was therefore propoſed as the only method of relief; but I could not give my conſent to that; for, as the boy was young, and had a good conſtitution, it was hardly poſſible that it could be owing to any fault in the ſolids or fluids, but that either nature was diſappointed in her work by frequent friction, while the callus was forming; or rather, that the oblique ends of the bone, being ſharp, had divided a part of a muſcle, and ſome portion of it had probably inſinuated itſelf betwixt the two ends of the bone, preventing their union: whichever of theſe might be the caſe, I was of opinion, that he might be relieved by the following operation, viz. to make a longitudinal inciſion down to the bone, to bring out one of the ends of it, (which might be done with great eaſe, as the arm was very flexible) and cut off the oblique end, either by the ſaw or cutting-pincers; then to bring out the other end of the bone, and cut off that likewiſe; afterwards to replace them end to end, and then treat it intirely as a compound fracture.

The objections made by the

other gentlemen concerned, to this propoſal, were, 1ſt. the danger of wounding the humeral artery by the knife; 2dly, the laceration of the artery, by bringing out the ends of the bones; and 3dly, that we had no authority for ſuch an operation. As to the firſt, that was eaſily obviated, by making the inciſion on the ſide of the arm oppoſite to the humeral artery: the place of election appeared to me to be at the external and lower edge of the deltoid muſcle, as the fracture was very near to the inſertion of that muſcle into the humerus; the danger of wounding the veſſel not only being by that means avoided, but, after the operation, while the patient was confined to his bed, the matter would be prevented from lodging, and the wound be eaſily come at, to renew the dreſſings. The ſecond objection will not appear to be very great, when we conſider, that, in compound fractures, the bone is frequently thruſt with great violence through the integuments, and ſeldom attended with the laceration of any conſiderable artery; and, as this would be done with great care and caution, that danger would appear very trifling. The third and laſt objection is no more than a general one to all improvements.

This method, which I have been propoſing, was at laſt reſolved upon, and I aſſiſted in the operation, which was performed by a gentleman of great abilities in his profeſſion, on the third of January, in the preſent year. The patient did not loſe above a ſpoonful of blood in the operation, though the tourniquet was not made uſe of. When the operation and dreſſings were finiſhed, the limb was placed in a fracture-box contrived on purpoſe, the lad confined to his bed, and the reſt of the treatment nothing different from that of a compound fracture.

The wound was nearly healed in a fortnight's time, when an eriſipelas came on, and ſpread itſelf all over the arm, attended with ſome degree of ſwelling; this, by fomentations and the antiphlogiſtic method ſoon went off, and the cure proceeded happily without any other interruption. In about ſix weeks after the operation the callus began to form, and is now grown quite firm: that arm is as long as the other, but ſomewhat ſmaller, by ſuch long-continued bandage; he daily acquires ſtrength in it, and will ſoon be fit to be diſcharged.

Mancheſter, March 17, 1760.

C. WHITE, Surgeon to the Infirmary at Mancheſter.

Extract from a pamphlet entitled, Obſervations upon the proper Nurſing of Children. From a long ſeries of experience.

A Child when it comes into the world, is almoſt a round ball, it is the nurſe's part to aſſiſt nature, in bringing it to a proper ſhape. The child ſhould be laid (the firſt month) upon a thin mattraſs, rather longer than the child, which the nurſe will keep upon her lap, that the child may always lie ſtraight, and only ſit up, as the nurſe ſlants the mattraſs. To ſet a child quite upright, before the end of the firſt month, hurts the eyes, by making the white part of the eye appear below the upper eye-lid. Afterwards the

the nurſe will begin to ſet it up, and dance it by degrees. The child muſt be kept as dry as poſſible.

The cloathing ſhould be very light, and not much longer than the child, that the legs may be got at with eaſe, in order to have them often rubbed in the day, with a warm hand or flannel; and in particular the inſide of them.

Rubbing a child all over, takes off ſcurf, and makes the blood circulate. The breaſt ſhould be rubbed with the hands, one, one way, and the other, the other way, night and morning at leaſt.

The ancle bones and inſide of the knees ſhould be rubbed twice a day; this will ſtrengthen thoſe parts, and make the child ſtretch its knees, and keep them flat; which is the foundation of an erect and graceful perſon.

A nurſe ought to keep a child as little in her arms as poſſible, leſt the legs ſhould be cramped, and the toes turned inwards. Let her always keep the child's legs looſe. The oftener its poſture is changed the better.

The child ſhould begin to walk upon a carpet or blanket, from three months old: the nurſe muſt hold the child by the hips, that the movement in walking may come from that part, and not drag it by the arms.

Toſſing a child about, and exerciſing it in the open air in fine weather, is of the greateſt ſervice. In cities, children are not to be kept in hot rooms, but to have as much air as poſſible.

Want of exerciſe is the cauſe of large heads, weak and knotted joints, a contracted breaſt, which occaſions coughs and ſtuffed lungs, an ill-ſhapen perſon, and wadling gait, beſides a numerous train of other ills.

The child's fleſh is to be kept perfectly clean, by conſtantly waſhing its limbs, and likewiſe its neck and ears; beginning with warm water, till by degrees, it will not only bear, but like to be waſhed with cold.

Riſing early in the morning is good for all children, provided they awake of themſelves, which they generally do; but they are never to be waked out of their ſleep, and as ſoon as poſſible, to be brought to regular ſleeps in the day.

When laid in bed or cradle, their legs are always to be laid ſtraight.

By this method moſt children may be taught to walk alone, quite ſtrong and upright, by the ninth or tenth month. At all times, till they are two or three years old, they muſt never be ſuffered to walk long enough at a time to be weary.

Girls might be trained to the proper management of children, if a premium were given in free-ſchools, workhouſes, &c. to thoſe that brought up the fineſt child to one year old.

If the mother cannot ſuckle the child, get a wholeſome chearful woman, with a young milk, who has been uſed to tend young children. After the firſt ſix months, ſmall broths and innocent foods of any kind, may do as well as living wholly upon milk.

A principal thing to be always attended to, is, to give young children conſtant exerciſe, and to keep them in a proper poſture.

With regard to the child's dreſs in the day, let it be a ſhirt, a petticoat of fine flannel, two or three inches longer than the child's feet;

with a dimity top, (commonly called a bodice coat) to tie behind; over that a ſurcingle made of fine buckram, two inches broad covered over with ſattin, or fine ticken, with a ribbon faſtened to it, to tie it on, which anſwers every purpoſe of ſtays, and has none of their inconveniences. Over this put a robe, or a ſlip and frock, or whatever you like beſt; provided it is faſtenened behind, and not much longer than the child's feet; that their motions may be ſtrictly obſerved.

After the firſt ſix months, the child may wear ſhoes and ſtockings, provided the ſhoes are large enough, and very broad at the toes, that the feet may not be cramped.

Two caps are to be put on the head, till the child has got moſt of its teeth.

No leading-ſtrings of any kind ſhould be uſed till the child can go quite alone, ſtrong and upright.

The child's dreſs for the night, may be a ſhirt, a blanket to tie on, and a thin gown to tie over the blanket.

Remarkable inſtance of the ſuperior merit of the horſe-hoeing huſbandry.

SIR,

I Send you an account of a farming-wager in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, to be communicated to the public; the iſſue being, in my opinion, extremely intereſting, and very worthy their attention. It was laid with a gentleman, who has for ſeveral years paſt kept a ſmall farm near that city in the horſe-hoeing huſbandry way. The field conſiſted of ten acres, partly very good ground, partly indifferent or bad; and it had carried eight crops, the ninth then ſtanding, of which the laſt ſix were wheat, without dung or any kind of manure whatever. Out of theſe ten acres one was to be picked, lying contiguous; and the wager was Produce or Not produce twelve bolls of clean dight wheat? The ſpot was accordingly choſen, and an acre meaſured off by a land-ſurveyor. It was cut down immediately after meaſuring, and the produce in the ſtraw was twenty-one threaves, bating four ſheaves, allowing twenty-four ſheaves to the threave; which were ſet upon a ſeparate part of the field, to prevent miſtakes; and afterwards carried home, and put into the end of a barn by themſelves. The produce in clean dight wheat, when threſhed out, was preciſely one peck and a half ſhort of ſixteen bolls, Linlithgow meaſure.

It is proper to notice, that this crop was very much blacked or ſmutted; but as the loſs thereby could not be brought to any certain computation, ſeveral farmers were deſired to view it when ſtanding, in order to eſtimate what the loſs might amount to; and their eſtimate run between a fifth and a ninth part of the whole: ſo that taking this loſs at a medium, and ſuppoſing the crop had been free of ſmut, it muſt have exceeded eighteen bolls; and this computation is not fully anſwerable to the ordinary produce from the ſame number of threaves in former years. It cannot be expected the whole field, conſidering the inequality of the ſoil, ſhould produce a crop equal to this acre; but computing the whole according to the number of threaves, and the produce ſuppoſed the ſame with what is already threſhed, it ought

to

to turn out about nine bolls per acre. The ridges are about five feet in breadth, and drilled upon the top with two rows of wheat, at nine inches diſtance; the quantity of ſeed was two pecks to the acre; and the intervals were ploughed four times during ſpring and ſummer, and the nine-inch partitions cleaned with the Dutch hand-hoe.

This experiment, Sir, bids fair for exciting both proprietors and farmers to a nearer conſideration of their own intereſt; as by this method their out-field ground may be brought to equal, if not to exceed the now produce of their in-field, without any other expence than ploughing and cleaning from weeds: but the poorer the ground is, the more ploughing muſt be applied; and the farmer may be well aſſured, that the expence, upon the whole, does not exceed that of the common huſbandry. The cleaning from weeds during the firſt two or three years of the management, may poſſibly add a trifle to this expence; but as it decreaſes every crop, two ſhillings the acre will become a large allowance for both hand-hoeing between, and weeding the rows themſelves.

The agreeable views this opens for the improvement of the country, not only in wheat but in many other crops, ſupported by this material conſideration, that the farmer will no more be narrowed in his cultivation, by the over too ſmall quantity of dung or manure he can make or obtain in his neighbourhood, are too many and too extenſive to be included in the bounds of a letter; and therefore I ſhall only add, by way of encouragement, that the operation itſelf is ſo far from being difficult, that during the late exceſſively rainy go-harveſt, the like to which has not been ſeen for many years, thirty-eight acres of wheat have been ploughed, harrowed, and drilled (five of them twice ploughed) with three horſes only; and if the ſeaſon had been favourable, half as much more might have been done with leſs trouble.

The ſcheme itſelf is no other, than what was publiſhed forty years ago by Mr. Tull, and very unwiſely judged from ſome raſh and ill-executed trials, to be a viſionary project. It is certain, to my knowledge, that this gentleman's crops have been on the increaſing hand for theſe ſix years paſt, and have never yet been under five bolls per acre, upon an average, from a ſoil which in general is very far from being naturally good.

As this is publiſhed ſolely for the benefit of the public, it may be proper to adviſe all beginners, not to exceed two or three acres in their trials, nor eaſily to increaſe that quantity, till the operations are become familiar to the ſervants. Good ground ought likewiſe to be choſen for this purpoſe, the expence of cultivation being the ſame in good as in bad ground, and the utmoſt care taken to clean the rows of all kinds of weeds. I think it beſt to begin with a ſummer-fallow. If the ſoil be good, dung certainly is not neceſſary; if it be indifferent or bad, a little dung will no doubt haſten the fertility, but increaſe the expence, perhaps beyond the return: but be the ground what it will, more clear profit will always be got out of it by this method, than by the common huſbandry, provided it lies fair for the plough.

I am, &c.

Note, That the Scotch acre makes about one acre, one rood, and one perch, Engliſh meaſure; and that the Scotch meaſure, called a boll, is equal to about three buſhels and nine-tenths, Wincheſter meaſure.

Letter concerning the fattening of ſheep with grains.

SIR,

I Have very good information from Swithbottom, near Croydon in Surry, that Mr. Richard Wood of that place, farmer and brewer, ſold two horned ſheep lately to a butcher in that neighbourhood, whoſe carcaſſes weighed thirty-ſix ſtone; they were exceſſive fat; but what is very extraordinary, they were fed with grains. There were great ſums of money won and loſt about their weight, and particularly by Mr. T. B. an eminent butcher of Croydon, who loſt four times the value of the ſheep. As the brewers grains are now become ſo very valuable by this remarkable trial of feeding ſheep, I apprehend that the great advantages that will accrue from thence to the brewer, may be adequate to the late additional duty: If ſo, then they will be enabled to ſell their beer at the old price.

April 9, 1761. A Surry farmer.

A Letter concerning the uſefulneſs of the plant Nummaria, againſt the worms that deſtroy corn: and likewiſe of tobacco againſt weevils.

THis plant, to which I give the name Nummaria, muſt not be confounded with the Nummularia, ſo called on account of the figure of its leaves, which reſemble a farthing, and which is known in medicine by its aſtringent quality. That of which I treat, hath a quite contrary effect. I would claſs it however, with the ſhepherd's purſe, *burſa paſtoris*, two kinds of which are deſcribed by botaniſts, namely, the large and the ſmall. I dare not affirm that it is of the large kind; but I am certain it is not of the oblong kind of *burſa paſtoris minor*.

The plant Nummaria grows naturally in cultivated or uncultivated fields, but eſpecially in thoſe where white turneps have been ſowed. It may be planted likewiſe with great ſucceſs, and in a good ſoil becomes taller and ſtronger than when it grows wild in the fields. It riſes commonly a foot and a half high, with three, five, ten, or fifteen branches; but I have found one in my kitchen garden three feet and a half high, with 181 leaves, which contained 511 grains of ſeed. The leaves of this plant lie two and two together, and are rolled up in ſuch a manner, as to have the middle of a little bag which they form elevated. In this little bag is contained the ſeminal grain, which may be ſeen and counted when the leaves are ripe, becauſe then they are yellow and tranſparent. The grains are in number from ſix to eighteen, ſomewhat ſmaller than turnep-ſeed: they appear through a microſcope lengthened and broad, furrowed, and of a darkiſh brown colour. They give oil, although one-third leſs than the like quantity of linſeed. In fine, the plant, the leaves, and the ſeed, caſt an intolerable bad ſmell: the oil is ſtinking, and my ſervants are always ous

out of humour when I order them to burn the oil extracted from the Nummaria.

The Nummaria appears in May, and is ripe about the middle of June. In its maturity the leaves open and ſcatter the ſeed; wherefore, in order to make a proviſion, it muſt be gathered a little earlier. By cultivating it, you may have it twice a year, if it is ſown in March, and in the end of June; and this is very often neceſſary, becauſe it doth not grow every year. It loves a particular temperature of air, of which I have no certain knowledge; but I am poſitive, whenever it begins to grow, it muſt not be diſturbed by any tillage: the more the earth about it is turned up, the more its maturity is retarded.

Upon examining the grain of the Nummaria, I found that it contained an oil. It happened, that ſome years ſince I ſowed about four acres of ground with turneps, not one of which grew up: but then, inſtead of theſe, I had ſuch a prodigious quantity of the Nummaria, that one would have thought that my land had been ſown with it. To make amends in ſome meaſure for the loſs of the turneps, I reſolved to gather the Nummaria, and extract its oil. Accordingly I cleared the ground entirely of this plant, of which there were ſeveral waggon loads, and piled it up in my granary. In two days time, it heated, for which reaſon I ſpread it out as much as poſſible, that it might dry more eaſily; and afterwards it was threſhed. It is not poſſible to conceive what an abominable ſtink it ſpread, not only in the granary, but alſo in the contiguous buildings; and even in the court-yard it was inſupportable.

Several years before, ſome rye full of white worms had been laid up in that granary: they were in ſuch vaſt numbers, that at the uſual ſeaſon of the metamorphoſis of inſects, they crawled out of the heap, which they covered in ſuch multitudes, that with a rake they were gathered in buſhels; and yet, notwithſtanding the heap of corn, ſeemed overſpread with a yelloviſh living matter. When ſome time after the rye was carried away, the vermin did not abandon my granary; they had made a lodgement there, and in ſpite of all my efforts, and all the remedies I could procure, I could never exterminate them. The new corn brought in was always found, in four and twenty hours, covered with a white web, formed of the kind of ſilk which is ſpun by that vermin.

Diſheartened by a thouſand expenſive and unprofitable projects, I became accuſtomed to that diſagreeable object. I was even ſo indifferent, that when my granary was emptied of the Nummaria, and the rye was carried off, which I had ſeen before covered with white worms, I imagined, as none appeared at that time, that their metamorphoſis had been advanced by ſome cauſe to which I was a ſtranger. Upon reflection, however, I conceived ſome ſuſpicion of the ſmell of the plant, and I reſolved to make the experiment the firſt opportunity that ſhould offer; and indeed it was not long till one preſented itſelf.

The following year I had ſome corn brought to me full of white worms: immediately I ordered the Nummaria to be ſought for; and as only a ſmall quantity of it could be gathered, I commanded a ring

or circle to be made with it round the heap of corn, which was very conſiderable. It was trod upon, that it might diffuſe the ſmell more ſtrongly, and the ſucceſs juſtified the idea I had conceived: the white worms diſappeared, and ſince that time, I have never perceived one in my granary. All my neighbours, to whom I communicated this diſcovery, have reaped the ſame advantage from it, and it is with pleaſure I impart it to you, that the whole kingdom may be indebted to you for the ſame obligation.

As theſe worms are not found in all countries, every body is not acquainted with them; and amongſt thoſe who are, perhaps there may be ſome, who in order to get rid of them, would ſcarce expoſe themſelves to the nauſeous ſtink of the Nummaria; for we muſt acknowledge, that vermin deſtroys the corn but very little. Theſe worms never attack it on the ſide of the ſhoot; they conſume but a fifth part of the flour, and never communicate to it the leaſt bad taſte.

The corn, therefore, if ſown, grows as well, and produces as plentiful a crop as any other; and if ground into flour, gives as good and as nouriſhing bread as one can deſire, without the leaſt danger to the health; a fact of which I am well aſſured by my own experience. But, beſides that they diminiſh the quantity of the corn, they give it ſo diſagreeable a colour, that it is a difficult matter to ſell it. The gain, therefore, is evident in exterminating and deſtroying them by a cheap and infallible remedy, far ſuperior to others, which are often expenſive and ineffectual.

I forgot to inform you, that the oil, the remaining ſubſtance after the oil is extracted, the leaves, the branches, the trunk of the Num. maria, are ſeverally endowed with the ſame virtue as the whole plant, becauſe they preſerve the ſame ſmell. I experienced this with one of my neighbours, in a year when that plant failed entirely. I ordered ſome to be boiled in water that diſtilled from a dung-hill, and after removing the wheat, we ſprinkled plentifully the place where it had lain. When that place was well moiſtened, we let it dry, and afterwards put the wheat upon it. We waſhed in like manner the ſecond place which the wheat had occupied. In three days time no maggots or worms were to be ſeen.

The black worm, which gnaws the corn entirely, leaving nothing but the bran, is far more dangerous. I am not certain if the Nummaria deſtroys that inſect or not, having never made the experiment; but I am inclined to believe, that it is an enemy to all vermin, for I could never perceive a caterpillar upon its leaves; and it is very probable, that with the white it deſtroys alſo the black worm, caterpillars, bugs, wood-lice, wevils, and a multitude of other inſects, which infeſt and conſume our moſt valuable effects. *(Journal Oeconomique.)*

M. de la Nux, of the iſle of Bourbon, a correſpondent of the academy at Paris, has adviſed M. de Reaumur to make uſe of tobacco either green or in rolls, as a preſervative againſt wevils: theſe animals, who are apparently liquoriſh, will come to the tobacco from all parts, and as ſoon as they have eaten of it, they certainly die.

A de-

A demonſtration of the accuracy of the trials made with Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, for finding the longitude at ſea, by Jupiter's Satellites. By M. De L'Iſle, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Stockholm, and Upſal, and late Principal Aſtronomer in the Imperial Academy at Petersburgh.

IN the *Journal Etranger*, for the month of March, 1760, I meet with a ſhort deſcription of this Marine Chair, invented by Mr. Irwin, for obſerving the longitude at ſea, wherein it is ſaid, that Mr. Irwin, on his return from a voyage he had undertaken to make trial of it, found that he was not miſtaken above twenty-three miles, or about a third of a degree, in his eſtimate of the longitude, from the ſeveral obſervations he had taken; that is to ſay, that, by means of his machine, he had obtained the longitude to a greater degree of preciſion than the act of parliament, made in England, requires.

As the *Journal Etranger* abovementioned recites the journal and particulars of theſe firſt obſervations, made with Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, by Mr. Jeremy Siſſon, I thought proper to examine into the exactneſs of them, by means of correſpondent obſervations made at Paris and elſewhere, to ſupply the uncertainty of the calculus which Mr. Siſſon had only to rely upon, he not knowing of any correſpondent obſervations that had been taken. I have alſo compared his obſervations and their correſpondent ones, with the poſition of the iſle of Uſhant, within ſight of which Mr. Siſſon obſerved, the 9th of Auguſt, 1759, the ſituation of that iſland being accurately known and determined by the triangles formed for conſtructing the chart of France.

Mr. Siſſon's obſervations conſiſt of three emerſions of Jupiter's Satellites, two of the ſecond, and one of the firſt, obſerved the beginning of Auguſt 1759. I have not hitherto met with any obſervation correſpondent to the firſt of the three, but only to the two others. The ſecond obſervation related by Mr. Siſſon, is that of the firſt ſatellite, the 9th of Auguſt, in the evening, which he found to happen at ſea, at 7 h. 55 m. 1 ½ ſec. I obſerved it at Paris, at the Hotel de Clugny, with a 22 foot teleſcope, at 8 h. 20 m. 42 ſec. and M. Meſſier, with a Newtonian reflector, of four feet and a half long, which magnified 56 times, 15 ſeconds later *. By comparing M. Meſſier's obſervation with Mr. Siſſon's, the place where the latter then was ſhould be 25 m. 52 ½ ſec. of time weſt of the meridian of Paris, or 16 m. 14 ½ ſec. weſt of the meridian of London, on ſuppoſition, that the diſtance of London from Paris, is 9 m. 41 ſec. as marked in the *Connoiſſance des Temps*. Mr. Siſſon makes the difference of longitude between London and his place of obſervation, 18 m. 16 ſec. or 4 h. 34 m. 15 ſec. and he adds, that his obſervation was taken in ſight of Uſhant. Now, according to the general chart of France, regulated by triangles, the iſle of Uſhant is weſt of the meridian of Paris, 7 d. 24 m. 33 ſec. from whence taking 2 h. 25 m. for the diſtance from London to Paris, there remains 4 d. 59 m. 33 ſec. for the longitude of the place of Mr. Siſſon's obſervation

* The tranſlator obſerved it in Clerkenwell-cloſe, London, at 8 h. 11 min. 14 ſec. apparent time, with a reflector of 18 inches focal length, magnifying fifty-five times.

tion, weſt of London, which gives the longitude of the iſle of Uſhant, with reſpect to London, 25 m. 18 ſec. leſs than it is marked on the chart of France. This difference of 25 m. is certainly but a minute error for an obſervation of the longitude, as it amounts to no more than 6 marine leagues. But, to reaſon a little further; probably the error might turn out ſtill leſs, if we could introduce into the account, the bearing and diſtance the ſhip then was from Uſhant, and the difference of the teleſcopes with which the correſpondent obſervations were made: it is well known, that an emerſion of the ſecond ſatellite may be ſeen 30 ſeconds ſooner with a reflecting teleſcope of four feet, than with one of two feet, which would again diminiſh the error by about a third; and were we to ſuppoſe that the ſhip, which, according to the relation, was in ſight of Uſhant, was three or four leagues diſtant from it, the error would abſolutely vaniſh.

Laſtly, it is to be noted, that the longitudes marked on this chart, and calculated from a ſeries of triangles, as they are expreſſed in two columns, graved at the ſides of the chart, were computed by M. Caſſini, and his aſſiſtants, under the hypotheſis of a ſpherical earth; whereas they ſhould be leſs in the hypotheſis of an earth oblate towards the poles. Thus Mr. Siſſon's obſervations agree better for the poſition of the iſle of Uſhant, with the figure which we now know the earth has, than with the determination deduced from the meaſure of the parallel of Paris in the hypotheſis of a ſpherical earth. This is a proof of the goodneſs of Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, and the exactneſs that may be arrived at in the obſervations of Jupiter's ſatellites, made in it.

The other obſervation of the ſatellites by Mr. Siſſon, of which we have a correſpondent one, is the emerſion of the ſecond, on the 15th of Auguſt in the evening, which Mr Siſſon has noted at 11 h. 21 m. 54 ſec. By an obſervation made at Vienna with a four foot Newtonian reflector, this obſervation ſhould have happened at London, at 11 h. 44 m. 35 ſec. *; and conſequently the place of his obſervation was weſt of London 22 m. 41 ſec. Mr. Siſſon marks this difference of longitude 24 m. 25 ſec. not having had any correſpondent obſervation, and being obliged on that account to refer to the tables.

Thus we ſee plainly, that navigators are, for the future, to conſider the invention of the Marine Chair, as one of the greateſt benefits that can poſſibly accrue to their ſcience. The knowledge of the longitude, which is ſo eſſential a part of it, and ſo long deſired, is now brought to its utmoſt perfection, if, by this new means obſervations can be made as well at ſea as at land. The heavens are continually offering proper phænomena for finding the longitude, and the greateſt difficulty has, till now, been, how to obſerve them well. It is therefore of the utmoſt importance to be more and more ſatisfied, by repeated trials of the goodneſs of this method. I make no doubt, that, in a ſhort time, the navigators in general, jealous of the progreſs of their art, will diſpute the glory of having firſt profited by ſo excellent a diſcovery.

Uſeful

* The tranſlator obſerved it in Clerkenwell-cloſe, London, at 11 h. 44 min. 51 ſec. apparent time, with the ſame reflecting teleſcope.

Uſeful hints for ſailors and ſeafaring men.

BATHING in the ſea-water, in hot climates, is very wholeſome when done with diſcretion. It ſhould never be immediately after meals, for reaſons obvious to thoſe who are acquainted with animal nature and oeconomy. Bathing in, and drinking the ſalt water is a ſpecific cure for ſcorbutic diſeaſes. Cleanlineſs, and frequent waſhings, are very beneficial. Sir John Narborough preſerved the health of his crew, in a long and unwholeſome voyage, by obliging them to have a ſtrict obſervance of cleanlineſs, and particularly by waſhing themſelves, and being careful to keep neat and ſweet their veſſels of cookery. Cleanlineſs alſo extends itſelf to apparel and bed cloaths, which ſhould always be with the ſtricteſt care obſerved, in the utmoſt ſtate of poſſible purity. One inſtance of detrimental uncleanneſs, is, lying down to ſleep, as ſeamen too frequently do, in all their cloaths: this ſhould never be ſuffered; but, inſtead of being prevented, it is often encouraged, that they may be the more ready at a call. Much ſleep in hot weather is hurtful; it relaxes and enervates very greatly, and diſpoſes the body to many diſorders. It greatly behoves all ſeamen who have a due regard for ſelf-preſervation, never to ſleep upon deck, eſpecially in the night, or when the air is moiſt: for obvious reaſons. Let the breaſt be covered during ſleep. It were perhaps needleſs to admoniſh the prudent ſeaman never to ſleep expoſed to the ſun, rain, or cold winds. Every ſeaman ought to have three ſhirts, that he may be able, by keeping them duly waſhed, to change once in three or four days. After linen has been waſhed in ſalt water, it ſhould be rinced in freſh water; for the ſalt particles adhering to it, are hurtful to the wearer. The expence of freſh water would be but ſmall, a hundred ſhirts may be rinced in a ſmall pail of freſh water; but when it rains, even without that charge.

It is very important to the healthineſs of ſhips, to be well provided with a plentiful ſtore of vinegar; if the ſeamen uſe it with all their victuals, the better; but eſpecially with pork; and a little in their water too, particularly in hot climates, or intemperate weather. Vinegar corrects evil effects from water inclining to putrefaction, and promotes greatly that ſalutary perſpiration, which in hot climates prevents putrid fevers and inflammations. If vinegar fails, ſpirit of ſea ſalt anſwers, in a very ſmall quantity, nearly the ſame happy purpoſe, as vinegar does in a greater proportion. If a little ſhrub was provided for the uſe of the ſeamen after hard fatigue, inſtead of ſuch other liquors as are commonly given to them, by generous and humane commanders, on theſe occaſions, it would have a much better effect, as the vegetable acid in it gives it a ſuperior efficacy againſt putrefaction.

On ſuch occaſions as ſickneſs, how eaſily might ſeamen he ſupplied with good plenty of excellent and wholeſome ſoup, by the help of a digeſter in Papin's manner? By this machine, with a lamp or candle, the bones of any kind of meat animals might be liquified in a few minutes. How light of charge this engine? How plentifully and readily bones of cattle might be procured?

cured? How eaſily preſerved if ſliced or in powder? How quickly made potable? How wholeſome and reſtorative ſuch food would be to ſickly people, as it is a noble and excellent broth, without the help of ſalt to preſerve, I ſubmit to the conſideration of thoſe who have more authority, and wiſh them to have the ſame benevolence to compaſſionate the miſeries of ſeamen in diſtreſs.

It may ſeem a trifling matter, but it will prove greatly ſalutary to a ſhip's crew, to make every man waſh his mouth, every morning and night, with vinegar. This is particularly ſalutiferous in hot weather, and a ſingular preſervative againſt the ſcurvy, and all putrid diſeaſes. At the ſame time as ſuch a diffuſion of acid or antiſeptic particles are diſſeminated through the parts of a ſhip, they exert their antiſcorbutic efficacy, to prevent or deſtroy the influence of putreſcent or corrupt air, and to reſtore it to an wholeſome ſtate: by this practice alſo, the lungs and more tender vitals become ſheathed or armed againſt the reception, or inhalation of the volatile particles of putrefaction; ſo that they either are repelled, or elſe intirely change their poiſonous to a harmleſs quality. A man in ſuch armour is ſafe.—Fine graſs hay in rain water, makes a liquor which is perhaps one of the moſt excellent preſervatives againſt, and remedies in, the ſea-ſcurvy. It is a pleaſant drink; hay is eaſily preſerved; and it may be made to occupy no great compaſs of room.

A method of making ſea-water potable.

SEA-WATER becomes freſh by making it paſs through marine plants. I took a glaſs veſſel, of an oblong form, and, having partly filled it with ſea-water, I put therein a proper quantity of the *alga marina*, or ſea-weed; the roots of ſome of which were naked, and quite clear of any foreign body; but to the reſt were ſtill adhering the pebbles that ſerved to ſupport them in the ſea. The veſſel being then full, I fitted to it a glaſs-head, with its beak, to which I joined a receiver, without luting the joints. There diſtilled daily from theſe plants a ſmall quantity of water, very freſh, very potable, and quite free from the ill taſte, which waters diſtilled by fire uſually retain.

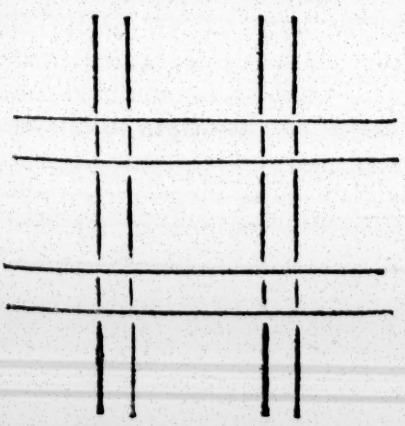
This experiment ſhews the eaſieſt, ſureſt, and moſt natural method of making ſea-water freſh, a matter of ſuch ſingular utility to navigators.

I doubt not but we may find other plants, among thoſe growing either in the ſea or on its ſhores, which may be more effectual for this experiment, and which yield freſh water in greater quantity, as rock-ſamphire, the braſſica marina, or kali-kind, the ſea-lentil, &c. Some of theſe plants may be tried, by examining their growth either in ſea-water, or earth ſprinkled with it. And hence, in ſome meaſure, the conjecture may be very probable, that the real primitive water, which might have exiſted before animals and plants, is ſea-water; and that freſh-water is, for the moſt part, indebted for its origin to the vapours of plants, the reſpiration of animals, and the exhalations of the earth, attracted by the heat of the ſun.

Chineſe

Chineſe contrivance, by which a perſon, who does not know how to ſwim, may eaſily keep himſelf above water. From a letter to the author of the ſeaman's preſervative.

IN the year 1730, I was paſſenger in a ſhip from Batavia to China, burthen about 400 tons, called the Pridae, Franciſco Xavier commander, freighted by Engliſh, Chineſe, and Portugueze. Near the coaſt of China we met one of thoſe ſtorms called a Tutfoon, (*Tau fong*) or a great wind, which carried away all our maſts, bowſprit, and rudder; and in our hold we had ſix feet of water, expecting every moment the ſhip would founder. — We conſequently were conſulting our preſervation: the Engliſh and Portugueze ſtood in their ſhirts only, ready to be thrown off; but the Chineſe merchants came upon deck, not in a cork jacket, but I will call it a bamboo habit, which had lain ready in their cheſts againſt ſuch dangers, and it was thus conſtructed; four bamboos, two before, and two behind their bodies, were placed horizontally, and projected about 28 inches. Theſe were croſſed on each ſide by two others, and the whole properly ſecured, leaving a ſpace for their body; ſo that they had only to put it over their heads, and tie the ſame ſecurely, which was done in two minutes, and we were ſatisfied they could not poſſibly ſink.—The ſhape is given above.



Eaſy method of opening a way to the ſight through turbulent waters.

OPPOSITE to the famous baths of Balarue, on the coaſt of Provence, is *Taur*, or *Hill-pond*, ſo called from its lying among hills; the word *Tor* or *Taur* in the Hebrew, Phenician, and Celtic, ſignifying a mountain or hill: in the middle of it ſtands an inſulated rock, known by the name of *Rocairals*. The foot of this rock, under the water, is covered with *mytuli*, or muſcles, *lepades*, or goats eyes, *balani*, or ſea-acorns, and *echini*, or ſea-urchins, &c. ſtrongly adhering to it. The fiſhermen, for tearing them off, made uſe of an iron hoop ſomething ſharpened at the upper edge and faſtened to a pole; with which ſcraping the rock, the fiſh fall into a bag tied round the hoop.

I have been at this ſport, and it gave me an opportunity of obſerving a fact, not unworthy notice. That the labour of ſcraping the rock may the better anſwer, it is neceſſary to diſcern the places where the ſhell-fiſh, and eſpecially the largeſt, moſt abound. This one would think no difficulty, the water being uſually clear: yet it is not ſo eaſy as imagined; the leaſt agitation occaſions a ſimmering formed of undulations, irregularly congeſted on one another, that amidſt theſe inequalities, the rays of light, in their entrance and iſſue, neceſſarily go through many refractions, unequal, and often oppoſite: hence a kind of ſhade on the

the ſurface of the pond, that objects of a middling bigneſs are ſcarce diſcernible at the depth only of two feet. To overcome an inconveniency ſo detrimental to the fiſhermen's induſtry, experience has taught them a ſure method, which perhaps mere naturaliſts would never have dreamed of; yet it is only to pour a drop of oil on the place where the fiſherman would look. The oil, agitated by the motion of the water, ſpreads with a ſurprizing celerity, and by this horizontal dilatation, ſuppreſſes and levels the criſpated undulations, which obſtructed the ſight. The fiſhermen are very dextrous in taking advantage of this calm interval, which is ſoon over; but they renew it at pleaſure, and at little expence, uſing only a ſingle drop of oil at one time, and that of the worſt ſort.

This device throws a light on a paſſage of Pliny, hiſtor. natural. lib. 2. cap. 103. where that author, after ſaying, *mare oleo tranquillare*, i. e. that the ſea is ſmoothed by throwing oil on it: he adds, that it is on this account divers carry ſome in their mouths, and by ſpurting it out when under water, are capable to ſee much better. *Et ob id urinantes ore ſpargere, quoniam mitiget naturam aſperam maris, lucemque deportet.*

Method of edulcorating train-oil. By Mr. Doſſie.

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Strand, July 15, 1761.

ORDERED, that the proceſſes communicated by Mr. R. Doſſie, for edulcorating train oil, as now in the poſſeſſion of the ſociety, be publiſhed verbatim, with Mr. Doſſie's explanatory notes at the bottom of the page, under his name.

PROCESS the FIRST.

For purifying oil in a moderate degree, without almoſt any expence.

Take an ounce of chalk, powdered pretty finely, and half an ounce of lime ſlacked by lying expoſed to the air. Put them into a gallon of ſtinking oil: and having mixed them well together, by ſtirring, add half a pint of water; and mix that with them, alſo, by the ſame means. When they have ſtood an hour or two, repeat the ſtirring, and continue the ſame treatment, at convenient intervals, for two or three days. After which ſuper-add a pint and a half of water, in which an ounce of ſalt is diſſolved; and mix them as the other ingredients, repeating the ſtirring as before for a day or two. Let the whole then ſtand at reſt; and the water will ſink below the oil; and the chalk ſubſide in it to the bottom of the veſſel; the oil will become clear, be of a lighter colour, and have conſiderable leſs ſmell: but will not be purified in a manner equally to the effect of the other proceſſes, below given: though as this is done, with the expence of only one ounce of ſalt, it may be practiſed advantageouſly for many purpoſes: eſpecially preparatorily to the next method, the operation of which will be facilitated by it.

PROCESS the SECOND.

To purify oil without heat to a great degree.

Take a gallon of crude ſtinking oil, or of ſuch as is previouſly prepared

pared by the foregoing method, and add to it an ounce of powdered chalk. Stir them well together, ſeveral times, as in the preceding proceſs; and, after they have been mixed ſome hours, or a whole day, add an ounce of pearl aſhes, diſſolved in four ounces of water; and repeat the ſtirring as before. After they have been ſo treated for ſome hours, put in a pint of water, in which two ounces of ſalt are diſſolved, and proceed as before. The oil, and brine, will ſeparate, on ſtanding ſome days: and the oil will be greatly improved, both in ſmell and colour. Where a greater purity is required, the quantity of pearl aſhes muſt be increaſed; and the time before the addition of the ſalt, and water, prolonged.

If the ſame operation be repeated ſeveral times, diminiſhing at each time the quantity of the ingredients, one half, the oil may be brought to a very light colour; and rendered equally ſweet in ſmell, with the common ſpermacæti oil.

By this proceſs, the cod oil may be made to burn; and when it is ſo putrid as not to be fit for any uſe, either alone or mixt, it may be ſo corrected by the firſt part of the proceſs, as to be equal to that commonly ſold; but where this is practiſed in the caſe of ſuch putrid oil, uſe half an ounce of chalk, and half an ounce of lime.

PROCESS the THIRD.

To purify oil with the aſſiſtance of heat, where the greateſt purity is required: and particularly for the woollen manufacture.

Take a gallon of crude ſtinking oil; and mix with it a quarter of an ounce of powdered chalk, and a quarter of an ounce of lime ſlackened in the air, and ſtir them together; and when they have ſtood ſome hours, add a pint and a half of water, and two ounces of pearl aſhes; and place them over a fire that will juſt keep the ſimmering, till the oil appear of a light amber colour; and has loſt all ſmell, except a ſopey, greaſy, hot ſcent. Then ſuper-add half a pint of water, in which an ounce of common ſalt has been diſſolved; and having boiled them half an hour, pour them into a proper veſſel, and let them ſtand till the ſeparation of the oil, water, and lime, be made, as in the preceding.

Where this operation is performed, to prepare oil for the woollen manufacture, the ſalt may be omitted; but the ſeparation of the lime from the oil will be ſlower; and a longer boiling is neceſſary.

If this oil be required ſtill more pure, treat it, after it is ſeparated from the water, &c. according to the ſecond proceſs, with an ounce of chalk, a quarter of an ounce of pearl aſhes, and half an ounce of ſalt.

PETER TEMPLEMAN, *Secretary.*

Obſervations on the above proceſſes, by Mr. R. Doſſie.

Obſervations on Proceſs the Firſt.

Firſt, this proceſs may be performed on any kind of fiſh or ſeal oil, that is putrid and ſtinking; and will improve it in ſmell, and moſt generally render it of a lighter colour, if before dark and brown. It will, alſo, conduce to the rendering thoſe oils fitter for burning profitably, that are in their original ſtate faulty in that point; but it will not meliorate them to the full degree they admit of, even with heat;

heat; and ſhould, therefore, be practiſed only where moderate improvement is required.

Second, after the oil is taken off from the dregs and brine; the dregs, which ſwim on the brine, ſhould be taken off alſo, and put into another veſſel, of a deep form; and, on ſtanding, particularly if freſh water be added, and ſtirred with them, nearly the whole remaining part of the oil will ſeparate from the foulneſs; or, to ſave this trouble, the dregs when taken off, may be put to any future quantity of oil, that is to be edulcorated by this method; which will anſwer the ſame end.

Obſervations on Proceſs the Third.

Firſt, This proceſs may be advantageouſly performed on the train oil, called *vitious oil*, and the more putrid and foul it may be, the greater will be the proportionable improvement; eſpecially if there be no mixture of the other kind of fiſh oils; particularly the ſeal; which do not admit of being edulcorated perfectly, by means of heat; but require other methods: but when the vitious oil is pure, however ſtinking it may be, the bad ſmell will be removed by this proceſs, duly executed, and the brown colour changed to a light amber; and theſe qualities will be much more permanent in this, than in any crude fiſh oil: as it will not, on account of the degree of purity to which it is brought, be ſubject to putrify again under a great length of time, whether it be kept open, or in cloſe veſſels. The oil, in this ſtate, will burn away without leaving the leaſt remains of foulneſs in the lamp; and being rendered more fluid, than before, will go further when uſed in the woollen manufacture, than any other kind, and be much more eaſily ſcoured from the wool. If nevertheleſs, there be any branches of the woollen manufacture, which require the uſe of a more thick and unctuous oil, this may be rendered ſo, by the adding a proper quantity of tallow, or fat; of which a certain proportion will perfectly incorporate with the oil; the fluidity and tranſparency being ſtill preſerved, as well as all the other qualities that render it ſuitable to the intended purpoſe. This may be the moſt beneficially done, by adding a proper quantity of the refuſe greaſe of families, commonly called *kitchen ſtuff*: which, being put to the oil, when moderately heated, will immediately diſſolve in it, and let fall alſo its impurities or foulneſs, to the bottom of the veſſel: and it will be ſo far from being any way diſadvantageous, that it will, on the contrary, be profitable to the manufacturer; as there will be a ſaving of more than one half in the proportion of the kitchen ſtuff employed. As its common price is not half ſo great, as that of vitious oil; nor one third of that of the Gallipoly olive oil now uſed.

Second, The different qualities and diſpoſition of different parcels of *vitious oil*, with reſpect to edulcoration, render various proportions of the ingredients to be uſed neceſſary. The quantities ſtated in the above proceſs, are the leaſt, which will effect the end, in general; and frequently greater will be required, but theſe may always be firſt tried; and, if it be found after ſix or eight hours ſimmering of the mixture, that no gradual improvement is making in the ſmell and colour, but that the oil continues the ſame in thoſe particulars; and remains alſo mixed

mixed with chalk and lime, and in a thick turbid ſtate, a fourth or third part of the firſt quantity of pearl aſhes, ſhould be added; and the ſimmering continued till the oil be perfect. It is proper, as the quantity of the water is leſſened, by the evaporation, to make freſh additions from time to time, that there may be always nearly the original proportion.

Third, If it be inconvenient to give the whole time of boiling together, the fire may be ſuffered to go out; and re-kindled at any diſtance of time; and if, in ſuch caſe, a ſmall proportion of pearl aſhes diſſolved in water, be added, and the mixture ſeveral times ſtirred, between the times of boiling, it will facilitate the operation.

The time of boiling may be, alſo, much ſhortened, if the chalk, lime, and pearl aſhes, be added ſome days before; and the mixture frequently ſtirred; or, if oil previouſly edulcorated, according to proceſs No. 1. be taken, inſtead of crude oil.

Fourth, The oil remaining in the dregs may be recovered by the ſame means, as are directed for proceſs No. 1. in *obſervation* No. 2; and if they be duly performed, there will ſcarcely any waſte at all be found in the oil by the operation.

Receipt to make Soap without boiling.

Boſton, New-England, May 11, 1761.

SET your leaches with hot water, put 20lb. of greaſe into a kettle with two pails full of ſtrong lye, ſet it over the fire until the greaſe is well melted; then take a barrel, placing it in the yard, or any other open place, where the ſun may come to it, and fill it two thirds full of ſtrong lye, and put the melted greaſe and lye into it, boiling hot, ſtirring it well together with a ſtick, and put in a pail full of weak lye every day, continuing the ſtirring of it until the barrel is full, and in about a week's time you will have excellent ſoap. [*The above method has been tried in this town of Boſton, New-England, and found to exceed any common ſoap hitherto made by boiling, and will not be ſubject to any diſagreeable ſmell by keeping; beſides it will eaſe many worthy families from the confuſion and vexation which uſually attends the making of ſoap in the* old way.]

Method of making Sal Ammoniac in Egypt; as communicated to Dr. Linnæus, by his pupil Dr. Haſſelquiſt who had been lately in thoſe parts. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

SAL Ammoniac is made from the ſoot ariſing from the burnt dung of four-footed animals, that feed only on vegetables.

This dung is collected in the four firſt months of the year, when all their cattle, ſuch as oxen, cows, buffaloes, camels, ſheep, goats, horſes, and aſſes, feed on freſh ſpring graſs, which, in Egypt, is a kind of trefoil, or clover: for when they are obliged to feed their cattle on hay, and their camels on bruiſed date kernels, their excrements are not fit for this purpoſe; but when they feed on graſs, the poor people of Egypt are very careful to collect the dung quite freſh, and, for that purpoſe, follow the cattle all day long, in order to collect it as it falls from them; and, if it is too moiſt,

they mix it with chaff, ſtubble, ſhort ſtraw, or duſt, and make it up in the form of cakes, about the ſame ſize and ſhape as it lies on the ground.

Then they fix it to a wall to dry, till it is fit to be burnt.

For want of wood, which none but the rich in Egypt can afford to buy, they burn this dung through the whole country, and ſell a vaſt quantity of it to the ſalt-makers.

The excrements of the camel are not found at all preferable to any other; and its urine is never uſed for this purpoſe, although generally reported ſo by authors.

The ſalt-workers pretend, that the human excrements, and thoſe of goats, and ſheep, are preferable to any other.

The months of March and April is the only time they make the ſalt.

Sal Ammoniac is made in the following manner:

They build an oblong oven, about as long again as broad, of brick and moiſt dung, of ſuch a ſize, that the outſide, or flat part of the top of the arch, may hold fifty glaſs veſſels, ten in length, and five in breadth, each veſſel having a cavity left for it in the brick-work of the arch.

Theſe glaſs veſſels are globular, with a neck an inch long, and two inches wide.

Theſe veſſels are of different ſizes, in different ſalt-works, containing from a gallon to two gallons; but in general are about eighteen inches diameter.

They coat each veſſel over with a fine clay (which they find in the Nile,) and afterwards with ſtraw; they then fill them two-thirds full of ſoot, and put them into their holes on the top of the oven.

They make the fire gentle at firſt, and uſe the afore-mentioned dried dung for the fuel; they increaſe the heat gradually, till they bring it to the higheſt degree, which the workmen call hell fire, and continue it ſo for three days and three nights together.

When the heat is come to its due degree, the ſmoke ſhows itſelf with a ſouriſh ſmell, that is not unpleaſant; and, in a little time, the ſalt ſticks to the glaſſes, and covers the whole opening. The ſalt continues ſubliming, till the above-mentioned time is expired: then they break the glaſſes, and take out the ſalt, juſt in the ſame form, and of the ſame ſubſtance, that it is ſent all over Europe.

At each ſalt-work they have a glaſs furnace, to melt the old glaſſes, and make new ones.

Some account of the late Dr. Godfrey's machines for the immediate extinction of fire; by his grandſon Mr. Ambroſe Godfrey. And likewiſe of the tryal made of it by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. and of another trial made in Sweden, of a ſecret of the ſame kind diſcovered by Mr. Fuches, a German phyſician.

SIR,

FREQUENT mention hath been made of an invention perfected many years ſince, by my late grandfather, for the immediate extinction of fire, of which an experiment is to be made before the Premium Society. The method, or machine, to be employed, conſiſts of a ſmall portion of gunpowder cloſely confined; which, when animated by fire, acts by its elaſtic force, upon a proper medium, and not

not only divideth it into the minuteſt atoms, but diſperſeth it alſo in every direction, ſo as immediately to extinguiſh any fire within a certain diſtance. This medium is a liquor ſtrongly impregnated with a preparation of antiphlogiſtic principles, which by their action upon burning materials, extinguiſhes the flames, and reduceth them in general to a ſtate of a black coal; and by its oppoſite nature to fire, hinders the remaining ſparks, notwithſtanding the admiſſion of the air, from kindling the flames afreſh. By this means, the great point is obtained, in giving ſufficient time for totally extinguiſhing any remains of fire.

They who preſume that water only will perform this, will find themſelves greatly miſtaken, as the draught of air will certainly rekindle the neighbouring materials, which are very fit to receive a freſh flame, the fire not being extinguiſhed by the quantity of water, but rather (if I may be allowed the philoſophy) by the artful expanſion and rarefaction of its particles. There are ſeveral ſizes of theſe machines, from five to fifty pounds weight, in a portable and rather ſmall compaſs, and may generally be carried to any place where a man can go himſelf.

But though theſe machines will prevent great fires by a timely application, far be it from me to ſay, that they will extinguiſh them after they have reached a frightful height, and ſeveral houſes, perhaps near a whole ſtreet, is in flames. The floors muſt be ſtanding, and acceſs to the building ſafe, otherwiſe no perſon can be ſuppoſed to approach near enough to apply them in a proper manner. Every fire has its beginning, for the moſt part, in ſome apartment; and as ſoon as diſcovered, the family, inſtead of loſing all preſence of mind, ſhould immediately apply one or more of theſe machines; which will then fully anſwer the intention. The proper time of applying them, ſuppoſes that they are ready at hand. It will be in vain to think of fetching them from any conſiderable diſtance, as it will then be too late for them to perform any important ſervice, except indeed being the probable means of ſaving ſome adjacent houſe, by extinguiſhing the flames as often as they break out, till the building firſt on fire is totally conſumed, and by falling into ruins, leaves the other in perfect ſafety.

Such are the effects of theſe machines. It is with pleaſure therefore, that I obey the commands of the premium ſociety, in ſubmitting the invention to a fair experiment.

Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden. I am, &c.
AMB. GODFREY.

On the 19th of May 1761, at noon, Mr. Godfrey's moſt valuable experiment for extinguiſhing fire, was tried in the houſe erected for that purpoſe, near Mary-le-bone. Their royal highneſſes the duke of York, prince William Henry, prince Henry Frederick, a great number of perſons of rank and diſtinction, and many of the learned world, gave their attendance upon this ſingular occaſion. The houſe, which is of brick, conſiſts of three rooms, one above another, a ſtair-caſe, chimney, lath and plaiſter cielings, and a kind of wainſcotting round the rooms, of rough deal. Exactly at twelve o'clock the ground room, and that up one pair of ſtairs, were ſet on fire, by lighting the faggots and

ſhavings laid in there for that purpoſe: in about fifteen minutes the wainſcot of the under room was thought to be ſufficiently in flames, and three of the machines were thrown in; which, by almoſt immediate and ſudden exploſions, inſtantaneouſly extinguiſhed the flames, and the very ſmoak in that apartment in a few minutes totally diſappeared. By this time, the firemen, &c. who had the care of throwing in the machines, gave an alarm that the ſtair-caſe had taken fire, and that it was neceſſary directly to go to work upon the next room, which was accordingly done, and with the ſame effect. The experiment, however, hitherto did not univerſally ſatisfy, in the laſt inſtance more eſpecially it was thought to be too haſtily put in execution; and the populace, without-ſide the paling, who were ſuppoſed to amount to near 20,000, and whoſe curioſity, from the very nature of their ſituation, remained much diſſatisfied, began to grow rather riotous, and talked of a ſecond bottle conjurer. For the ſake of the experiment, therefore, and to remove all manner of doubt, Mr. Godfrey conſented to a third experiment in the upper room, which was entirely of wood. The flames were now ſuffered to get to a conſiderable height, and even the window frames deſtroyed, before the machines were thrown in, which, however, anſwered exactly as the former had done; and, being quite in ſight of the out-ſtanders, met with that univerſal approbation, which ſo noble an invention, it is hoped, will be found deſerving of.

The experiment thus made by Mr. Godfrey's preparation for extinguiſhing fires, calls to remembrance, that, in the year 1734, the ſtates of Sweden offered a premium of 20,000 crowns for the beſt invention of ſtopping the progreſs of accidental fires; when one Mr. Fuches, a German phyſician, a man of experience in his profeſſion, made a preparation for that end, and the experiment was tried on a houſe built on purpoſe, of dry fir, at Legard iſland; in the building were placed ſeveral tubs of tar and pitch, and a great quantity of chips, all which were ſet on fire; flames iſſuing through the top of the houſe, windows, &c. when he threw in one of the barrels containing the preparation, which immediately quenched the flames; a ſecond barrel entirely cleared the ſmoak away; and the whole was executed to the ſatisfaction of the ſpectators, and to the no ſmall ſatisfaction of the inventor, who was about to return home, when unexpectedly the flames broke out again, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a ſmall quantity of combuſtible matter being introduced, and ſet on fire ſecretly by ſome malicious perſon. Upon this the wrong-headed mob fell upon Mr. Fuches, and beat him moſt unmercifully, ſo that he narrowly eſcaped with his life. He ſoon after left the country, and never could be prevailed on (though ſtrongly perſuaded by ſome of the moſt eminent citizens) to return.

It is ſaid, another experiment of the ſame kind was tried this year (1761) in Holland, but rendered abortive through the perverſeneſs of the populace.

Theſe machines of Mr. Godfrey's, it is evident, would be of great uſe in extinguiſhing fires on ſhipboard, and might be conſidered as a no leſs

neceſſary part of a ſhip's lading, than her ſtores or ammunition.

Uſe of gunpowder for extinguiſhing fires in chimnies.

IT is well known that the inner parts of chimnies eaſily take fire; the ſoot that kindles therein emits a greater flame, according as the tunnel is more elevated; becauſe the inferior air feeds the fire. If this air could therefore be ſuppreſſed, the fire would be ſoon extinguiſhed. In order to this, ſome diſcharge a piſtol into the chimney, which produces no effect; others lay under the chimney a copper full of water; but the vapours that riſe from it, far from extinguiſhing the fire, ſeem to give it new force. Water thrown into the chimney at top is equally of no effect, becauſe it comes down through the middle of the tunnel, and not along the ſides. It would be more adviſeable to ſtop with dung the upper orifices of the tunnel for quenching the fire. But the ſureſt and readieſt method is, to take a little gunpowder, and, having humected it with ſpittle for binding it, to form it into ſmall maſſes, and ſo throw it into the hearth of the chimney. When it is burnt, and has produced a conſiderable vapour, a ſecond, afterwards a third are thrown, and ſo on, as much as is neceſſary. In a little time the fire is extinguiſhed, and, as it were, choaked by this vapour; and cakes of inflamed ſoot are ſeen to fall from the tunnel, till at laſt not the leaſt veſtige of fire appears.

On the nature of glaſs muſick, lately come into ſuch vogue; with ſome propoſals for improving it.

BESIDES thoſe tones which every elaſtic ſtring produces by a vibration of all its parts, it is capable of another ſet of tones, in which only a part of the ſtring is ſuppoſed to vibrate. Theſe ſounds are produced by the lighteſt touches, either by air, as in Oſwald's lyre, or by rubbing the bow in the ſofteſt manner on the ſtring of a fiddle.

Analogous to theſe ſounds are thoſe produced by bells: in thoſe laſt, beſides thoſe tones produced by their elliptical vibrations, there are a ſet of tones which may be brought out by gently rubbing their edges, and in which the whole inſtrument does not appear to vibrate in all its parts, as before.

Take, for inſtance, a bell finely poliſhed at the edges, or what will perhaps be more convenient, a drinking-glaſs; let the edges be as free from any thing oily as poſſible; then, by moiſtening the finger in water (I have found allum water to be beſt) and rubbing it circularly round the edge of the glaſs, you will at length bring out the tone referred to.

This note is poſſeſſed of infinite ſweetneſs, it has all the excellencies of the tone of a bell, without its defects. It is loud, has a ſufficient body, is capable of being ſwelled, and continued at pleaſure; and beſides, has naturally that vibratory ſoftening which muſicians endeavour to imitate, by mixing with the note to be played a quarter tone from below.

To vary theſe tones, nothing more is required than to procure

ſeveral bells or glaſſes of different tones, tuned as nearly as poſſible, which may be done by thinning the edges of either; or, for immediate ſatisfaction, the glaſſes may be tuned by pouring in water; the more water is poured in, the graver the tone will be.

Let us ſuppoſe then a double octave of thoſe glaſſes, thus tuned, to be procured. Any common tune may be executed by the fingers rubbing upon each glaſs ſucceſſively; and this I have frequently done, without the leaſt difficulty, only chuſing thoſe tunes which are ſlow and eaſy. Here then are numbers of delicate tones, with which muſicians have been, till very lately, unacquainted; and the only defect is, that they cannot be made to follow each other with that celerity and eaſe which is requiſite for melody. In order to remedy this, I took a large drinking glaſs, and by means of a wheel and a gut, as in the electrical machine, made it to turn upon its axis with a moderately quick but equable motion; then moiſtening the finger as before, nothing more was required than merely to touch the glaſs at the edge, without any other motion, in order to bring out the tone.

Inſtead of one glaſs only turning in this manner, if the whole number of glaſſes were ſo fixed as to keep continually turning, by means of a wheel, it follows, that upon every touch of the finger a note would be expreſſed; and thus, by touching ſeveral glaſſes at once, an harmony of notes might be produced, as in an harpſicord.

As I write rather to excite, than ſatisfy the curious, I ſhall not pretend to direct the various ways this number of glaſſes may be contrived to turn; it may be ſufficient to ſay, that if the glaſſes are placed in the ſegment of a circle, and then a ſtrop, as in a cutler's wheel, be ſuppoſed to go round them all, the whole number will by this means be made to turn by means of a wheel.

Inſtead of the finger, I have applied moiſtened leather to the edge of the glaſs, in order to bring out the tone: but, from want of a proper elaſticity, this did not ſucceed. I tried cork, and this anſwered every purpoſe of the finger; but made the tone much louder than the finger could do. Inſtead therefore of the finger, if a number of corks could be ſo contrived as to fall with a proper degree of preſſure on the edge of the glaſs, by means of keys like the jacks of an organ, it is evident that in ſuch a caſe a new and a tolerably perfect inſtrument would be produced; not ſo loud indeed as ſome, but infinitely more melodious than any.

The mouths of the glaſſes or bells uſed in this experiment ſhould not reſemble the mouth of a trumpet, but ſhould rather come forward with a perpendicular edge. The corks uſed in this caſe ſhould be ſmooth, even free from thoſe blemiſhes which are uſually found in them, and at the ſame time the more elaſtic the better.

This is but a ſhort account; my deſign being to put ſome who have more leiſure and abilities upon proſecuting the completion of this inſtrument, the hint of which I owe to a very ingenious and learned friend, whoſe ſuperiority of knowledge is his ſmalleſt merit.

Your's, M. B.

[*No notice is taken in the above account of the late Mr. Puckeridge, who entertained the town the beginning of the winter* 1759, *by playing ſome fine pieces of muſick on a ſet of glaſſes tuned by water, and producing thoſe ſweeteſt of tones by mere rubbing on the edge of the glaſſes with a wet finger. Since his death there has been an inſtrument compoſed of glaſſes, but in a better and much more convenient form than that he uſed, or than that propoſed in the above account, which was contrived by a gentleman in London, who ſhewed it to his friends long before the above account was publiſhed.*

Part of a letter from Paris, giving an account of a new wall-paint.

I Can't forbear adding to this letter already ſo long, an invention which takes mightily here; there will now be no longer need of ſcraping old buildings, an artiſt having invented what he calls *peinture à muraille*, a wall paint, which being laid on a ſtone, however old or marred, immediately gives it all the appearance of newneſs, and neither the air nor wet will affect it ſooner than if it were freſh taken out of the quarry. A trial of this paint has been made above a year ago, on an old pillar at the Louvre; and ſeveral times it has been rubbed and waſhed with a ſponge, without the leaſt impreſſion made on the paint; what is more, ſome ſpecimens of it have been left to lie in water a conſiderable time, others under a ſpout, or expoſed to the froſt for ſome months, yet the paint ſtood the teſt of all: it has, if the expreſſion may be allowed me, all poſſible fixedneſs. After ſuch trials the diſcovery muſt be applauded as effectual; and uſeful it is, as beſides ſaving money and time, there will be no neceſſity of weakening old edifices, and chiefly hurting the ſculpture by ſcraping them, this water-paint impregnating the ſtone without leaving any incruſtation; but a deciſive proof of its value is the following certificate of the Academy of Architecture, "Meſſ. Aubry and Perronnet, architects to H. M. being commiſſioned by the academy to examine the water-paint, of which the Sieur Vallee has made trials at the Louvre in June 1759, and on the front of a private houſe, in Sentier-ſtreet, for giving old buildings a laſting appearance of newneſs; and they having in their report certified, that it gives to the oldeſt and moſt decayed buildings a ſightly air; and that if as ſolid as to them it appeared, it muſt be exceedingly uſeful, eſpecially for the outward facings of large edifices, the ſurface of the the old parts of which were frequently retouched with the chiſſel to make them look like the new; which was a great deal more chargeable than this colouring of the Sieur Vallee, and required infinitely more time: that, beſides in ſome caſes, ſuch freſhenings were detrimental, injuring the decorations and altering their firſt properties, which muſt be allowed an objection of ſome weight againſt thoſe operations: the ſociety has approved the Sieur Vallee's new wall-water-paints.

"I the underwritten, perpetual ſecretary of the royal academy of architecture, certify the above to be a true extract from the regiſter of the ſaid academy.

CAMUS."

A liquor to waſh old deeds and writings, &c. whereby they are rendered as legible as when firſt wrote, communicated by Mr. Holmes, keeper of the records in the Tower.

TAKE five or ſix galls, bruiſe them and put them into about a pint of the very beſt white wine, let it ſtand in the ſun two days, you will by trial ſoon ſee whether it is too ſtrong or too ſmall; dip a bruſh into it, and waſh the part wanted to be cleared up.

Deſcription of a portable apparatus for examining all metalline and mineral ores, on the ſpot where they are found, by which mineral ſearches in ſuch mountains where we ought to look for theſe natural productions, are greatly facilitated. In a letter from D. W. Linden, M. D. to John Bevis, M. D. A. R. B. S.

THIS apparatus conſiſts of a double pair of forge bellows, a lamp, and a box made of good ſtrong crucible, or Stowbridge clay, ſuch as the ſmelting-pots of the glaſs-houſe are made of.

The bellows are of a common ſize, the extreme meaſure 30 inches long, and a foot or 12 inches broad, they muſt be made very ſtrong and powerful, ſo as to blow with as much force as poſſible.

The box is within about 6 inches deep, and about 4 inches diameter; in the front juſt in the middle a hole is contrived in ſuch a manner as to receive the flame of the lamp, which, by the bellows, is to be played upon the matter or mineral to be tried, and in the bottom of the box is made a bed for charcoal, joined as cloſe as poſſible, ſo that it has the appearance of one piece. The cover of this box is within half an inch as big as the lower part, but the ſix inches within are from the top of the cover to the bottom of the box; the cover is alſo filled with charcoal in the ſame manner as the bottom, that the matter to be aſſayed may be placed between the coals, for which purpoſe, with a knife, a ſuitable place is made in the charcoal, on the top, and on each ſide of the ſmall holes for vent.

The lamp is made of iron, and muſt have a very good wick, at leaſt an inch thick, if thicker it is better, muſt be well ſupplied with oil or greaſe, and there muſt be alſo ſome oil or greaſe put between the charcoal, with the matter you intend to try.

Any flux may be made uſe of, but the beſt in this way of trying all kind of minerals, is borax powdered, to which one-eighth part of mercur. ſublimat. corroſiv. is to be added and well mixed.

When the ore or mineral is in the box between the coals with the flux, then place the burning lamp before the hole in ſuch a manner that the flame may eaſily reach it, and, with the bellows, blow all the flame upon it; continue thus blowing till you ſee all the ſtuff you try in a liquid ſtate; then let it cool, and examine the product.

N. B. Before you begin the operation with the lamp and bellows, the cover of the box muſt be faſtened upon it, with an iron wire or ſcrew made on purpoſe for it. In this manner all minerals may be proved, and their contents diſcovered with the greateſt certainty, but by this means it cannot be aſcertained what quantity they yield, that knowledge muſt be obtained from regular eſſays; the chief utility of this apparatus, is, to diſcover whether the mineral is worth a regular eſſay.

ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES.

A diſquiſition on the cuſtom of burning the dead.

SIR Thomas Brown, in his ſpirited treatiſe, entitled, *Hydriotaphia*, incidentally introduces the ancient uſage of burning the dead. It were to be wiſhed, that he, and all thoſe who preceded him in the diſquiſition of ſo abſtruſe a theme, had conſidered the ſubject, with a little more attention. One general error ſeems to have been adopted; that by ſuch a precipitate diſſolution, the æthereal flame, or ſoul of man, was purified by its diſunion from the groſs and ſervile bandages of matter. Heraclitus, it ſeems, was the firſt expoſitor of this doctrine; by whoſe means the practice became general in every region of Greece. According to him, fire was the predominant principle in the human fabrick; and that therefore by the reduction of the body to its firſt principles, the purity and incorruptibility of its magiſterial parts were, by ſuch means, better preſerved. To this purpoſe is Euripides, in ſpeaking of Clytemneſtra,

—πυρὶ καθήγνισαι δέμας.

There was indeed another opinion, which had its foundation in policy: which was, that by burning the body, all rage and malice, the general iſſues of hatred and enmity, which often ſurvived their object, were checked and prevented. But as this reaſon grew out of the cuſtom, eſtabliſhed a long time before; ſo the cuſtom, in its original, grew out of reaſons, previous to thoſe beforementioned. 'Tis matter of ſurprize, that ſo ingenious a writer as Sir Thomas Brown, ſhould have imbibed the general opinion; and not rather have corrected it, by expatiating a little farther into that fruitful ſoil, where he would ſoon have diſcovered a clearer proſpect.

Two conſiderations then will ariſe here. The firſt relates to the the antiquity, and the ſecond to the intention of this cuſtom. Its antiquity riſes as high as the Theban war; where we are told of the great ſolemnity that accompanied this ceremony at the pyre of Meneceus and Archemorus, who were co-temporary with Jair, the eighth judge of Iſrael. Homer abounds with funeral obſequies of this nature. Penthefilea *, queen of the Amazons, we find, underwent this fiery diſſolution. In the inward regions of Aſia, the practice was of very ancient date, and the continuance long: for we are told, that in the reign of Julian, the king of Chionia †, burnt his ſon's body, and repoſited the aſhes in a ſilver urn. Coeval almoſt with the firſt inſtances of this kind in the Eaſt, was the practice in the weſtern parts of the world §. The Herulians, the Getes, and Thracians, had all along obſerved it: and its antiquity was as great,

* Q. Calaber. lib. 1. † Ammianus Marcellinus.
§ Arnoldis Montanis L. L. Gyraldus.

great, with the Celtæ, Sarmatians, and other neighbouring nations.

Under the ſecond conſideration then, cannot we turn up, and examine the earth a little about the roots of this cuſtom, and ſee, if they do not ſpread farther, than general obſervation has hitherto gone? Can we not deduce this pyral conſtruction, the *ſupremos honores* of this kind from our own feelings? Yes—the cuſtom has its foundation laid deep in nature. An anxious fondneſs to preſerve the memory of the great and good, the dear friend, and the near relation, was the ſole motive that prevailed, in the inſtitution of this ſolemnity. Wherefore Heraclitus, when he ſpoke of fire, as the maſter principle in all things (the cuſtom of burning bodies exiſting long before his time) could not be ſuppoſed to lay down this doctrine, as a reaſon for this cuſtom, but as a perſuaſion, to eaſe the minds of thoſe, who thought there was too much barbarity and inhumanity in the practice of it. Let us ſee, if the ancients do not furniſh us with ſymptoms of this tenderneſs. In Homer we ſee this confirmed.

—ἡ δ᾽ ὠχὸς Ἀχιλλεὺς
Χρυσέῃ ἐν κρητῆρος ἔχων δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον,
Οἶνον ἀμφυσάμενος χάμαδις χέε, δεῦε δὲ γαῖαν,
Ψυχὴν κικλήσκων Πατροκλῆος δαιλοῦ. *Iliad* Ψ.

At Hector's funeral, the preſervation of the aſhes was the principal concern of the friends and relations that attended.

Πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ πυρκαϊὴν ὀβέσαν αἴθοπι οἴνῳ
Πᾶσαν, ὅποσσον ἔπεχε πυρὸς μένος· αὐτὰρ

Ὀστέα λευκὰ λέγοντο κασίγνητοι ἑταῖροί τε. *Iliad* Ω. 791.

The aſhes, when collected and repoſited in an urn, were preſerved, as a memorial of the goodneſs or greatneſs of the party deceaſed, as an example to excite the ſame ardour in the minds of thoſe who ſurvived. Theſe were kept in ſome convenient place, in the houſe of the next relation or friend. Achilles, we find, had the remains of his dear Patroclus in his tent.

Ἐν κλισίῃσι δὲ θέντες ἑανῷ λιτὶ κάλυψαν. *Iliad* Ω. *fine.*

Tibullus introduces the ſame cuſtom, where he ſpeaks of the mother's abſence, whoſe duty it had been to have preſerved her ſon's remains.

—— *Non hic mihi Mater,*
Quæ legat in Mæſtos oſſa perufta ſinus.

Thus it appears, that the reduction of the body to aſhes, the urnal incloſure of thoſe aſhes, the frequent contemplation of them in the urn, were thought good expedients to keep alive the memory of thoſe, who were in their lives moſt conſpicuous in the walk of fame. Theſe were the ſprings, from whence this cuſtom iſſued. In the celebrated inſtance of Artemiſia, the fondneſs extended almoſt to a deification. A caſe this, not unlike what we experience in our own times: when a lock of hair, a ring, a ſeal, which was the property of a deceaſed friend, and which we have in our poſſeſſion, is looked upon with reverence, and a peculiar pleaſure in the contemplation.

E. BOCHART.

The

The antiquity of drinking healths.

IT was a cuſtom among the Greeks, and from them derived, like many others, eſpecially of the religious kind, among the Romans, to make libations, to pour out wine, and even to drink wine in honour of the gods. Sometimes this ceremony was introduced to their meals, but, in their more ſolemn entertainments, it was performed in the interval preceding the *menſæ ſecundæ*, which anſwers to our ſecond courſe, or the deſert.

This manner of venerating the Gods often occurs in the Claſſics, and conſequently is too well known to want any farther enlargement.

Servius and Potter, with other ſcholiaſts and antiquarians, may enable us to harangue very copiouſly over the glaſs, on theſe devout effuſions.

The grateful cuſtom of drinking to the health of our benefactors, or of our acquaintance, is of a more obſcure origin, though numberleſs inſtances of it are to be ſeen in the Grecian poets and hiſtorians, no leſs than in the Roman writers. Ovid, that eaſy and luxuriant genius, that happy proficient in all the literature his age afforded, introduces this uſage in his metamorphoſes, as of a very ancient date among the Greeks. The Athenians, on the arrival of Theſeus from killing the Minotaurus, according to him, made public rejoicings, attended with a pompous entertainment, in which they congratulate his ſafe arrival, and enlarge on his unparalleled exploits, which intitled him to a divine immortality.

Here then is the cuſtom of drinking to the health and proſperity of ſuperiors, by whom we have been benefited, or of our equals, with whom we live in reciprocal friendſhip, in vogue among the Grecians, ſo early as Theſeus, in thoſe remote ages, which are diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory by the ſplendid appellation of the heroic ages; that is, many centuries before the commencement of the Chriſtian æra. Neither, like us, were they wanting to pay this regard to ſtrangers or foreigners of eminent rank and merit.

Aſconius, explaining the meaning of *more Græco bibere*, (drinking after the manner of the Greeks,) ſays, that it was their cuſtom, in their libations, firſt to pay their devotions to the Gods, and then mention their friends in terms of eſteem and affection, and wiſhes for their proſperity. Every time they venerated the gods, or wiſhed health to their friends, it was in neat wine; nay, it was indiſpenſible to this religious ceremony, for ſuch it was accounted, to drink *merum*, that is, wine, not only undiluted with water, but without any other of the mixtures then uſed, as ſaffron, honey, &c.

Libations were eſteemed more reſpectful than drinking to the honour of the Gods, or welfare of their friends; and poſſibly from this diſtinction may be derived the omiſſion of drinking to the healths of illuſtrious perſonages, eſpecially where the nobility are not ſo near on a level with the commonalty, as they are in our well-conſtituted country.

The Roman gallants uſed to take off as many glaſſes to their miſtreſſes, as there were letters in her name,

name, according to Martial, who ſays,

'Let ſix cups to Nævia's health go round,
'And fair Tuſtina's be with ſeven crown'd.'

An account of the firſt inſtruments for meaſuring time, introduced into Rome. From M. D'Arnay's private life of the Romans.

THE Romans were near four hundred and ſixty years, without knowing any other diviſion of the day than morning, noon, and night. The laws of the twelve tables even mention only ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet; it was not till ſome years afterwards that an officer of the conſul's proclaimed mid-day aloud, which the Romans then diſtinguiſhed only in fine weather, and by the height of the ſun.

Pliny reports, on the credit of an ancient author, that the firſt inſtrument which the Romans had to divide the hours was a ſun-dial, which L. Papirius Curſor placed in the court of the temple of Quirinus, twelve years before the war againſt Pyrrhus: but he ſeems to doubt the truth of this relation. He weakens it himſelf; and to give ſomething more certain, and better acknowledged, he ſays, after Varro, that it was during the firſt Punic war that the firſt dial was expoſed to public view at Rome, and placed upon a column of the tribunal of harangues. Marcus Valerius Meſſala brought it from Sicily after the taking of Catana, thirty years after Papirius, the year of Rome 477.

Although this dial, drawn for the latitude of Catana, which was different from that of Rome, could not ſhow the hours juſtly; yet as imperfect as it was, the Romans conformed to it for the ſpace of ninety-nine years, till Quintus Marcus Philippus, who was Cenſor with Paulus Æmilius, gave them another more exact. This, of all the acts of his cenſorſhip, was that which obtained him the greateſt applauſe. Theſe ſorts of clocks were of uſe only in the day, and in clear weather. Scipio Naſica, five years after, in the year of Rome 595, firſt brought into uſe, and placed under cover a water-clock, which ſhewed the hours equally by day and night. There were twelve in the day, and as many in the night, without diſtinction of ſeaſons.

Vitruvius attributes the invention of water-clocks to Cteſibius, a native of Alexandria; he lived under the two firſt Ptolemeys. The Romans had different kinds of them, which marked the hours in different ways. They called them *horologium hibernum*, winter clock, and ſometimes alſo *horologium nocturnum*, night clock, in oppoſition to the dials, which were of no uſe in the night, and of very little in winter, when the rays of the ſun are often intercepted by clouds.

To form an idea of theſe clocks, we may conceive a pretty large baſon filled with water, which, by a little hole contrived in the bottom, emptied itſelf into another veſſel of nearly the ſame capacity, in the ſpace of twelve hours; and where the water riſing gradually, brought up perpendicularly a bit of cork, or the figure of a genius pointing to the hours, which were marked one above another on columns or pilaſters.

Theſe

Theſe clocks were different from thoſe which the ancients called Clepſydra. This was a glaſs filled with water, of a pyramidal figure, in form of a cone. The baſe was pierced, the upper orifice very narrow, and lengthened into a point; on the water ſwam a piece of cork bearing a needle to mark the hours, traced along the vaſe, by deſcending gradually as it ran out.

Dials, clepſydra and water-clocks were all the Romans knew. They were ignorant of the uſe of clocks with wheels. As uſeful as they are, many ages paſſed before the art of making them was diſcovered. We are even uncertain of the time, and the author of that invention. The preſent which the Calif Aaron Rachid made to Charlemain of a ſtriking clock, was looked on as a wonder. Æginard ſays, that it was a water-clock which marked the hours by the fall of ſome balls of metal upon a bell, and by ſome figures of men, which opened and ſhut certain doors contrived in the clock according to the number of the hours.

On a medal of the emperor Claudius, hitherto unexplained.

LOoking lately into the cabinet of a curious friend, I found a medal, which, to the beſt of my remembrance, has not hitherto been explained. It immediately recalled to my mind a piece of hiſtory which points out the occaſion of its being ſtruck, and fully ſhews the deſign of it. The medal is of the emperor Claudius, the type and legend thus:

T. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P.P. Caput Claudii nud b. LIBERTAS AVGVSTA. Figura muliebris ſtans, dextra tenens pileum.

What renders this medal the more diſtinguiſhed, is, that the word *libertas* is not to be found on any imperial medal before; and how it ſhould ſtart up at a time when the thing it ſignified had ſo long been loſt, makes it more deſerving our inquiry.

All hiſtorians agree, that the conſpiracy againſt Caius Caligula, the predeceſſor of Claudius, was entirely of a private nature, altogether the effect of reſentment of ill uſage to the conſpirators, particularly to Chærea, tribune of the Prætorian cohort. His death, therefore, cauſed the utmoſt confuſion among all degrees of people at Rome, as the imperial government was at an end by no ſucceſſor immediately appearing, *neque conjurati cuique imperium deſtinaverunt.* Suet. in Calig. c. 60. At this favourable juncture, the ſpirit of liberty, though ſo long depreſſed, began to diſcover and exert itſelf. The conſuls and ſenate appeared unanimous in aſſerting the common liberty; and, as a public proof of their intentions, they met, as in the days of the republick, in the capitol, which had never been done ſince the dictatorſhip of Julius Cæſar, when ſome voted to aboliſh intirely the memory of the Cæſars, and to pull down the temples dedicated to them. Thus far Sueto-nius. Many more intereſting particulars are related by Joſephus, Antiq. Judaic. lib. 19. He gives us the noble ſpirited oration of Sentius Saturninus, one of the conſuls, exhorting and imploring the

ſenate

ſenate to improve the preſent opportunity of reſtoring liberty to their country: he adds, that when Chærea, as præfect of the Prætorian cohort, to ſhew his ſenſe of the ſupreme power being reſtored to the conſuls, went to them for the word (which, for near an hundred years before, had been given by the emperors) they gave the word *liberty*.

Though the military power ſoon over-awed the ſenate, and daſhed all the hopes of the common people (elated with the view of once again having a ſhare of power) by making Claudius emperor, yet ſuch bold proofs of the general love and deſire of liberty, could never be forgotten by the old man, whoſe former ſcenes of life and natural temper, combined to make the diſtinguiſhing part of his character to be diſtruſt and timidity, *nihil æque quam timidus ac diffidens fuit*. Suet. Claud. ſec. 35.

It was therefore natural for him to uſe every art to endeavour to perſuade the people their liberty was as great under an *Auguſtus*, as under magiſtrates in a republic of their own chuſing. With this view, beyond all doubt, the medal with LIBERTAS AUGUSTA was ſtruck.

Hertfordſhire, Aug. 1761 N.

A diſſertation concerning the antiquity &c. of the poems of Oſſian, the ſon of Fingal; lately collected and tranſlated from the Galic language into Engliſh, by Mr. MACPHERSON. *In a diſcourſe prefixed to that work.*

INquiries into the antiquities of nations afford more pleaſure than any real advantage to mankind. The ingenious may form ſyſtems of hiſtory on probabilities and a few facts; but at a great diſtance of time, their accounts muſt be vague and uncertain. The infancy of ſtates and kingdoms is as deſtitute of great events, as of the means of tranſmitting them to poſterity. The arts of poliſhed life, by which alone facts can be preſerved with certainty, are the production of a well-formed community. It is then hiſtorians begin to write, and public tranſactions to be worthy remembrance. The actions of former times are left in obſcurity, or magnified by uncertain traditions. Hence it is that we find ſo much of the marvellous in the origin of every nation; poſterity being always ready to believe any thing, however fabulous, that reflects honour on their anceſtors. The Greeks and Romans were remarkable for this weakneſs. They ſwallowed the moſt abſurd fables concerning the high antiquities of their reſpective nations. Good hiſtorians, however, roſe very early amongſt them, and tranſmitted, with luſtre, their great actions to poſterity. It is to them that they owe that unrivalled fame they now enjoy, while the great actions of other nations are involved in fables, or loſt in obſcurity. The Celtic nations afford a ſtriking inſtance of this kind. They, though once the maſters of Europe, from the mouth of the river Oby, in Ruſſia, to Cape Finiſtere, the weſtern point of Gallicia in Spain*, are very little mentioned in hiſtory. They truſted their fame to tradition and the ſongs of their bards, which, by the viciſſitude of

* Plin. l. 6.

human

human affairs, are long ſince loſt. Their ancient language is the only monument that remains of them; and the traces of it being found in places ſo widely diſtant of each other, ſerves only to ſhew the extent of their ancient power, but throws very little light on their hiſtory.

Of all the Celtic nations, that which poſſeſſed old Gaul is the moſt renowned; not perhaps on account of worth ſuperior to the reſt, but for their wars with a people who had hiſtorians to tranſmit the fame of their enemies, as well as their own, to poſterity. Britain was firſt peopled by them, according to the teſtimony of the beſt authors *; its ſituation in reſpect to Gaul makes the opinion probable; but what puts it beyond all diſpute, is that the ſame cuſtoms and language prevailed among the inhabitants of both in the days of Julius Cæſar †.

The colony from Gaul poſſeſſed themſelves, at firſt, of that part of Britain which was next to their own country; and ſpreading northward, by degrees, as they increaſed in numbers, peopled the whole iſland. Some adventurers paſſing over from thoſe parts of Britain that are within ſight of Ireland, were the founders of the Iriſh nation: which is a more probable ſtory than the idle fables of Mileſian and Gallician colonies ||. Diodorus Siculus mentions it as a thing well known in his time, that the inhabitants of Ireland were originally Britons; and his teſtimony is unqueſtionable, when we conſider, that, for many ages, the language and cuſtoms of both nations were the ſame.

Tacitus was of opinion, that the ancient Caledonians were of German extract. By the language and cuſtoms which always prevailed in the North of Scotland, and which are undoubtedly Celtic, one would be tempted to differ in opinion from that celebrated writer. The Germans, properly ſo called, were not the ſame with the ancient Celtæ. The manners and cuſtoms of the two nations were ſimilar; but their language different ‡. The Germans are the genuine deſcendants of the ancient Daæ, afterwards well known by the name of Daci, and paſſed originally into Europe by the way of the northern countries, and ſettled beyond the Danube, towards the vaſt regions of Tranſilvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia; and from thence advanced by degrees into Germany. The Celtæ, it is certain, ſent many colonies into that country, all of whom retained their own laws, language and cuſtoms ‖; and it is of them, if any colonies came from Germany into Scotland, that the ancient Caledonians were deſcended.

But whether the Caledonians were a colony of the Celtic Germans, or the ſame with the Gauls that firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of Britain, is a matter of no moment at this diſtance of time. Whatever their origin was, we find them very numerous in the time of Julius Agricola, which is a preſumption that they were long before ſettled in the country. The form of their government was a mixture of ariſtocracy and monarchy, as it was in all the countries where the Druids bore the chief ſway. This order of men

* Cæſ. l. 5. Tac. Agric. l. 1. c. 2. † Cæſ. Pom. Mel. Tacitus. ‖ Dio. Sic. l. 5. ‡ Strabo, l. 7. ‖ Cæſ. l. 6. Liv. l. 5. Tac. de mor. Germ.

men ſeems to have been formed on the ſame ſyſtem with the Dactyli Idæi and Curetes of the ancients. Their pretended intercourſe with heaven, their magic and divination were the ſame. The knowledge of the Druids in natural cauſes, and the properties of certain things, the fruit of the experiments of ages, gained them a mighty reputation among the people. The eſteem of the populace ſoon increaſed into a veneration for the order; which a cunning and ambitious tribe of men took care to improve, to ſuch a degree, that they, in a manner, ingroſſed the management of civil, as well as religious matters. It is generally allowed that they did not abuſe this extraordinary power; the preſerving their character of ſanctity was ſo eſſential to their influence, that they never broke out into violence or oppreſſion. The chiefs were allowed to execute the laws, but the legiſlative power was entirely in the hands of the Druids *. It was by their authority that the tribes were united, in times of the greateſt danger, under one head. This temporary king, or Vergobretus†, was choſen by them, and generally laid down his office at the end of the war. Theſe prieſts enjoyed long this extraordinary privilege among the Celtic nations, who lay beyond the pale of the Roman empire. It was in the beginning of the ſecond century that their power among the Caledonians begun to decline. The poems that celebrate Trathal and Cormac, anceſtors to Fingal, are full of particulars concerning the fall of the Druids, which account for the total ſilence concerning their religion in the poems that are now given to the public.

The continual wars of the Caledonians againſt the Romans hindered the nobility from initiating themſelves, as the cuſtom formerly was, into the order of the Druids. The precepts of their religion were confined to a few, and were not much attended to by a people inured to war. The Vergobretus, or chief magiſtrate, was choſen without the concurrence of the hierarchy, or continued in his office againſt their will. Continual power ſtrengthened his intereſt among the tribes, and enabled him to ſend down, as hereditary to his poſterity, the office he had only received himſelf by election.

On occaſion of a new war againſt the *King of the World*, as the poems emphatically call the Roman emperor, the Druids, to vindicate the honour of the order, began to reſume their ancient privilege of chuſing the Vergobretus. Garmal, the ſon of Tarno, being deputed by them, came to the grandfather of the celebrated Fingal, who was then Vergobretus, and commanded him, in the name of the whole order, to lay down his office. Upon his refuſal, a civil war commenced, which ſoon ended in almoſt the total extinction of the religious order of the Druids. A few that remained, retired to the dark receſſes of their groves, and the caves they had formerly uſed for their meditations. It is then we find them in the *circle of ſtones*, and unheeded by the world. A total diſregard for the order, and utter abhorrence of the Druidical rites enſued. Under this cloud of public hate, all that had any knowledge of the religion of the Druids became extinct, and the nation fell into the laſt

* Cæſ. l. 6. † Fer gubreth, *the man to judge.*

laſt degree of ignorance of their rites and ceremonies.

It is no manner of wonder then, that Fingal and his ſon Oſſian make ſo little, if any, mention of the Druids, who were the declared enemies to their ſucceſſion in the ſupreme magiſtracy. It is a ſingular caſe, it muſt be allowed, that there are no traces of religion in the poems aſcribed to Oſſian; as the poetical compoſitions of other nations are ſo cloſely connected with their mythology. It is hard to account for it to thoſe who are not made acquainted with the manner of the old Scottiſh bards. That race of men carried their notions of martial honour to an extravagant pitch. Any aid given their heroes in battle, was thought to derogate from their fame; and the bards immediately transferred the glory of the action to him who had given that aid.

Had Oſſian brought down gods, as often as Homer hath done, to aſſiſt his heroes, this poem had not conſiſted of elogiums on his friends, but of hymns to theſe ſuperior beings. To this day, thoſe that write in the Galic language ſeldom mention religion in their profane poetry; and when they profeſſedly write of religion, they never interlard with their compoſitions, the actions of their heroes. This cuſtom alone, even though the religion of the Druids had not been previouſly extinguiſhed, may, in ſome meaſure, account for Oſſian's ſilence concerning the religion of his own time.

To ſay, that a nation is void of all religion, is the ſame thing as to ſay, that it does not conſiſt of people endued with reaſon. The traditions of their fathers, and their own obſervations on the works of nature, together with that ſuperſtition which is inherent in the human frame, have, in all ages, raiſed in the minds of men ſome idea of a ſuperior being. — Hence it is, that in the darkeſt times, and amongſt the moſt barbarous nations, the very populace themſelves had ſome faint notion, at leaſt, of a divinity. It would be doing injuſtice to Oſſian, who, upon no occaſion, ſhews a narrow mind, to think, that he had not opened his conceptions to that primitive and greateſt of all truths. But let Oſſian's religion be what it will, it is certain he had no knowledge of Chriſtianity, as there is not the leaſt alluſion to it, or any of its rites, in his poems; which abſolutely fixes him to an æra prior to the introduction of that religion. The perſecution begun by Dioclesian, in the year 303, is the moſt probable time in which the firſt dawning of Chriſtianity in the north of Britain can be fixed. — The humane and mild character of Conſtantius Chlorus, who commanded then in Britain, induced the perſecuted Chriſtians to take refuge under him. Some of them, through a zeal to propagate their tenets, or through fear, went beyond the pale of the Roman empire, and ſettled among the Caledonians; who were the more ready to hearken to their doctrines, as the religion of the Druids had been exploded ſo long before.

Theſe miſſionaries, either thro' choice, or to give more weight to the doctrine they advanced, took poſſeſſion of the cells and groves of the Druids; and it was from this retired life they had the name of

Culdees *, which in the language of the country ſignified *ſequeſtered perſons*. It was with one of the *Culdees* that Oſſian, in his extreme old age, is ſaid to have diſputed concerning the Chriſtian religion. This diſpute is ſtill extant, and is couched in verſe, according to the cuſtom of the times. The extreme ignorance on the part of Oſſian, of the Chriſtian tenets, ſhews, that that religion had only been lately introduced, as it is not eaſy to conceive, how one of the firſt rank could be totally unacquainted with a religion that had been known for any time in the country. The diſpute bears the genuine marks of antiquity. The obſolete phraſes and expreſſions peculiar to the times, prove it to be no forgery. If Oſſian then lived at the introduction of Chriſtianity, as by all appearance he did, his epoch will be the latter end of the third, and beginning of the fourth century. What puts this point beyond diſpute, is the alluſion in his poems to the hiſtory of the times.

The exploits of Fingal againſt Caracul §, the ſon of the *King of the World*, are among the firſt brave actions of his youth. A complete poem, which relates to this ſubject, is printed in this collection.

In the year 219, the emperor Severus, after returning from his expeditions againſt the Caledonians, at York fell into the tedious illneſs of which he afterwards died. The Caledonians and Maiatæ, reſuming courage from his indiſpoſition, took arms in order to recover the poſſeſſions they had loſt. The enraged emperor commanded his army to march into their country, and to deſtroy it with fire and ſword, His orders were but ill executed, for his ſon, Caracalla, was at the head of the army, and his thoughts were entirely taken up with the hopes of his father's death, and with ſchemes to ſupplant his brother Geta. He ſcarcely had entered the enemy's country, when news was brought him that Severus was dead. A ſudden peace was patched up with the Caledonians, and, as it appears from Dion Caſſius, the country they had loſt to Severus was reſtored to them.

The Caracul of Fingal is no other than Caracalla, who, as the ſon of Severus, the emperor of Rome, whoſe dominions were extended almoſt over the known world, was not without reaſon called in the poems of Oſſian, *the Son of the King of the World*. The ſpace of time between 211, the year Severus died, and the beginning of the fourth century, is not ſo great, but Oſſian the ſon of Fingal, might have ſeen the Chriſtians whom the perſecution under Dioclefian had driven beyond the pale of the Roman empire.

Oſſian, in one of his many lamentations on the death of his beloved ſon Oſcar, mentions among his great actions, a battle which he he fought againſt Caros ||, king of ſhips, on the banks of the winding Carun. It is more than probable, that the Caros mentioned here, is the ſame with the noted uſurper Carauſius, who aſſumed the purple in the year 287, and ſeizing on Britain, defeated the emperor Maximian Herculius, in ſeveral naval engagements, which gives propriety to his being called in Oſſian's poems,

* Culdich. § Carac'huil, *terrible eye*. || Car-avon, *Winding river*.

the

the King of Ships. The *winding Carun* is that ſmall river retaining ſtill the name of Carron, and runs in the neighbourhood of Agricola's wall, which Carauſius repaired to obſtruct the incurſions of the Caledonians. Several other paſſages in the poems allude to the wars of the Romans; but the two juſt mentioned clearly fix the epoch of Fingal to the third century; and this account agrees exactly with the Iriſh hiſtories, which place the death of Fingal, the ſon of Comhal, in the year 283, and that of Oſcar and their own celebrated Cairbre, in the year 296.

Some people may imagine, that the alluſions to the Roman hiſtory might have been induſtriouſly inſerted into the poems, to give them the appearance of antiquity. This fraud muſt then have been committed at leaſt three ages ago, as the paſſages in which the alluſions are made, are alluded to often in the compoſitions of thoſe times.

Every one knows what a cloud of ignorance and barbariſm overſpread the north of Europe three hundred years ago. The minds of men, addicted to ſuperſtition, contracted a narrowneſs that deſtroyed genius. Accordingly we find the compoſitions of thoſe times trivial and puerile to the laſt degree. But let it be allowed, that, amidſt all the untoward circumſtances of the age, a genius might ariſe, it is not eaſy to determine what could induce him to give the honour of his compoſitions to an age ſo remote. We find no fact that he has advanced, to favour any deſigns which could be entertained by any man who lived in the fifteenth century. But ſhould we ſuppoſe a poet, through humour, or for reaſons which cannot be ſeen at this diſtance of time, would aſcribe his own compoſitions to Oſſian, it is next to impoſſible, that he could impoſe upon his countrymen, when all of them were ſo well acquainted with the traditional poems of their anceſtors.

The ſtrongeſt objection to the authenticity of the poems now given to the public under the name of Oſſian, is the improbability of their being handed down by tradition through ſo many centuries. Ages of barbariſm, ſome will ſay, could not produce poems abounding with the diſintereſted and generous ſentiments ſo conſpicuous in the compoſitions of Oſſian; and could theſe ages produce them, it is impoſſible but they muſt be loſt, or altogether corrupted in a long ſucceſſion of barbarous generations.

Theſe objections naturally ſuggeſt themſelves to men unacquainted with the ancient ſtate of the northern parts of Britain. The bards, who were an inferior order of the Druids, did not ſhare their bad fortune. They were ſpared by the victorious king, as it was through their means only he could hope for immortality to his fame. They attended him in the camp, and contributed to eſtabliſh his power by their ſongs. His great actions were magnified, and the populace, who had no ability to examine into his character narrowly, were dazzeled with his fame in the rhymes of the bards. In the mean time, when men aſſumed ſentiments that are rarely to be met with in an age of barbariſm. The bards who were originally the diſciples of the Druids, had their minds opened, and their ideas enlarged, by being initiated in the learning of that celebrated order.

They could form a perfect hero in their own minds, and aſcribe that character to their prince. The inferior chiefs made this ideal character the model of their conduct, and by degrees brought their minds to that generous ſpirit which breathes in all the poetry of the times. The prince, flattered by his bards, and rivalled by his own heroes, who imitated his character as deſcribed in the eulogies of his poets, endeavoured to excell his people in merit, as he was above them in ſtation. This emulation continuing, formed at laſt the general character of the nation, happily compounded of what is noble in barbarity, and virtuous and generous in a poliſhed people.

When virtue in peace, and bravery in war, are the characteriſtics of a nation, their actions become intereſting, and their fame worthy of immortality. A generous ſpirit is warmed with noble actions, and becomes ambitious of perpetuating them. This is the true ſource of that divine inſpiration, to which the poets of all ages pretended. When they found their themes inadequate to the warmth of their imaginations, they varniſhed them over with fables, ſupplied by their own fancy, or furniſhed by abſurd traditions. Theſe fables, however ridiculous, had their abettors; poſterity either implicitly believed them, or thro' a vanity natural to mankind, pretended that they did. They loved to place the founders of their families in the days of fable, when poetry, without the fear of contradiction, could give what character ſhe pleaſed of her heroes. It is to this vanity that we owe the preſervation of what remain of the works of Oſſian. His poetical merit made his heroes famous in a country where heroiſm was much eſteemed and admired. The poſterity of theſe heroes, or thoſe who pretended to be deſcended from them, heard with pleaſure the eulogiums of their anceſtors; bards were employed to repeat the poems, and to record the connection of their patrons with chiefs ſo renowned. Every chief in proceſs of time had a bard in his family, and the office became at laſt hereditary. By the ſucceſſion of theſe bards, the poems concerning the anceſtors of the family were handed down from generation to generation; they were repeated to the whole clan on ſolemn occaſions, and always alluded to in the new compoſitions of the bards. This cuſtom came down near to our times; and after the bards were diſcontinued, a great number in a clan retained by memory, or committed to writing, their compoſitions, and founded the antiquity of their families on the authority of their poems.

The uſe of letters was not known in the north of Europe till long after the inſtitution of the bards: the records of the families of their patrons, their own, and more ancient poems were handed down by tradition. Their poetical compoſitions were admirably contrived for that purpoſe. They were adapted to muſic; and the moſt perfect harmony obſerved. Each verſe was ſo connected with thoſe which preceded or followed it, that if one line had been remembered in a ſtanza, it was almoſt impoſſible to forget the reſt. The cadences followed in ſo natural a gradation, and the words were ſo adapted to the common turn of the voice, after it is raiſed to a certain key,

that it was almoſt impoſſible, from a ſimilarity of ſound, to ubſtitute one word for another. This excellence is peculiar to the Celtic tongue, and is perhaps to be met with in no other language. Nor does this choice of words clog the ſenſe or weaken the expreſſion. The numerous flections of conſonants, and variation in declenſion, make the language very copious.

The deſcendants of the Celtæ, who inhabited Britain and its iſles, were not ſingular in this method of preſerving the moſt precious monuments of their nation. The ancient laws of the Greeks were couched in verſe, and handed down by tradition. The Spartans, thro' a long habit, became ſo fond of this cuſtom, that they would never allow their laws to be committed to writing. The actions of great men, and the eulogiums of kings and heroes were preſerved in the ſame manner. All the hiſtorical monuments of the old Germans * were comprehended in their ancient ſongs; which were either hymns to their gods, or elegies in praiſe of their heroes, and were intended to perpetuate the great events in their nation, which were carefully interwoven with them §. This ſpecies of compoſition was not committed to writing, but delivered by oral tradition. The care they took to have the poems taught to their children, the uninterrupted cuſtom of repeating them upon certain occaſions, and the happy meaſure of the verſe, ſerved to preſerve them for a long time uncorrupted. This oral chronicle of the Germans was not forgot in the eighth century, and it probably would have remained to this day, had not learning, which thinks every thing, that is not committed to writing, fabulous, been introduced. It was from poetical traditions that Garcillaſſo compoſed his account of the Yncas of Peru. The Peruvians had loſt all other monuments of their hiſtory, and it was from ancient poems which his mother, a princeſs of the blood of the Yncas, taught him in his youth, that he collected the materials of his hiſtory. If other nations then, that had been often over-run by enemies, and had ſent abroad and received colonies, could, for many ages, preſerve, by oral tradition, their laws and hiſtories uncorrupted, it is much more probable that the ancient Scots, a people ſo free of intermixture with foreigners, and ſo ſtrongly attached to the memory of their anceſtors, had the works of their bards handed down with great purity.

It will ſeem ſtrange to ſome, that poems admired for many centuries in one part of this kingdom ſhould be hitherto unknown in the other; and that the Britiſh, who have carefully traced out the works of genius in other nations, ſhould ſo long remain ſtrangers to their own. This, in a great meaſure, is to be imputed to thoſe who underſtood both languages, and never attempted a tranſlation. They, from being acquainted but with detached pieces, or from a modeſty, which perhaps the preſent tranſlator ought, in prudence, to have followed, deſpaired of making the compoſitions of their bards agreeable to an Engliſh reader. The manner of thoſe compoſitions is ſo different from

* Tacitus de mor. Germ. § *Abbe de la Bleterie Remarques ſur la Germaine.*

other poems, and the ideas ſo confined to the moſt early ſtate of ſociety, that it was thought they had not enough of variety to pleaſe a poliſhed age.

This was long the opinion of the tranſlator of the following collection; and though he admired the poems, in the original, very early, and gathered part of them from tradition for his own amuſement, yet he never had the ſmalleſt hopes of ſeeing them in an Engliſh dreſs. He was ſenſible that the ſtrength and manner of both languages were very different, and that it was next to impoſſible to tranſlate the Galic poetry into any thing of tolerable Engliſh verſe; a proſe tranſlation he could never think of, as it muſt neceſſarily fall ſhort of the majeſty of an original. It was a gentleman, who has himſelf made a figure in the poetical world, that gave him the firſt hint concerning a literal proſe tranſlation. He tried it at his deſire, and the ſpecimen was approved. Other gentlemen were earneſt in exhorting him to bring more to the light, and it is to their uncommon zeal that the world owes the Galic poems, if they have any merit.

It was at firſt intended to make a general collection of all the ancient pieces of genius to be found in the Galic language; but the tranſlator had his reaſons for confining himſelf to the remains of the works of Oſſian. The action of the poem that ſtands the firſt, was not the greateſt or moſt celebrated of the exploits of Fingal. His wars were very numerous, and each of them afforded a theme which employed the genius of his ſon, But, excepting the preſent poem, thoſe pieces are irrecoverably loſt, and there only remain a few fragments in the hands of the tranſlator. Tradition has ſtill preſerved, in many places, the ſtory of the poems, and many now living have heard them, in their youth, repeated.

The complete work, now printed, would, in a ſhort time, have ſhared the fate of the reſt. The genius of the Highlanders has ſuffered a great change within theſe few years. The communication with the reſt of the iſland is open, and the introduction of trade and manufactures has deſtroyed that leiſure which was formerly dedicated to hearing and repeating the poems of ancient times. Many have now learned to leave their mountains, and ſeek their fortunes in a milder climate; and though a certain *amor patriæ* may ſometimes bring them back, they have, during their abſence, imbibed enough of foreign manners to deſpiſe the cuſtoms of their anceſtors. Bards have been long diſuſed, and the ſpirit of genealogy has greatly ſubſided. Men begin to be leſs devoted to their chiefs, and conſanguinity is not ſo much regarded. When property is eſtabliſhed, the human mind confines its views to the pleaſure it procures. It does not go back to antiquity, or look forward to ſucceeding ages. The cares of life increaſe, and the actions of other times no longer amuſe. Hence it is, that the taſte for their ancient poetry is at a low ebb among the Highlanders. They have not, however, thrown off the good qualities of their anceſtors. Hoſpitality ſtill ſubſiſts, and an uncommon civility to ſtrangers. Friendſhip is inviolable, and revenge leſs blindly followed than formerly.

To

To ſay any thing, concerning the poetical merit of the poems, would be an anticipation on the judgment of the public. The poem which ſtands firſt in the collection is truly epic. The characters are ſtrongly marked, and the ſentiments breathe heroiſm. The ſubject of it is an invaſion of Ireland, by Swaran, king of Lochlin, which is the name of Scandinavia in the Galic language. Cuchullin, general of the Iriſh tribes in the minority of Cormac, king of Ireland, upon intelligence of the invaſion, aſſembled his forces near Tura, a caſtle on the coaſt of Ulſter. The poem opens with the landing of Swaran, councils are held, battles fought, and Cuchullin is, at laſt, totally defeated. In the mean time, Fingal, king of Scotland, whoſe aid was ſollicited before the enemy landed, arrived and expelled them from the country. This war, which continued but ſix days and as many nights, is, including the epiſodes, the whole ſtory of the poem. The ſcene is the heath of Lena near a mountain called Cromleach in Ulſter.

All that can be ſaid of the tranſlation, is, that it is literal, and that ſimplicity is ſtudied. The arrangement of the words in the original is imitated, and the inverſions of the ſtyle obſerved. As the tranſlator claims no merit from his verſion, he hopes for the indulgence of the public where he fails. He wiſhes that the imperfect ſemblance he draws, may not prejudice the world againſt an original, which contains what is beautiful in ſimplicity, and grand in the ſublime.

Some account of the marks on coin, called Mint marks, or privy marks; and likewiſe of the trial, called the trial of the Pix, made from time to time by a jury of goldſmiths, as a check on the officers of the Mint: extracted from the table of Engliſh ſilver coins, publiſhed by the late ingenious Martin Folkes Eſq.

AS in ſpeaking of the money of this reign in particular [queen Elizabeth's] I have had frequent occaſion to mention the Mint marks, or privy marks, as they have been uſually called in the Mint, it may be neceſſary to ſay a word of the nature and uſe of thoſe marks. It may, therefore, be obſerved, that it hath been uſual from old time to oblige the maſters and workers of the Mint, in the indentures made with them, 'to make a privy mark in all the money that they made, as well of gold as of ſilver, ſo that another time they might know, if need were, and witte which moneys of gold and ſilver among other of the ſame moneys, were of their own making, and which not.' And whereas, after every trial of the Pix at Weſtminſter, the maſters and workers of the mint, having there proved their moneys to be lawful and good, were immediately intitled to receive their *quietus* under the great ſeal, and to be diſcharged from all ſuits or actions concerning thoſe moneys, it was then uſual for the ſaid maſters and workers to change the privy mark before uſed for another, that ſo the moneys from which they were not yet diſcharged might be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe for which they had already received their *quietus*; which new mark they then continued to ſtamp upon all their moneys, until another trial of the Pix gave them alſo their *quietus* concerning thoſe.

The Pix is a ſtrong box with three locks, whoſe keys are reſpectively kept by the warden, maſter, and

comptroller of the Mint: and in which are depoſited, ſealed up in ſeveral parcels, certain pieces taken at random out of every journey, as it is called, that is, out of every 15 pounds weight of gold, or 60 pounds weight of ſilver, before the ſame is delivered to the proprietors. And this Pix is, from time to time, by the king's command, opened at Weſtminſter, in the preſence of the lord chancellor, the lords of the council, the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, the juſtices of the ſeveral benches, and the barons of the exchequer: before whom a trial is made, by a jury of goldſmiths impannelled and ſworn for that purpoſe, of the collective weights of certain parcels of the ſeveral pieces of gold and ſilver taken at random from thoſe contained in the Pix; after which thoſe parcels being ſeverally melted, aſſays are then made of the bullion of gold and ſilver ſo produced, by the melting certain ſmall quantities of the ſame againſt equal weights taken from the reſpective trial pieces of gold and ſilver, that are depoſited and kept in the exchequer for that uſe. This is called the trial of the Pix, the report made by the jury upon that trial is called the verdict of the Pix for that time; and the indented trial pieces juſt above-mentioned, are certain plates of ſtandard gold, and ſtandard ſilver, made with the greateſt care, and delivered in upon oath, from time to time as there is occaſion, by a jury of the moſt able and experienced goldſmiths, ſummoned by virtue of a warrant from the lords of the treaſury, to the wardens of the myſtery of goldſmiths of the city of London, for that purpoſe; and which plates being ſo delivered in, are divided each, at this time, into ſeven parts by indentures, one of which parts is kept in his majeſty's court of exchequer at Weſtminſter, another by the ſaid company of goldſmiths, and two more by the officers of his majeſty's mint in the Tower; the remaining three being for the uſe of the mint, &c. in Scotland. The Pix has ſometimes been tried every year, or even oftener, but ſometimes not more than once in ſeveral years: and from hence is underſtood how it comes to paſs that, among the pieces that are dated as well as marked, three or more different dates are ſometimes found upon pieces impreſſed with the ſame mark, and again that different marks are found upon pieces bearing the ſame date. Theſe marks are firſt obſervable upon the coins of king Edw. III. the words above quoted concerning thoſe marks, are from the indentures made with the lord Haſtings, maſter and worker to king Edward IV. and the marks themſelves continued to be ſtamped very conſpicuouſly upon the moneys, till the coinage by the mill and ſcrew was introduced and ſettled after the Reſtoration, in the year 1662: ſince which time the moneys being made with far greater regularity and exactneſs than before, theſe marks have either been totally laid aſide, or ſuch only have been uſed, as are of a more ſecret nature, and only known to the officers and engravers concerned in the coinage: and indeed the conſtant practice that has ever ſince prevailed, of dating all the ſeveral pieces, has rendered all ſuch marks of much leſs conſequence than before.

The following account of ſome ſuperſtitious opinions and practices ſtill ſubſiſting in many parts of France, beſides

beſides the entertainment it may give our readers, by their ſimilarity with many, which unhappily are not obliterated among us, will afford a collateral indication that, at leaſt, a part of the inhabitants of the two countries are originated from the ſame people.

THE firſt opinion is that of Fairies, who were imagined to be women of an order ſuperior to human nature, yet ſubject to wants, paſſions, accidents, and even death; ſprightly and benevolent, while young and handſome; moroſe, peeviſh, and malignant, if ugly, or in the decline of their beauty; fond of appearing in white, whence they are often called the White Ladies.

Concerning theſe imaginary beings, no leſs a perſon than Jervaiſe of Tilleberry, Marſhal of the kingdom of Arles, who lived in the beginning of the 13th century, writes thus, in a work inſcribed to the emperor Otho IV. "It has been aſſerted by perſons of unexceptionable credit, that Fairies uſed to chuſe themſelves gallants from among men, and rewarded their attachment with an affluence of all worldly goods; but if they married, or boaſted of a fairy's favours, they as ſeverely ſmarted for ſuch indiſcretion." The like tales ſtill go current in Languedoc, and throughout the whole province there is not a village without ſome ancient ſeat or cavern which had the honour of being a fairy's reſidence; or, at leaſt, ſome ſpring, where a fairy uſed to bathe. This idea of fairies has a near affinity with that of the Greeks and Romans, concerning the nymphs of the woods, mountains, and ſprings; and an ancient ſcholiaſt on Theocritus ſays, *the nymphs are demons which appear on the mountains in the figure of women*; and what is ſurprizing, the Arabs, and other Orientals have their *Ginn* and *Peri*, of whom they entertain the like notions.

2. The dread of the *Dracs*, ſuppoſed to be malicious, or at leaſt trickſome demons; but, which is very rare, if one of them happens to take a fancy to a man or woman, they are ſure to be the better for it. They are ſtill ſaid to lay gold cups and rings on the ſurface over pits, in rivers, as a bait to draw in women and children; though their uſual dwelling be ſome old empty houſe, whence they make excurſions in human form, inviſible or viſible, as beſt ſuits their purpoſe. The country folks ſhudder at the very name of the Drac; ſome are poſitive they have ſeen him; for happy, indeed, is that village, in which there is not a houſe, execrated as the lurking place of this tremendous Drac.

3. Further, it is a received cuſtom in Lower Languedoc not to marry in the month of May, as both the parties infallibly die within a ſhort time; to avoid this misfortune, matters are made up in April, or deferred till June. This fancy is derived from the Romans, who, in May, celebrated the feſtival of Lemures, or Ghoſts of the Dead; during which time, the temples were ſhut up, and marriages intermitted, as fatal,

Fana tamen veteres illis clauſere diebus,
Ut nunc ferali tempore operta vides.
Nec viduæ tædis eadem, nec virginis apta
Tempora: quæ nupſit non diuturna fuit.

Hac

Hac quoque de cauſa, ſi te proverbia tangunt,
Menſe malas Maio nubere *vulgus ait.* Ov. Faſtor. l. v.

This cuſtom ſubſiſted at Rome in the time of Plutarch, who, in his Roman Queſtions, ſays: *Few or no marriages are known in the month of May; they ſtay till June.*

4. The worſhip of ſprings and ponds: we learn from Seneca, that the Romans worſhipped hot ſprings, and ponds, and lakes; eſpecially, when in a very high or dark place.

Concerning the like uſage among the Gauls, Gregory of Tours gives us the following narrative: "On a mountain in Gevaudan, called Helanus, was a lake, whither the neighbourhood annually reſorted, and, by way of offerings, threw in ſtuffs, entire fleeces, cheeſes, wax, loaves, and the like, every one according to his ability; this was accompanied with great feaſtings for three days, till at length a pious biſhop, building a church on the brink of the lake, by his powerful remonſtrances and exhortations, turned that Pagan ceremony into Chriſtian devotion." Something analogous to this is ſtill obſerved in the country of Foix, where, on a high mountain, called Thabor, is a very deep lake, and cloſe by it a church, which, on the 24th of Auguſt, the inhabitants of the adjacent places made it a duty to aſſemble at, as thoſe of Gevaudan uſed at the lake of mount Helanus.

The people of the country of Foix, indeed, flock to the maſſes which, on that day, are ſaid both in the church and at an altar which ſtands in the open air: but, it is very probable, the ſcope of this inſtitution, like that on mount Helanus, was only to ſanctify a remnant of Paganiſm, which it was not eaſy to aboliſh. Thus, on the converſion of the Engliſh to Chriſtianity, Gregory the Great allowed them to hold their uſual meetings at certain times of the year round their temples, which had been conſecrated as churches, to make arbours, hold religious feaſts as before, and ſlay the oxen, which uſed to be ſacrificed to idols, provided it was, now, with no other meaning than to eat them; the reaſon given by that pope for ſuch toleration, muſt be allowed very wiſe; *nam duris mentibus ſimul omnia abſcindere impoſſibile eſſe non dubium eſt, i. e.* with rude and infatuated minds, there is no retrenching every thing at once.

5. Three ſuperſtitious preſages, the *ringing of the ears*, *ſudden ſtarts of the eye-lids*, and *ſneezing*. Theſe Auſonius terms the *tria omina*, and as they are now received in moſt parts of Europe, ſo they paſſed current among the wiſe Greeks and Romans. The *tinnitus aurium*, or tingling of the ears, was thought to intimate to the perſon who felt it, that ſomebody was talking of him; thus, the Lady in Ariſtenetus writing to her lover ſays; *When I think of my deareſt, my ears tingle, a ſure ſign that I am alſo in your thoughts.* Pliny hiſt. nat. lib. xxviii. cap. 2. has theſe words: *Quin et abſentes tinnitu aurium præſentire ſermones de ſe receptum eſt*: on this chimera is founded the following ancient epigram:

Garrula quid totis reſonat mihi noctibus auris?
Neſcio quem dicis nunc meminiſſe mihi.

Hic

Hic quis ſit quæris? Reſonant tibi noctibus aures
Et reſonant totis. Delia te loquitur.

Further, if the right ear tingled, it denoted commendation and praiſe, if the left, blame and obloquy.

The *ſubſultus palpebrarum*, or a ſtart of the eye-lids, the Greeks and Romans imagined to preſage good luck when in the right eye, and in the left, misfortune: accordingly, the enamoured ſwain, in Theocritus, cries out in a rapture, *Oh I ſhall ſee her! my right eye ſtarted!* and a ſlave in Plautus, barely on this happy omen, warrants his maſter that he ſhall raiſe the money he ſtood in need of.

Unde dicam neſcio,
Niſi quia futurum eſt, ita ſupercilium ſalit. Pſeud. A. 1. ſ. 1.

This infatuation ſtill prevails; and in Languedoc ſuch ſtartings in the eye-lids are called *le rat*; at Paris, *la petite ſouris*, i. e. the little mouſe; and, among the vulgar, raiſe joy or fear, according to the eye where they are felt.

This ſuperſtition is ſtill more common in Aſia than in Europe. The Mahometans carefully obſerve all ſuch involuntary ſtarts of the eye-lids, lips, &c. and, beſides many other books, have one of great note, called *Elm al Ekhtelage*, written by an eminent Iman, and which treats of the preſages deducible from ſuch ſtarts, with prayers to be uſed according to the parts of the body where the ſtart or convulſion is felt. So true is it, that there is not that abſurdity, however groſs, which has not its partiſans!

The *ſternutamentum*, or ſneezing, was among the Greeks and Romans a ſure portent of good or evil, according as the perſon ſneezed towards the right or left. Plutarch relates, that the prieſt who officiated at the ſolemn ſacrifice, previous to the fight off Salamin, hearing a ſternutation on the right, aſſured Themiſtocles of victory; and the meaning of Catullus's epigram every body knows:

Amor ſiniſter ante
Dextram ſternuit approbationem.

To the emperor Tiberius, the cuſtom of an ejaculatory prayer for the perſon who had ſneezed, appeared of ſuch moment, that he was diſpleaſed if omitted to him, tho' on a journey. *Cur ſternutamentis ſalutamur*, ſays Pliny, H. N. l. xxviii. c. 2. *quod etiam Tiberium Cæſarem, triſtiſſimum, ut conſtat, hominum, in vehiculo exegiſſe tradunt.*

Though ſternutation be no longer accounted ominous, to bow to a perſon ſneezing, and adding a complimental *God bleſs ye!* is ſtill an article of good breeding in ſeveral parts of Europe, eſpecially among the middle and lower claſſes.

6. It is a very common cuſtom in Languedoc, after eating boiled eggs never to fail quaſhing them, or at leaſt making ſeveral holes in the ſhells, leſt, if intire, they ſhould be uſed for compoſing charms againſt thoſe who had eaten the contents; this alſo obtained among thoſe magnanimous lords of the world, the Romans; for Pliny, ſpeaking of the ſuperſtitious practices of his countrymen, to prevent faſcination, ſays: *Huc pertinet ovorum, ut exſorbuerit quiſque, calices cochlearibus protinus frangi, aut perforari.*

7. One of the ancient ſuperſtitions of the Belgians, was, to make human

human figures of dough, about new-year's day, it being their chief feſtival; and it appears by the council of Leptines, in the dioceſe of Cambrai, held 743, that the like cuſtom then ſubſiſted: and in Lower Languedoc, during all the Chriſtmas week, they make cakes ſhaped like men, as preſents to children.

8. Nothing is more common in Upper Languedoc, than to hear the commonalty ſwear *by the fire, by the flame of the candle, &c.* at Thouloufe, eſpecially, ſcarce a ſentence without *per aqueſt fuec, per aqueſt lum*; if theſe oaths are more ridiculous than that which Virgil puts in the mouth of Sinon,

Vos æterni ignes, et non violabile veſtrum
Teſtor Numen, ait,

they may ſurely be ranked with Socrates's *per canem*, and Zeno's *per capparim.*

Many other like inſtances of ſuperſtition may be added; as, confidence in amulets or charms, the ceremonies on the eve of Midſummer-day, the numberleſs faſcinations practiſed in drying up the milk in women and cattle, rendering men impotent, laming horſes, bringing a mortality on beaſts; the dread of ridiculous preſages, as the breaking of a looking-glaſs, overſetting a ſalt-ſeller, burning the ſieve, to diſcover a theft, faith in dreams, &c. Thus credulity, ſuperſtition, and error, are, among the commonalty, maladies of every clime and age, and maladies which the remonſtrances of learning and reflection, it is to be feared, will never be able totally to eradicate.

An hiſtory of Coaches.

JULIUS CÆSAR found chariots here eighteen hundred years ago; for all wheel-carriages which warriors rode and fought in, are fairly comprehended under that name. This method of fighting in chariots is very ancient; we have it in Homer, and in the book of Exodus, and thenceforward to the books of Kings and Chronicles.

But this way of fighting was inconvenient, and the Saracens, who were once the beſt ſoldiers in the world, uſed horſes. Theſe Saracens, it is probable, were deſcended from the ancient Parthians, who alſo fought on horſeback, and uſed to fly with an intention to diſorder the array of their enemy's battle.

From the Romans and Saracens, the nations of Europe might learn to reject the uſe of chariots in war (if they had not done it ſooner) for almoſt all the nations of Europe ſent great armies againſt them to recover the Holy Land.

To come back nearer to our own times; coaches returned to England in the days of queen Elizabeth, by the way of France (as our faſhions commonly do) and it is moſt certain that the judges rode on horſeback to Weſtminſter-hall, in term-time, all the reign of king James I. and poſſibly a good deal later: at the reſtoration, king Charles II. rode on horſeback between his two brothers, the duke of York, and duke of Glouceſter; and the whole cavalcade, which was very ſplendid, and conſiſted of a great number of perſons, was performed on horſeback.

We ſhall add one remarkable fact con-

concerning the increaſe of coaches among us. Our preſent number of hackney-coaches, which ply in the ſtreets, is eight hundred, beſides a great many ſtages, that do not run twenty miles off. We are told how theſe matters ſtood an hundred years ago by Mr. Ruſhworth, a writer of great reputation, and much gravity. He ſays the king and council publiſhed a proclamation againſt them, which he prints in his collections, alledging that they raiſed the price of provender againſt the king, nobility, and gentry; and then he proceeds to inform us, that they were about twenty in number, and did not ply in the ſtreets, but kept at their inns till they were ſent for, which beſpeaks a vaſt alteration! for we are credibly informed, that even in the city of Dublin (which is not more than a third part of what London was an hundred years ago) there are two hundred licenſed hackney-coaches.

Since I am upon this ſubject, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that under proper regulations, they are of excellent uſe in a great rich city. They aſſiſt the diſpatch of buſineſs, are beneficial to the health of thoſe who uſe them, and contribute not a little to keep up that breed of ſtrong horſes fit for ſervice, with which this land is ſtored, and is able, in time of war, to furniſh her own armies, or in time of peace, to ſell to other nations.

It is obſervable (upon Mr. Ruſhworth's ſtory above-mentioned) that human foreſight is very ſhort; for 'tis highly probable that provender was dearer here an hundred years ago, in proportion to the ſcarcity of money, than it is at this day: we are ſure the fact is ſo with reſpect to corn; for a large market is always ſupplied. Ten thouſand acres of land extraordinary, laid out for meadows, are more than enough to anſwer the increaſe of horſes in London; and the greatneſs of the quantity of hay, makes the price more regular and uniform, unleſs a ſeaſon of extraordinary barrenneſs ſhould happen.

Of the origin of Cards. Tranſlated from the French.

ABOUT the year 1390, cards were invented to divert Charles the ſixth, then king of France, who was fallen into a melancholy diſpoſition.

That they were not in uſe before, appears highly probable. 1ſt, Becauſe no cards are to be ſeen in any painting, ſculpture, tapeſtry, &c. more ancient than the preceding period, but are repreſented in many works of ingenuity, ſince that age. 2dly, No prohibitions relative to cards, by the king's edicts, are mentioned, although ſome few years before, a moſt ſevere one was publiſhed, forbidding, by name, all manner of ſports and paſtimes, in order that the ſubjects might exerciſe themſelves in ſhooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppoſe the Engliſh. Now it is not to be preſumed, that ſo luring a game as cards would have been omitted in the enumeration, had they been in uſe.

3dly, In all the eccleſiaſtical canons, prior to the ſaid time, there occurs no mention of cards; altho' twenty years after that date, card-playing was interdicted the clergy, by a Gallican ſynod. About the the ſame time is found in the account book of the king's cofferer, the following charge: "Paid for a pack

pack of painted leaves bought for the king's amuſement, three livres." Printing and ſtamping being then not diſcovered, the cards were painted, which made them ſo dear. Thence in the above ſynodical canons, they are called *pagellæ pictæ*, painted little leaves.

4thly, About 30 years after this, came a ſevere edict againſt cards in France; and another by Emanuel, duke of Savoy; only permitting the ladies this paſtime, *pro ſpinulis*, for pins and needles.

Of the deſign of Cards.

The inventor propoſed by the figures of the four ſuits, or colours, as the French call them, to repreſent the four ſtates, or claſſes of men in the kingdom,

By the *Cœurs* (Hearts) are meant, the *Gens de Chœur*, choir men, or eccleſiaſtics; and therefore the Spaniards, who certainly received the uſe of cards from the French, have *copas* or chalices, inſtead of hearts.

The nobility, or prime military part of the kingdom, are repreſented by the ends or points of lances or pikes, and our ignorance of the meaning or reſemblance of the figure induced us to call them ſpades. The Spaniards have *eſpadas* (ſwords) in lieu of pikes, which is of ſimilar import.

By diamonds, are deſigned the order of citizens, merchants, and tradeſmen, *carreaux* (ſquare ſtones, tiles, or the like). The Spaniards have a coin, *dineros*, which anſwers to it; and the Dutch call the French word *carreaux*, *ſteeneen*, ſtones and diamonds from the form.

Treſle, the trefoil leaf, or clover graſs, (corruptly called clubs) alludes to the huſbandmen and peaſants. How this ſuit came to be called Clubs I cannot explain, unleſs, borrowing the game from the Spaniards, who have *baſtos* (ſtaves or clubs) inſtead of the trefoil, we gave the Spaniſh ſignification to the French figure.

The hiſtory of the four kings, which the French in drollery ſometimes call the cards, is David, Alexander, Cæſar, and Charles (which names were then, and ſtill are, on the French cards.) Theſe reſpectable names repreſent the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks under Charlemaigne.

By the queens are intended Argine, Eſther, Judith, and Pallas (names retained on the French cards) typical of birth, piety, fortitude and wiſdom, the qualifications reſiding in each perſon. Argine is an anagram for *Regina*, queen by deſcent.

By the knaves were deſigned the ſervants to knights; (for knave originally, meant only ſervant; and in an old tranſlation of the bible St. Paul is called the knave of Chriſt) but French pages and valets now indiſcriminately uſed by various orders of perſons, were formerly only allowed to perſons of quality, eſquires (*Eſcuiers*) ſhield or armour bearers.

Others fancy that the knights themſelves were deſigned by thoſe cards, becauſe Hogier and Lahire two names on the French cards were famous knights at the time cards were ſuppoſed to be invented.

An account of the celebration of the May-Games, and the reaſons of their ſuppreſſion,

IT was uſual, on the 1ſt of May for all the citizens, who were able

able, to divert themſelves in the woods and meadows with May-games, diverſions not confined to the lower claſs, but equally the entertainment of perſons of the higheſt rank; a remarkable inſtance of which is inſerted in Hall's Chronicle, under the year 1515, when that author obſerves, that king Henry VIII. and queen Catharine, accompanied by many lords and ladies, rode a maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's-hill, where, as they paſſed along, they ſaw a company of 200 tall yeomen, all cloathed in green, with green hoods and bows and arrows. One, who was their chieftain, was called Robin Hood, and deſired the king and all his company to ſtay and ſee his men ſhoot; to which the king agreeing, he whiſtled, and all the two hundred diſcharged their arrows at once. which they repeated on his whiſtling again. Their arrows had ſomething placed in the heads of them that made them whiſtle as they flew, and all together, made a loud and very uncommon noiſe, at which the king and queen were greatly delighted. The gentleman who aſſumed the character of Robin Hood then deſired the king and queen, with their retinue, to enter the green wood, where, in arbours made with boughs intermixed with flowers, they were plentifully ſerved with veniſon and wine, by Robin Hood and his men.

About two years after an event happened, which occaſioned the epithet of Evil to be added to this day of rejoicing. The citizens being extremely exaſperated at the encouragement given to foreigners, a prieſt, named Bell, was perſuaded to preach againſt them at the Spital; and, in a very inflaming ſermon, he incited the people to oppoſe all ſtrangers; this occaſioned frequent quarrels in the ſtreets, for which ſome Engliſhmen were committed to priſon.

Suddenly a rumour aroſe, that on May-day all the foreigners would be aſſaſſinated, and ſeveral ſtrangers fled; this coming to the knowledge of the king's council, cardinal Wolſey ſent for the lord mayor and ſeveral of the city council, told them what he had heard, and exhorted them to preſerve the peace. Upon this affair a court of common council was aſſembled at Guildhall, on the evening before May-day, in which it was reſolved to order every man to ſhut up his doors, and keep his ſervants at home; and this advice being immediately communicated to the cardinal, met with his approbation.

Upon this every alderman ſent to inform his ward, that no man ſhould ſtir out of his houſe after nine o' clock, but keep his doors ſhut, and his ſervants within till nine in the morning. This order had not been long given, when one of the aldermen, returning from his ward, obſerved two young men at play in Cheapſide, and many others looking at them, He would have ſent them to the Compter, but they were ſoon reſcued, and the cry raiſed of "'Prentices! 'Prentices! Clubs! Clubs!" Inſtantly the people aroſe; by eleven o'clock they amounted to ſix or ſeven hundred; and, the croud ſtill increaſing, they reſcued from Newgate and the Compter the priſoners committed for abuſing the foreigners; while the mayor and ſheriffs, who were preſent, made proclamation in the king's name;

but,

but, inſtead of obeying it, they broke open the houſes of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning, when, beginning to diſperſe, the mayor and his attendants took 300 of them, and committed them to the ſeveral priſons. While this riot laſted, the lieutenant of the Tower diſcharged ſeveral pieces of ordnance againſt the city, but without doing much miſchief; and about five in the morning ſeveral of the nobility marched thither, with all the forces they could aſſemble.

On the 4th of May the lord mayor, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Surry, and others, ſat upon the trial of the offenders at Guildhall, the duke of Norfolk entering the city with 1300 men. That day ſeveral were indicted, and on the next 13 were ſentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; for the execution of whom ten gallowſes were ſet up in ſeveral parts of the city, upon wheels, to be removed from ſtreet to ſtreet, and from door to door.

On the 7th of May ſeveral others were found guilty, and received the ſame ſentence as the former, and ſoon after were drawn upon hurdles to the ſtandard in Cheapſide; but, when one was executed, and the reſt about to be turned off, a reſpite came, and they were remanded back to priſon.

After this, the ſoldiers who had kept watch in the city were withdrawn, which making the citizens flatter themſelves that the king's diſpleaſure againſt them was not ſo great as they had imagined, the lord mayor, recorder, and ſeveral aldermen, went in mourning gowns to wait upon the king at Greenwich, when, having attended for ſome time at the privy chamber-door, his majeſty, with ſeveral of the nobility, came forth; upon which, all of them falling upon their knees, the recorder, in the name of the reſt, in the moſt humble and ſubmiſſive terms, begged that he would have mercy on them for their negligence, and compaſſion on the offenders, whom he repreſented as a ſmall number of light perſons. His majeſty let them know that he was really diſpleaſed, and that they ought to wail and be ſorry for it: for, as they had not attempted to fight with thoſe whom they pretended were ſo ſmall a number of light perſons, they muſt have winked at the matter; he therefore ordered them to repair to the lord chancellor, who would give them an anſwer. Upon which they retired, deeply mortified.

Being informed that the king was to be at Weſtminſter-hall on the 22d of May, they reſolved to repair thither, which they did with the conſent of cardinal Wolſey, lord high-chancellor. The king ſat at the upper end of Weſtminſter-hall, under a cloth of ſtate, with the cardinal and ſeveral of the nobility; and the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſeveral of the common council attended; the priſoners, who then amounted to about 400, were brought in their ſhirts, bound together with cords, and with halters about their necks, and among theſe were eleven women. The cardinal having ſharply rebuked the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty for their negligence, told the priſoners, that, for their offences againſt the laws of the realm, and againſt his majeſty's crown and dignity, they had deſerved death; upon which they all ſet up a piteous cry, of "Mercy, gracious "lord, mercy!" which ſo moved

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the king, that, at the earneſt intreaty of the lords, he pronounced them pardoned; upon which, giving a great ſhout, they threw up their halters towards the top of the hall, crying, "God ſave the king!" After this affair, the May games were not ſo commonly uſed as before.

Hiſtorical remarks on dreſs. Prefixed to a collection of the dreſſes of different nations, ancient and modern.

THE origin of dreſs, conſidered merely as a covering for the body, is too generally known to need a diſſertation: but that covering which was produced jointly by weakneſs and guilt, to defend the wearer from the inclemency of the weather, and to conceal thoſe parts which the loſs of innocence had made ſhameful, is but a very inconſiderable part of what has been long included under the name of dreſs. To trace the modern dreſs back to the ſimplicity of the firſt ſkins and leaves and feathers that were worn by mankind in the primitive ages, if it were poſſible, would be almoſt endleſs; the faſhion has been often changed, while the materials remained the ſame; the materials have been different as they were gradually produced by ſucceſſive arts that converted a raw hide into leather, the wool of the ſheep into cloth, the web of the worm into ſilk, and flax and cotton into linen of various kinds. One garment has alſo been added to another, and ornaments have been multiplied upon ornaments with a variety almoſt infinite, produced by the caprices of human vanity, or the new neceſſities to which man rendered himſelf ſubject by thoſe many inventions which took place after he ceaſed to be as God had created him, upright.

Some bounds however have been put to the licentiouſneſs of fancy in forming and changing the dreſs, by various prohibitions and ordonnances after men had been formed into civil ſociety: by ſome it was intended to keep up a viſible diſtinction between the different claſſes of people, as noble or mean, eccleſiaſtical or lay, magiſtrate or private perſons; the deſign of others was to diſtinguiſh the two ſexes, and ſome to prohibit many expenſive ſuperfluities, which were at once productive of poverty, dependance, and effeminacy; ſome of theſe regulations ſtill ſubſiſt, and the ſexes have by a kind of common conſent been diſtinguiſhed at all times, and in all civilized countries, by ſome difference in their dreſs. At preſent indeed the Europeans are ſo much at liberty to follow their own fancy in the figure and materials of their dreſs, that the habit is become a kind of index to the mind, and the character is in ſome particulars as eaſily diſcovered by a man's dreſs as by his converſation. Of the dreſſes of Europe in general it may be obſerved that they are now gothic; that of the men is military, for the garments are all ſhort, and the dreſs is conſidered as incomplete without a weapon. So that even the phyſician, who ſpends the day in going from the chamber of one ſick perſon to another, is not completely dreſſed without a ſword. The old Civic habits were long, and are ſtill uſed on particular occaſions. The merchant and trader when he appears as a citizen wears a gown and hood, and there are long garments

peculiar to the profeſſors of phyſick and law, to the great officers of ſtate, and the peers of every denomination: but all theſe characters, except upon public occaſions, wear the ſhort coat and ſword, which is the military dreſs, that the inroads of the Goths, whoſe trade was war, made general.

As to the dreſſes of the women, they have never been military, and therefore have never been ſhort; but beſides the alterations that convenience and caprice have introduced in the female habit, there are ſeveral which have had a more latent and leſs innocent cauſe. The dreſs of women has been long conſidered as a decoration of beauty, and an incitement to deſire; and in this view it has been the object of much thought, ingenuity, and ſolicitude; but it does not appear that thoſe who intended to multiply or ſecure their conqueſts by dreſs, always knew how beſt to exert that power which the choice of their dreſs put into their hands. When the Britiſh lady thinks fit to dreſs ſo as to diſcover the whole breaſt, the Britiſh gentleman ſoon looks upon it with as much indifference, as the naked Indians look upon all the reſt; but if ſhe covers it with a handkerchief, and contrives this covering ſo that it ſhall accidentally diſcover what it appears intended to hide, the glimpſe that is thus caſually given, immediately and forcibly ſeizes the imagination, and every motion is watched in hopes that it will be repeated; ſo if by any accident a lady diſcover half her leg, the fancy is inſtantly alarmed, though when the actreſs appears in breeches and diſcovers the whole, ſhe is the object of indifference, if not of diſguſt: for the ſame reaſon the figure of a naked Venus produces leſs effect than that of a dreſſed figure with the petticoat raiſed ſo as to diſcover the garter. It follows therefore, that if ſhe dreſſes moſt immodeſtly, who dreſſes ſo as moſt to excite licentious deſires, ſhe does not dreſs moſt immodeſtly who uncovers moſt of her perſon, but ſhe who covers it ſo that it may be accidentally ſeen. And upon this principle it was that the Grecian legiſlator, when he obſerved that many of the youth lived unmarried, directed the women to wear long garments which covered the whole perſon from the ſhoulders to the feet, inſtead of diſcovering all the breaſt and half the leg; and ordered that the robe ſhould be cut in ſlaſhes from the hip to the knee, ſo that when they ſtood or ſat ſtill, the two ſides of the opening ſhould fall together, but ſhould by dividing, when they walked or uſed any other motion, caſually diſcover the parts which at other times were concealed.

Many changes of female dreſs, that may be traced in this collection, will be found to proceed from unſkilful attempts to allure, by diſcovering more and more of the perſon, and from the diſappointment which ſucceeded the experiment, and at laſt induced a ſudden tranſition to a cloſe dreſs, by which the whole perſon was covered. As to the changes of habit, which were the effects of mere caprice and wantonneſs of fancy, it is impoſſible to trace them in other countries, and difficult in our own: the following particulars, however, may ſerve to gratify the curious, and excite them to a more critical examination.

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Party-coloured coats were firſt worn in England in the time of Henry I. chaplets or wreaths of artificial flowers in the time of Edward III. hoods and ſhort coats without ſleeves, called taberts, in the time of Henry IV. hats in the time of Henry VII. ruffs in the reign of Edward VI. and it is ſaid that they were firſt invented by a Spaniſh or Italian lady of quality to hide a wen which grew on her neck. Wrought caps or bonnets were firſt uſed here in the time of queen Elizabeth. Judge Finch, in the time of James I. introduced the band. French hoods, bibs, and gorgets, were laid aſide by the queen of Charles I. and the commode or tower was introduced in 1687. Shoes of the preſent faſhion were firſt worn in 1633. Breeches were introduced inſtead of trunk hoſe in 1654, and perukes were firſt worn ſoon after the reſtoration.

As to the ſtage dreſſes, it is only neceſſary to remark, that they are at once elegant and characteriſtic: and among many other regulations of more importance, for which the public is obliged to the genius and the judgment of the preſent manager of our principal theatre, is that of the dreſſes, which are no longer the heterogeneous and abſurd mixtures of foreign and ancient modes, which formerly debaſed our tragedies, by repreſenting a Roman general in a full bottomed peruke, and the ſovereign of an Eaſtern empire in trunk hoſe.

Literary and Miſcellaneous Eſſays.

An Eſſay on Augury.

[*From Stillingfleet's calendar of Flora*]

WE know from Heſiod, ſays Mr. Stillingfleet, that huſbandry was in part regulated by the blowing of plants, and the coming or going of birds; and moſt probably it had been in uſe long before his time, as aſtronomy was then in its infancy; but when artificial calendars came into vogue, the natural calendar ſeems to have been totally neglected; for I find no traces of it after his time, whether for good and ſufficient reaſons I pretend not to determine.

I ſhall make no further mention at preſent of the uſe of plants in directing the huſbandman, but take this opportunity of making a digreſſion about birds, in relation to their prognoſtic nature. Henceforward then, *i. e.* from the time of Heſiod, they ſeem to have been looked upon as no longer capable of directing the huſbandman in his rural affairs, but they did not, however, loſe their influence and dignity; nay, on the contrary, they ſeem to have gained daily a more than ordinary, and even wonderful authority, till at laſt no affair of conſequence, either of private or public concern, was undertaken without conſulting them. They were looked upon as the interpreters of the gods, and thoſe who were qualified to underſtand their oracles were held among the chief men in the Greek and Roman ſtates, and became the aſſeſſors of kings, and even of Jupiter himſelf. However abſurd ſuch an inſtitution as a a college of Augurs may appear in our eyes, yet, like all other extravagant inſtitutions, it had in part its origin from nature. When men conſidered the wonderful migration of birds, how they diſappeared at once, and appeared again at ſtated times, and could give no gueſs where they went, it was almoſt natural to ſuppoſe, that they retired ſomewhere out of the ſphere of this earth, and perhaps approached the ætherial regions, where they might converſe with the gods, and thence be enabled to predict events. This, I ſay, was almoſt natural for a ſuperſtitious people to imagine, at leaſt to believe, as ſoon as ſome impoſtor was impudent enough to aſſert it. Add to this, that the diſpoſition in ſome birds to imitate the human voice muſt contribute much to the confirmation of ſuch a doctrine. This inſtitution of Augury ſeems to have been much more ancient than that of Aruſpicy; for we find many inſtances of the former in Homer, but not a ſingle one of the latter that I know of; though frequent mention is made of ſacrifices in that author. From the whole of what I have obſerved, I ſhould be apt to think, that natural Augury gave riſe to religious Augury, and this to Aruſpicy, as the mind of man makes a very eaſy tranſition from a little truth to a great deal of error.

A paſſage in Ariſtophanes gave me the hint for what I have been ſaying.

ſaying. In the Comedy of the Birds, he makes one of them ſay thus: "The greateſt bleſſings which can happen to you mortals are derived from us; firſt, we ſhew you the ſeaſons, viz. Spring, Winter, Autumn. The crane points out the time for ſowing, when ſhe flies with her warning notes into Ægypt; ſhe bids the ſailor hang up his rudder and take his reſt, and every prudent man provide himſelf with winter garments. Next the kite appearing, proclaims another ſeaſon, viz. when it is time to ſheer your ſheep. After that the ſwallow informs you when it is time to put on ſummer cloaths. We are to you, adds the chorus, Ammon, Dodona, Apollo; for after conſulting us you undertake every thing; merchandize, purchaſes, marriages, &c." Now it ſeems not improbable, that the ſame tranſition was made in the ſpeculations of men, which appears in the poet's words, and that they were eaſily induced to think, that the ſurpriſing foreſight of birds, as to the time of migration, indicated ſomething of a divine nature in them; which opinion Virgil, as an Epicurean, thinks fit to enter his proteſt againſt; when he ſays,

Haud equidem credo quia ſit divinitus illis
Ingenium.

But to return to Ariſtophanes. The firſt part of the chorus, from whence the afore-cited paſſage is taken, ſeems with all its wildneſs to contain the fabulous cant, which the augurs made uſe of in order to account for their impudent impoſitions on mankind. It ſets out with a coſmogony, and ſays, that in the beginning were Chaos and Night, and Erebus and Tartarus. That there was neither water, nor air, nor ſky; that Night laid an egg, from whence, after a time, Love aroſe. That Love, in conjunction with Erebus, produced a third kind, and that they were the firſt of the immortal race, &c.

Linnæus's Dream.

LINNÆUS, whoſe fame has ſpread throughout all Europe, had ſpent many days in examining and claſſing thoſe wonderful plants which he had collected from the craggy mountains of Norway. He admired their beauty and ſtructure, but knew not their uſe; nor was he able accurately to determine what place they held in the vegetable creation. He ſaw much was to be known, and lamented his ignorance;—— whilſt the world was admiring him as a prodigy and father of ſcience;—— nor could he forbear bitterly bewailing the ſhortneſs of life, which puts a ſtop to philoſophical enquiries, and renders it almoſt impoſſible to attain even the ſmalleſt degree of perfection, in any one branch of knowledge. "Alas (ſaid he) why is man's exiſtence circumſcribed within ſuch narrow bounds; and why, ſurrounded as he is with the glorious works of God, is he permitted to know ſo little of them? Scarce are we born into the world, ſcarce do we acquire ſkill to perceive what is moſt worthy our notice, before we are ſnatched away, and hurried to the grave, leaving our undertakings unfiniſhed, and in the hands

of thoſe who either have not ſkill to carry them on, or chuſe ſome other purſuits."

His thoughts diſtreſſed him, but ſtill he retained that humble acquieſcence to the will of the ſupreme being, which is ever inſeparable from a truly philoſophical mind: —— he knew that whatever the Author of nature appointed was certainly right and good.—— Humbled therefore, but not diſcontented or repining, he retired to reſt, and in the viſions of the night was inſtructed.

He fancied himſelf buſied in ſearching for ſome extraordinary plants which he had long deſired to be poſſeſſed of, and that he had wandered inſenſibly to one of the moſt delightful ſpots in all Norway. It was the brow of an high mountain: ——the vaſt ocean was before him, on which appeared with ſwelling ſails, a large fleet, paſſing to convey the products of the north to the more pleaſing regions of the ſouth;——and on the other part, through a vale bounded on each ſide by craggy rocks, was ſeen the adjacent country, which the warm ſeaſon, juſt begun, had clad in all its verdure. Beyond a river that bent its courſe through rich paſtures filled with cattle, appeared to the right a large and populous town, over which the riſing ground exhibited to the view, corn-fields, and all the variety of a well-watered country: —— and to the left a thick wood, through a large opening whereof (formed by nature) was ſeen the ruins of an ancient caſtle, heretofore the ſeat of gothic valour. Linnæus's attention to his purſuit was for a while ſuſpended; and he ſtopt to ſurvey alternately theſe pleaſing ſcenes. In the mean time, the ſun ſetting in full glory beneath the waves, cauſed the horizon to exhibit the brighteſt colours of the rainbow, and theſe gradually fading, the ſtarry concave of heaven began to be enlightened by the riſing moon. But ſoon the ſcene was changed, the whole ſky became veiled with thick clouds, and a diſtant roaring proclaimed the approach of a dreadful ſtorm. Already the rain deſcended in vaſt torrents, the heavens blazed with lightning, and the rocks reſounded with loud claps of thunder.

Linnæus, filled with terror, was ſeeking where to ſhelter himſelf, when a voice from a cave, (whence there ſuddenly iſſued a gleam of light) bade him approach, and conſider what he ſaw. With trembling he obeyed, and entered a ſpacious cavern, adorned on all ſides with pointed cryſtals, which had been formed by water diſtilling from the rock, and which reflecting the light that proceeded from a golden lamp hanging in the midſt, made it as bright as day. Here he found a venerable old man, in a looſe robe of purple ornamented with ermine, who had before him a large concave mirrour, and in his hand a golden rod: he ſeemed calm and ſerene, and approached Linnæus with a ſmile of complacency that diſſipated all his fears. "Behold (ſaid he) thy ſincereſt friend, who has deſired thy happineſs, and long ſought to diſcover himſelf to thee. I would gladly always abide with thee, but the ſtate of things in this world forbids it; and I can only uſe favourable opportunities of converſing with thee: at ſuch times I would make thee partaker

of

of my riches, and they will continue for ever. —— Seeſt thou this mirrour? obſerve attentively what it repreſenteth to thee."

Having thus ſpoke, before Linnæus could reply, he waved his wand, and immediately there appeared a garden that had been lately planted: the trees were covered with a bright green, and began to ſhoot forth their various blooms on every part, and to fill the air with fragrant ſweets. But ſuddenly there came forth thoſe who had the care of the plantation, and ſtripped them of all their boughs and verdure, leaving only the bare and unadorned trunks, which inſtead of the pleaſant ſcene that before preſented itſelf to the view, afforded only a diſguſtful and barren proſpect.—— Soon, however, there were graſted on theſe, freſh branches of all kinds;——and again, they ſprung to a more delightful verdure, and produced more fragrant bloſſoms, and in the end the fineſt fruits, and went on increaſing in beauty, ſtrength, and uſefulneſs.

Linnæus was filled with admiration, and began diligently to obſerve their various kinds, that he might know to what claſſes they belonged, when the venerable old man interrupted his ſpeculations, and thus addreſſed himſelf to him.

"Know that no evil is permitted but for good, and that the ſhortneſs of life which thou lamentedſt, is conſiſtent with the deſigns of a wiſe and gracious God, the tender Father of all created beings. Thou ſaweſt the plants beautiful and pleaſant to the ſight, and it perhaps diſpleaſed thee that they were ſo ſoon ſtripped of their glory, and prevented from attaining that perfection to which they ſeemed to be tending: but thou ſaweſt alſo, that thereby they became in the end more beautiful, and inſtead of continuing uſeleſs objects, only pleaſing to the ſight, yielded the fineſt and moſt delicious fruits. So it is with man.—— His days are ſhort, during which he exiſts in an imperfect ſtate on earth, and he is quickly removed from thence, to flouriſh in that more exalted ſtation for which he was created. In this world he begins to exert the powers of his mind, and to enquire after knowledge, and having obtained ſome ſmall portion of wiſdom, to promiſe himſelf a great increaſe, and to form plans of much improvement, and of perfection in what he has undertaken; but being deſigned for purſuits of a ſtill nobler kind, he has a period put to his exiſtence and progreſs here——he is (like the plants thou ſaweſt) deprived of his firſt beauty and luſtre, in order to be exalted to a more glorious ſtate, and to be endued with higher faculties, that ſhall be grafted on his human nature, and by the aſſiſtance of them he ſhall attain to the utmoſt his ſoul can deſire.

It muſt not be revealed to man too clearly what are the glories of that exalted ſtate, leſt he ſhould be unwilling to remain his appointed time in this, and ruſhing immaturely into it, ſhould fail in the deſired end; but he is permitted to have ſome faint glimpſes to quicken his deſires, and his endeavours to fit himſelf for it. What happineſs muſt there be in a ſtate, wherein man ſhall have before him a proſpect of exiſtence to all eternity, without meeting with any obſtacle to put a ſtop to his purſuits? wherein he ſhall have leiſure tho-

roughly to contemplate and inveſtigate all the ways and works of God, and to gain a perfect knowledge thereof, obſerving accurately every thing that exiſts, and learning its place, its order and deſign?

What enjoyment in a ſtate, wherein he may be permitted to learn the hiſtory of this world, through which he ſhall have paſſed, and of all its revolutions; of the actions and ways of men, and of the dealings of God with them! — wherein he may learn the hiſtory of other worlds, viſible and inviſible, and the ſcheme of Divine Providence with regard to the whole! and reflecting thereon, may become acquainted with all the attributes of the Deity; and being filled with unfeigned love and adoration, may draw near to the Moſt High, and ſee him as he is!"

Linnæus was in raptures at theſe words: he no longer lamented his condition: ——he became ſuddenly contented with the ſhortneſs of his days, and even wiſhed to arrive at the end of them: —— but conſcious how much attention and care it required to reach that deſireable period in ſuch a manner as to have well-grounded hopes of enjoying the ſtate of happineſs he ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, he addreſſed himſelf to the ſage, to beg his direction and inſtruction. Venerable monitor, (he cried) teach me, O teach me how to live, ſo that I may attain an happy end.——But ſuch was the fervour and ſolicitude of his mind, that he awoke, and lo! that which he had ſeen and heard, was but a dream.

Avarice and Glory, an hiſtory. By the king of Pruſſia. —— By the Shepherd his Majeſty means himſelf. Philoſophe de Sans Souci, p. 68.

THE miſer, my dear d'Argens, is chiefly his own enemy; but the ambitious man is the enemy of the human race. He ſtrides forward to vice with impunity, and even his virtues degenerate into faults. The miſer and the ambitious are both equally ſelf-intereſted; but, while one deſtroys only a cottage, the other, perhaps, overturns an empire.

Avarice and Glory once made a journey together to this world, in order to try how mankind were diſpoſed to receive them. Heroes, citizens, prieſts, and lords, immediately liſted beneath their ſtandards, and received their favours with gratitude and rapture. Travelling, however, into a more remote part of the country, they by accident ſet up at the cottage of a ſimple ſhepherd, whoſe whole poſſeſſions were his flock, and all his ſolicitude the next day's ſubſiſtence. His birth was but humble, yet his natural endowments were great. His ſenſe was refined, his heart ſenſible of love and pity, and, poor as he was, he ſtill preſerved an honeſt ardour for liberty and repoſe. Here, with his favourite Sylvana, his flock, his crook, and his cottage, he lived unknown, and unknowing a world that could only inſtruct him in deceit and falſehood.

Our two travellers no ſooner beheld him, than they were ſtruck with his felicity. "How inſupportable is it, cried Glory, thus to be a ſpectator of pleaſures which we have no ſhare in producing. Shall we, who are adored here below, tamely continue ſpectators of

a man who thus ſlights our favours, becauſe as yet unexperienced in their delights: no, rather let us attempt to ſeduce him from his wiſe purſuit of tranquility, and teach him to reverence our power." Thus ſaying, they both, the better to diſguiſe themſelves, aſſumed the dreſs of ſhepherds, and accoſted the ruſtic in terms the moſt inviting. "Dear ſhepherd, how do I pity, cries Glory, your poor ſimplicity; to ſee ſuch talents buried in unambitious retirement, certainly might create even the compaſſion of the gods. Leave, pr'ythee leave a ſolitude deſtined only for ignorance and ſtupidity; it is doubly to die, to die without applauſe. You have virtues, and thoſe ought to appear, not thus lie hid with ungrateful obſtinacy. Fortune calls, and Glory invites thee. I promiſe you a certainty of ſucceſs: you have only to chuſe, whether to become an author, a miniſter of ſtate, or a general; in either capacity, be aſſured of finding reſpect, riches, and immortality."

At ſo unaccuſtomed an invitation, the ſhepherd ſeemed incapable of determining. He heſitated for ſome time between ambition and content, till at length the former prevailed, and he became, in ſome meaſure, a convert. Avarice now came in to fix him entirely, and willing to make him completely the ſlave of both, thus continued the converſation. "Yes, ſimple ſwain, be convinced of your ignorance; learn from me, in what true happineſs conſiſts. You are in indigence, and you miſcall your poverty temperance. What! ſhall a man, formed for the moſt important concerns, like you, exhauſt a precious life, only in ogling his miſtreſs, playing upon his pipe, or ſhearing his ſheep. While the reſt of mankind, bleſſed with affluence, conſecrate all their hours to rapture, improved with art, ſhall you remain in a cottage, perhaps ſhuddering at the winter breeze? Alas! little doſt thou know of the pleaſures attending the great. What ſumptuous palaces they live in; how every time they leave them ſeems a triumphal proceſſion; how every word they pronounce is echoed with applauſe: without fortune, what is life but miſery? what is virtue but ſullen ſatisfaction?—Money, money, is the grand mover of the univerſe; without it life is inſipid, and talents contemptible."

The unhappy ſhepherd was no longer able to reſiſt ſuch powerful perſuaſions; his miſtreſs, his flock, are at once baniſhed from his thoughts, or contemptible in his eye. His rural retreat becomes taſteleſs, and ambition fills up every chaſm in his breaſt: In vain did this faithful partner of all his pleaſures and cares ſollicit his ſtay; in vain expoſe the numberleſs dangers he muſt neceſſarily encounter; nothing could perſuade a youthful mind bent on glory, and whoſe heart felt every paſſion in extreme. However, uncertain what courſe to follow, by chance he fixed upon the muſes; and he began, by ſhewing the world ſome amazing inſtances of the ſublimity of his genius. He inſtantly found admiſſion among the men of wit, and he gave leſſons to thoſe who were candidates for the public favour. He publiſh'd criticiſms to ſhew, that ſome were not born poets, and apologies in vindication of himſelf. But ſoon ſatire attacked him with all its virulence; he found, in every brother wit, a rival,

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and, in every rival, one ready to depreciate whatever he had written. Soon, therefore, he thought proper to quit this ſeducing train, that offer beds of roſes, but ſupply only a couch of thorns.

He next took the field in quality of a ſoldier. He was foremoſt in revenging the affronts of his country, and fixing his monarch on the throne; he was foremoſt in braving every danger, and in mounting every breach: with a few ſucceſſes more, and a few limbs leſs, our ſhepherd would have equalled Cæſar himſelf; but ſoon envy began to pluck the hardened laurel from his brow. His conqueſts were attributed not to his ſuperior ſkill, but the ignorance of his rivals: his patriotiſm was judged to proceed from avarice, and his fortitude from unfeeling aſſurance.

Again, therefore, the ſhepherd changes, and, in his own defence, retired to the cabinet from the field. Here, become a thorough-bred miniſter of ſtate, he copies out conventions, mends treaties, raiſes ſubſidies, levies, diſpoſes, ſells, buys, and loſes his own peace, in procuring the peace of Europe; he even, with the induſtry of a miniſter, adopts his vices, and becomes ſlow, timid, ſuſpicious, and auſtere. Drunk with power, and involved in ſyſtem, he ſees, conſults, and likes none but himſelf. He is no longer the ſimple ſhepherd, whoſe thoughts were all honeſt, and who ſpoke nothing but what he thought; he now is taught only to ſpeak what he never intends to perform. His faults diſguſted ſome, his few remaining virtues more: at length, however, his ſyſtem fails, all his projects are blown up; what was the cauſe of miſfortune, was attributed to corruption and ignorance; he is arraigned by the people, and ſcarcely eſcapes being condemned to ſuffer an ignominious death. Now too late, he finds the folly of having attended to the voice of avarice, or the call of ambition; he flies back to his long-forſaken cottage, again aſſumes the ruſtic robe of innocence and ſimplicity; and, in the arms of his faithful Sylvana, paſſed the remainder of his life in innocence, happineſs, and peace.

On the qualifications requiſite in a commentator upon the holy ſcriptures.

SIR,

A Book of ſo much importance as the Bible, which contains a revelation from the moſt high God of every thing intereſting and important to human creatures, ought to be read with the greateſt reverence, and handled with the greateſt caution: But to ſit down as a commentator upon this ſacred book, and to profeſs one's ſelf a public expoſitor of it, as it is one of the moſt arduous, ſo is it one of the moſt ſolemn undertakings. Great are the abilities, and many are the qualifications neceſſary for this purpoſe. No man ſhould preſume upon it, without a perfect critical knowledge of the languages in which the ſcriptures are written, without a competent underſtanding of the hiſtory and antiquities, the genius and polity of the Jewiſh nation, without an acquaintance with the connected profane hiſtory, the manners and cuſtoms of ancient times. It is alſo abſolutely neceſſary, that a commentator ſhould underſtand the whole analogy of faith, as well as be a complete maſter of all the controverſies,

troverſies, ancient and modern, with the tenets of the ſeveral ſects and hereſies; without a competent ſkill in which he can never be able to elucidate thoſe texts, which are applied in the ſupport of thoſe ſeveral opinions. Beſides theſe qualifications, there is one, which all writers on the ſubject have ſpoken of as indiſpenſably requiſite, that is, a pious and devout frame of mind; a ſpirit like that, with which the ſcriptures are written; without this, accompanied by a holy, ſedate, and contemplative life, all the wiſeſt and beſt of chriſtians have agreed, that no man is qualified to expound the oracles of God.—Serious application, continued labour, long experience, much ſtudy, ſolid judgment, united with the qualifications abovementioned, might lead us to hope for valuable fruits in a commentator.

Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the things requiſite, and which, indeed, muſt be found in every man, who deſires his attempts upon the bible to ſucceed. How great then muſt be the indignation of every ſenſible man, and how ſincere the concern of every true Chriſtian, to ſee this, moſt venerable of all books, hackneyed through the hands of bookſellers, and retailed daily, not for the great ends of piety, virtue, and knowledge, but with the moſt mercenary and ſelfiſh views.—Some there are, with grief I ſpeak it, who dare to introduce into the world the oracles of truth with a lie in their mouths, with feigned names and falſe titles: Others, who think it enough, if, from the former labours of able and worthy men, they plunder without conſcience, and without gratitude patch up their ſheet, gain their ſcanty guinea, and dine! while others, with unbluſhing hypocriſy, pretend a zeal for the Lord, and a concern for the ſalvation of precious ſouls; when it is notoriouſly known, that they are only the tools of bookſellers, and draw the hireling pen as if the inſtruments of ſcheming trade! while, without breach of charity, it may be ſaid of all, that they are eminently deficient in theſe leading qualifications which are neceſſary to conſtitute a commentator on the holy ſcriptures:—this—tranſlations of which how can they have the arrogance to propoſe to correct, who, I will venture to affirm, many of them cannot even read one of the languages at leaſt in which thoſe ſcriptures were written.

Thus much, ſir, I thought due from me as an honeſt man, and a well-wiſher to Chriſtianity, in order to undeceive the ignorant, but well-meaning; to put a check, if poſſible, to this ſcandalous traffick; to throw a proper contempt upon the low and mercenary dealers in it, injurious as it is to the cauſe of true religion and virtue: while at the ſame time, I would be as forward, and would exhort all within my ſphere to be ſo, in promoting the labours of any man of known learning, known abilities, known experience, and known piety; but till ſuch a one ſhall appear amongſt us, let us be content with thoſe many uſeful and excellent comments we already have upon the ſcriptures, nor be forward to encourage thoſe who handle God's word only for hire, and ſteal honey from the hives of others, to ſupply their own deficiences. As I know not any reaſon why I ſhould conceal my name, where the word of God, Truth, and

and Religion, are ſo much concerned, I readily ſubſcribe it, as ready, if neceſſary, to make good what I have advanced.

I am, ſir,

Surry, Aug. 1, 1761. Your humble ſervant, PETER ALDREGE.

Some remarks on the modern manner of preaching.

IT is allowed on all hands, that our Engliſh divines receive a more liberal education, and improve that education by frequent ſtudy, more than any others of this reverend profeſſion in Europe. In general alſo, it may be obſerved, that a greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a ſtudent in England than elſewhere, by which means our clergy have an opportunity of ſeeing better company while young, and of ſooner wearing off thoſe prejudices, which they are apt to imbibe even in the beſt regulated univerſities, and which may be juſtly termed the vulgar errors of the literary republic.

Yet with all theſe advantages it is very obvious, that the clergy are no where ſo little thought of, by the populace, as here; and though our divines are foremoſt, with reſpect to abilities, yet they are found laſt in the effects of their miniſtry; the vulgar, in general, appearing no way impreſſed with a ſenſe of religious duty. I am not for complaining of the depravity of the times, or for endeavouring to paint a proſpect more gloomy than in nature; but certain it is, no perſon who has travelled will contradict me, when I aver, that the lower orders of mankind in other countries teſtify on every occaſion the profoundeſt awe of religion, while in England they are ſcarcely awakened into a ſenſe of its duties, even in circumſtances of the greateſt diſtreſs.

This diſſolute and fearleſs conduct foreigners are apt to attribute to climate and conſtitution; may not the vulgar, being pretty much neglected in our exhortations from the pulpit, be a conſpiring cauſe? Our divines ſeldom ſtoop to their mean capacities, and they who want inſtruction moſt, find leaſt in our religious aſſemblies.

Whatever may become of the higher orders of mankind, who are generally poſſeſſed of collateral motives to virtue, the vulgar ſhould be particularly regarded, whoſe behaviour in civil life, is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears. Thoſe who conſtitute the baſis of the great fabrick of ſociety, ſhould be particularly regarded; for in policy, as in architecture, ruin is moſt fatal when it begins from the bottom.

Men of real ſenſe and underſtanding, prefer a prudent mediocrity to a precarious popularity; and, fearing to overdo their duty, leave it half undone. Their diſcourſes from the pulpit are generally dry, methodical, and unaffecting; delivered with the moſt inſipid calmneſs, inſomuch, that ſhould the peaceful preacher lift his head over the cuſhion, which alone he ſeems to addreſs, he might diſcover his audience, inſtead of being awakened into remorſe, actually ſleeping over his methodical and laboured compoſition.

This method of preaching is, however, by ſome called an addreſs to reaſon, and not to the paſſions; this is ſtiled the making of converts from conviction; but ſuch are indifferently acquainted with human nature, who are not ſenſible, that men

men ſeldom reaſon about their debaucheries till they are committed; reaſon is but a weak antagoniſt when headlong paſſion dictates; in all ſuch caſes we ſhould arm one paſſion againſt another; it is with the human mind as in nature, from the mixture of two oppoſites the reſult is moſt frequently neutral tranquility. Thoſe who attempt to reaſon us out of our follies, begin at the wrong end, ſince the attempt naturally preſuppoſes us capable of reaſon; but to be made capable of this, is one great point of the cure.

There are but few talents requiſite to become a popular preacher, for the people are eaſily pleaſed if they perceive any endeavours in the orator to pleaſe them; the meaneſt qualifications will work this effect, if the preacher ſincerely ſets about it. Perhaps little, very little more is required, than ſincerity and aſſurance; and a becoming ſincerity is always certain of producing a becoming aſſurance. *Si vis me flere, dolendum eſt primum tibi ipſi*, is ſo trite a quotation, that it almoſt demands an apology to repeat it; yet tho' all allow the juſtice of the remark, how few do we find put it in practice; our orators with the moſt faulty baſhfulneſs, ſeem impreſſed rather with an awe of their audience, than with a juſt reſpect for the truths they are about to deliver; they of all profeſſions ſeem the moſt baſhful, who have the greateſt right to glory in their commiſſion.

The French preachers generally aſſume all that dignity, which becomes men who are ambaſſadors from Chriſt; the Engliſh divines, like erroneous envoys, ſeem more ſollicitous not to offend the court to which they are ſent, than to drive home the intereſts of their employer. The biſhop of Maſſillon, in the firſt ſermon he ever preached, found the whole audience, upon his getting into the pulpit, in a diſpoſition no way favourable to his intentions; their nods, whiſpers, or drowſy behaviour, ſhewed him that there was no great profit to be expected from his ſowing in a ſoil ſo improper: however, he ſoon changed the diſpoſition of his audience by his manner of beginning: "If, ſays he, a cauſe, the moſt important that could be conceived, were to be tried at the bar before qualified judges; if this cauſe intereſted ourſelves in particular; if the eyes of the whole kingdom were fixed upon the event; if the moſt eminent council were employed on both ſides, and if we had heard from our infancy of this yet undetermined trial, would you not all ſit with due attention, and warm expectation to the pleadings on each ſide? Would not all your hopes and fears be hinged upon the final deciſion? And yet, let me tell you, you have this moment a cauſe of much greater importance before you, a cauſe where not one nation but all the world are ſpectators, tried not before a fallible tribunal, but the aweful throne of heaven, where not your temporal and tranſitory intereſts are the ſubject of debate, but your eternal happineſs or miſery, where the cauſe is ſtill undetermined, but, perhaps, the very moment I am ſpeaking, may fix the irrecoverable decree, that ſhall laſt for ever; and yet, notwithſtanding all this, you can hardly ſit with patience to hear the tidings of your own ſalvation; I plead the cauſe of heaven, and yet I am ſcarcely attended to, &c." The ſtile, the abruptneſs of a beginning like this in the cloſet would appear abſurd,

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but in the pulpit it is attended with the moſt laſting impreſſions; that ſtyle, which in the cloſet might juſtly be called flimſy, ſeems the true mode of eloquence here. I never read a fine compoſition under the title of a ſermon, that I do not think the author has miſcalled his piece, for the talents to be uſed in writing well, intirely differ from thoſe of ſpeaking well. The qualifications for ſpeaking, as has been already obſerved, are eaſily acquired; they are accompliſhments which may be taken up by every candidate who will be at the pains of ſtooping. Impreſſed with a ſenſe of the truths he is about to deliver, a preacher diſregards the applauſe or the contempt of his audience, and he inſenſibly aſſumes a juſt and manly ſincerity. With this talent alone we ſee what crouds are drawn around enthuſiaſts, even deſtitute of common ſenſe; what numbers converted to Chriſtianity. Folly may ſometimes ſet an example for wiſdom to practiſe, and our regular divines may borrow inſtruction from even Methodiſts, who go their circuits, and preach prizes among the populace. Even Whitfield may be placed as a model to ſome of our young divines; let them join to their own good ſenſe his earneſt manner of delivery.

It will be perhaps objected, that by confining the excellencies of a preacher to proper aſſurance, earneſtneſs, and openneſs of ſtile, I make the qualifications too trifling for eſtimation: there will be ſomething called oratory brought up on this occaſion; action, attitude, grace, elocution, may be repeated as abſolutely neceſſary to compleat the character; but let us not be deceived, common ſenſe is ſeldom ſwayed by fine tones, muſical periods, juſt attitudes, or the diſplay of a white handkerchief; oratorial behaviour, except in very able hands indeed, generally ſinks into aukward and paltry affectation.

It muſt be obſerved, however, that theſe rules are calculated only for him who would inſtruct the vulgar, who ſtand in moſt need of inſtruction; to addreſs philoſophers, and to obtain the character of a polite preacher among the polite, a much more uſeleſs, though more ſought-for character, requires a different method of proceeding. All I ſhall obſerve on this head is, to entreat the polemic divine, in his controverſy with the Deiſts, to act rather offenſively than to defend; to puſh home the grounds of his belief, and the impracticability of theirs, rather than to ſpend time in ſolving the objections of every opponent. It is ten to one, ſays a late writer on the Art of War, but that the aſſailant who attacks the enemy in his trenches, is always victorious.

Yet upon the whole, our clergy might employ themſelves more to the benefit of ſociety, by declining all controverſy, than by exhibiting even the profoundeſt ſkill in polemic diſputes; their conteſts with each other often turn on ſpeculative trifles, and their diſputes with the Deiſts are almoſt at an end, ſince they can have no more than victory, and that they are already poſſeſſed of, as their antagoniſts have been driven into a confeſſion of the neceſſity of revelation, or an open avowal of atheiſm. To continue the diſpute longer would only endanger it; the ſceptic is ever expert, at puzzling a debate which he finds himſelf unable to continue, "and like

like an olympic boxer, generally fights beſt when undermoſt."

The dying advice of a late eminent Prelate, concerning the nature and advantages of true religion.

I Will conclude with that which is the moſt important of all things, and which alone will carry every thing elſe along with it; which is to recommend, in the moſt ſolemn and ſerious manner, the ſtudy and practice of religion, to all ſorts of men, as that which is both the light of the world, and the ſalt of the earth. Nothing does ſo open our faculties, and compoſe and direct the whole man, as an inward ſenſe of God, of his authority over us, of the laws he hath ſet us, of his eye ever upon us, of his hearing our prayers, aſſiſting our endeavours, watching over our concerns, and of his being to judge and reward or puniſh us, in another ſtate, according to what we ſhall do in this. Nothing will give a man ſuch a deteſtation of ſin, and ſuch a ſenſe of the goodneſs of God, and our obligations to holineſs, as a right underſtanding, and a firm belief of the Chriſtian Religion; nothing can give a man ſo calm a peace within, and ſuch a firm ſecurity againſt all fears and dangers without, as the belief of a kind and wiſe Providence, and of a future ſtate. An integrity of heart gives a man courage, and a confidence that cannot be ſhaken. A man is ſure, that by living according to the rules of religion, he becomes the wiſeſt, the beſt, and happieſt creature, that he is capable of being. Honeſt induſtry, the employing his time well, and a conſtant ſobriety, an undefiled purity and chaſtity, with a quiet ſerenity, are the beſt preſervers of life, and health; ſo that, take a man as a ſingle individual, Religion is his guard, his perfection, his beauty, and his glory; this will make him the light of the world, ſhining brightly, and enlightening many round about him.

Thus, religion, if truly received, and ſincerely adhered to, would prove the greateſt of all bleſſings to a nation. But, by Religion, I underſtand ſomething more, than the receiving ſome doctrines, though ever ſo true, or the profeſſing them, and engaging to ſupport them, not without zeal and eagerneſs. What ſignify the beſt doctrines, if men do not live ſuitable to them; if they have not a due influence upon their thoughts, their principles, and their lives? Men of bad lives, with ſound opinions, are ſelf-condemned, and lie under a highly aggravated guilt; nor will the heat of any party, ariſing out of intereſt, and managed with fury and violence, compenſate for the ill lives of ſuch falſe pretenders to zeal, while they are a diſgrace to that which they profeſs, and ſeem ſo hot for. By Religion, I do not mean an outward compliance with forms and cuſtoms, in going to church, to prayers, to ſermons, and to ſacraments, with an external ſhow of devotion; or even with ſome inward forced good thoughts, in which many ſatisfy themſelves, while theſe have no viſible effect on their lives, nor any inward force to ſubdue and rectify their appetites, paſſions, and ſecret deſigns. Thoſe cuſtomary performances, how good and uſeful ſoever when well underſtood and rightly directed, are of little value when men reſt on them, and think that becauſe they do them, they have therefore acquitted themſelves of their duty, though

they continue ſtill proud, covetous, full of deceit, envy, and malice. Even ſecret prayer (the moſt effectual means) is deſigned for a higher end; which is to poſſeſs our minds with ſuch a conſtant and preſent ſenſe of divine truths, as may make theſe live in us, and govern us, and to draw down ſuch aſſiſtance as may exalt and ſatisfy our natures.

So that by Religion, I mean ſuch a ſenſe of divine truth as enters into a man, and becomes a ſpring of a new nature within him; reforming his thoughts and deſigns, purifying his heart, ſanctifying him, and governing his whole deportment, his words as well as his actions; convincing him that it is not enough not to be ſcandalouſly vicious, or to be innocent in his converſation, but that he muſt be entirely, uniformly, and conſtantly pure and virtuous, animating him with zeal to be ſtill better and better, more eminently good, and exemplary; uſing prayers and all outward devotions, as ſolemn acts teſtifying what he is inwardly and at the heart, and as methods inſtituted by God, to be ſtill advancing in the uſe of them further and further, into a more refined and ſpiritual ſenſe of divine matters. This is true Religion, which is the perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one, that feels it active and ſtrong within him. 'Tis true, this is not arrived at all at once, and it will have an unhappy allay hanging long even about a good man. But as thoſe ill mixtures are the perpetual grief of his ſoul, ſo it is his chief care to watch over and to mortify them. He will be in a continual progreſs, ſtill gaining ground upon himſelf; and as he attains to a degree of purity, he will find a flame of life and joy growing upon him. Of this I write with the greater concern and emotion, becauſe I have felt this the true, and indeed the only joy, which runs through man's heart and life; it is that which has been for many years my greateſt ſupport; I rejoice daily in it; I feel from it the earneſt of that ſupreme joy which I pant and long for: I am ſure there is nothing elſe can afford any true and complete happineſs. I have (conſidering my ſphere) ſeen a great deal of all that is ſhining or tempting in this world; the pleaſures of ſenſe I did ſoon nauſeate; intrigues of ſtate and the conduct of affairs, have ſomething in them that is more ſpecious, and I was for ſome years deeply immerſed in theſe; but ſtill with hopes of reforming the world, and of making mankind wiſer and better; but I have found, that what is crooked cannot be made ſtraight. I acquainted myſelf with knowledge and learning, and that in a great variety, and with more compaſs than depth; but though wiſdom excelleth folly as much as light doth darkneſs, yet, as it is a ſore travail, it is ſo very defective, that what is wanting to complete it can never be acquired. I have ſeen that two is better than one, and that a threefold cord is not eaſily broken, and have therefore cultivated friendſhip with much zeal and diſintereſted tenderneſs: but I have found this alſo vanity and vexation of ſpirit, though it be of the beſt and noble ſort. So that, upon great and long experience, I could enlarge upon the Preacher's text, "All is vanity;" but I muſt conclude with him, "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the all of man," the whole both of his duty and of his happineſs.

neſs. I do, therefore, end all, in the words of David, of the truth of which, upon great experience and long obſervation, I am ſo fully aſſured, that I leave theſe as my laſt words to poſterity; "Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord. What man is he that deſireth life, and loveth many days, that he may ſee good? Keep thy tongue from evil and do good; ſeek peace and purſue it. The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open to their cry. The face of the Lord is againſt them that do evil, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth. The righteous cry and the Lord heareth, and delivereth them out of all their troubles. The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart, and ſaveth ſuch as are of a contrite ſpirit."

On the attention due to the poor, and the beſt method of providing for them.

SIR,

AT a time when happineſs and proſperity crown our nation, when a king, univerſally and juſtly beloved, fills our throne; when public ſpirit and charity remarkably flouriſh, and men ſeem well diſpoſed to remedy evils and encourage improvements; any hints tending to the public welfare will, we doubt not, be acceptable, and will meet with all the regard and attention which may ſeem due to their importance.

The caſe of the poor of the nation in general, but of the metropolis eſpecially, has long and often been the object of ſerious ſpeculation; their evils are many and grievous, and every wiſe and good man muſt wiſh to alleviate theſe evils; for, though poor and needy, they are fellow-creatures and fellow-chriſtians, made of the ſame blood, and heirs of the ſame glory: nay, and in a political light, it certainly merits our moſt attentive conſideration how beſt to provide for the lower, but moſt uſeful members of the ſociety: for owe we not to them all the eaſe and elegance of ſuperior life? owe we not to the painful hand of induſtry and labour all the comforts and conveniences of more elevated ſtations? Surely then it is but juſtice, I will call it humanity, to take care, that when age or infirmities, when afflictions and troubles come upon them, and incapacitate them from their daily toil, ſurely it is but common juſtice to take care that they be as well provided for as their caſe and circumſtances will admit.

Happily for them, and much to the credit of our times, many comfortable proviſions are made, for their temporary misfortunes in our public hoſpitals: but whether the proviſion for them in our public workhouſes is comfortable, I imagine, will ſcarcely be queſtioned. This is the object, to which indeed the public attention has been turned, and which deſerves the utmoſt attention: indeed private as well as public intereſt, calls upon us to conſider it; for pariſh-rates are grown to ſuch an exorbitant height, that families feel them very ſenſibly; and if we were to hear the ſum, which throughout the kingdom is collected for the poor, we ſhould ſtand amazed, and wonder how it could poſſibly be expended, and the poor be ill provided for.

Yet they are ill provided for: the allowance, in many caſes, is not ſufficient to ſupport life; and there are ſome workhouſes, which, conſcious of this, ſuffer their poor to go out and beg; but with ſufficient œconomy, they abridge them of part of their weekly ſtipend, in conſideration of this ſcandalous liberty.

It is much to be wiſhed, that ſome method could be fixed upon, to remedy theſe evils; to employ the poor properly; to ſupport them decently; wholly to remove the opprobrious nuiſance of common beggars from our ſtreets; and to reduce the poor's rates at the ſame time: ſo large a part of which, ſurely, there can be no need, for inferior and mercenary officers to embezzle, and ſpend in eating and drinking.

I do not by any means pretend, —I am not of ſufficient underſtanding — nor dare I, by any means preſume —— I am not of ſufficient authority — to offer to the public *ſchemes* or *plans* for the effecting ſo deſirable and noble an end. Let me only hope, that ſome great and good men will take the matter into their hands; and, even in my little circle, I could point out many equal to the undertaking, and to whoſe diſtinguiſhed virtues, ſuch an attempt would add dignity. The bleſſing of the poor and needy, and the reverence of all thinking perſons amongſt us, would attend them; their country would honour them; and, what is chief of all, their God would crown and reward them.

But though to hope and to wiſh, is all that men in lower ſtations can do; yet I will beg leave to propoſe an example to the public eye, of a poor-houſe, which I have lately viſited, which gave me high ſatisfaction, and which occaſioned the preſent reflections. It is called the *Houſe of Induſtry*, and is built on a large and open common, in the pariſh of Nacton, about three or four miles from Ipſwich. The building is commodious, and perfectly adapted to the ſcheme. It is deſigned for the poor of the hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in the county of Suffolk; and the houſe well anſwers to its name. We came to it juſt as they had finiſhed their dinner; and were pleaſed and ſurprized at the cleanneſs and ſweetneſs of the houſe, equal to that of any private family, though, I think, the inhabitants then much exceeded an hundred. The poor men, women and children, according to their different abilities, are conſtantly and regularly employed; chiefly in hempen works, and in ſpinning, according to the direction of the managers. I examined all their ſtores, and found their proviſions, in general, of the beſt ſorts; they brew, bake, &c. all within themſelves, and have ſeparate rooms for their ſtock of corn, flour, and the like, as alſo for their manufactories; all neat and regular, as can be conceived. It was pleaſing and affecting to ſee little children, who could ſcarce ſpeak, plying their reels, or performing their taſks, with an aſſiduity that could ſcarce be expected. And the univerſal cleanlineſs in men, women, and children, gave us high ſatisfaction.

The maſter of the houſe reads prayers morning and evening to the whole family, and on Sunday a clergyman performs duty in the place. I ſhould have added, that at a proper diſtance from the houſe

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is an infirmary for the infectious diſeaſed, and an apothecary's ſhop in the houſe, which a regular apothecary attends.

The whole is under the direction and government of the gentlemen, clergy, &c. within the hundreds, who hold a committee at the houſe every Monday, and to whoſe good care and management the houſe does high honour. The induſtry which every able inhabitant is obliged to exert, has much diminiſhed the number of lazy and troubleſome poor in the ſeveral pariſhes within their hundreds; the worthy and deſerving poor are comfortably and ſufficiently provided for; no beggars are ſeen or allowed within the diſtrict, and very large ſavings muſt neceſſarily be made in the poor's rates throughout the pariſhes.

Now if upon the plan of this *Houſe of Induſtry*, others were erected throughout the ſeveral counties, and according to the populouſneſs of the diſtricts, might not happy effects be produced? and does not this ſeem a ready and reaſonable method to provide for the poor with propriety?

Your's, &c.

W. D.

Thoughts on various ſubjects. By Sir Hildebrand Jacob.

1. THE chief reaſon, perhaps, why coxcombs are ſo odious to us, is becauſe we cannot help looking upon them as pretenders to what, we believe, we have a better title to: for could a man get rid of the vanity within himſelf, he would hardly be offended at the appearance of it in other people.

2. Fortune rarely grants us any bleſſing, without taking ſome other away at the ſame time; ſo that when ſhe is in good humour with us, ſhe ſeems rather to exchange her favours with us, than to multiply them upon us.

3. The moſt certain rule to be very ſincere in the advice we give, is to make the caſe our own, as much as we can.

4. Fools are oftentimes not ſo much contemned for their ſtupidity, as for being held incapable of judging of our own merits.

5. It is ſcarce in Fortune's power to make a coxcomb unhappy: his good opinion of himſelf will ſupport him in moſt conditions. Is it not a reproach to philoſophy, that vanity can anſwer ſo well the ſame end?

6. It is an eſtabliſhed maxim in the world, that friendſhip cannot continue long but between ſuch as have pretty near an equality in their conditions, which neceſſarily renders friendſhip of little uſe, or, at beſt, but a meer traffick.

7. Ceremony is the affectation of good breeding, as cunning is the ape of wiſdom.

8. The world's contempt for ſome ſort of people, ſerves only to reconcile them the better to themſelves.

9. The favourites of great men may be compared to thoſe bright clouds, which the ſun has raiſed and ſhines upon, and which muſt fall down again upon the earth, out of which they were drawn, as ſoon as he withdraws his beams.

10. The moſt ſubtile flatterer has his paraſite.

11. It is not always ſo much the wholſomeneſs of advice, as the manner in which it is given, which makes it acceptable.

12. It is our fate to be ſeldom ſenſible, that we have been in a good condition of life, before we are obliged to change it for a worſe.

13. Hoſpitality is rarely found but in ſuch plentiful countries, where the inhabitants have commonly more than they know well what to do withal.

14. We may ſay to ourſelves concerning our paſſions, what a certain general ſaid to his ſoldiers upon diſcovering the enemy, "There they are, lads! if we do not fell them, they will fell us."

15. No man pays more homage to his own wit, than he who is not afraid of ſacrificing his intereſt to a home jeſt.

16. Pride towards proud men is a kind of virtue.

17. The freedom which our women enjoy in theſe northern nations, may be owing to no better motive than our want of ſuch ſtrong paſſions for them, as men in warmer climates are ſubject to. Where their liberty is leſs, mankind are obſerved to be greater ſlaves to beauty, which here, like the ſun in thoſe countries, appears unobſtructed every day, without having ſo much notice taken of it. But with them, like the ſame glorious planet amongſt us, it comes rarely forth, and is more admired, though generally diſcovered but through the cloud of a veil.

18. The ſureſt way to get rid of a worthleſs fellow, is to confer an obligation upon him.

19. That man who will needs inſtruct his wife in lewdneſs, or irreligion, may be ſaid to foment a civil war in his own dominions.

20. Whenever a poet attempts to turn hiſtorian, he is under no ſmall temptation of deviating from that plain, unbiaſſed truth, which makes no leſs the ſoul of hiſtory, than fable, and agreeable fiction, do that of poetry: their provinces are ſo very different, that they ſhould never be ſuffered to paſs each others bounds.

21. Man is really incapable of making any promiſes, but ſuch as are conditional, the conſtancy of his mind and inclinations being no more in his own diſpoſal, than the continuation of his life, or fortune. The utmoſt ſincerity he can truly boaſt of, is to mean what he ſays, when he declares it.

22. One of the moſt important ſecrets in writing is, to ſay juſt enough, and no more.

On the duty of clemency to brutes.

SIR,

THE wanton cruelty frequently exerciſed upon brutes is a crime which I believe many commit without conſidering either the miſery it produces, or the guilt it incurs; and many more who in fits of cauſeleſs or capricious diſpleaſure intend to inflict the miſery, have yet no ſenſe that they incur guilt.

To ſuppoſe that mankind in general would as frequently ill treat the creatures which God has put into their power for their uſe and ſervice, after they are convinced that by ſo doing they offend him and bring guilt upon themſelves, as before, is to ſuppoſe what every man would reſent as a diſgrace to his

his ſpecies, and an inſult upon himſelf; yet the moral obligation of humanity to brutes has not, as I remember, been inſiſted upon from our pulpits ſo forcibly, or ſo frequently, as the importance of the duty requires. I was therefore extremely pleaſed to ſee the ſubſtance of two ſermons, preached on a Shrove-Sunday, lately publiſhed, with a view to inculcate the duty of clemency to brutes in general, and in particular to diſcourage that ſpecies of cruelty, which is annually practiſed, to the diſgrace of our country, and our ſpecies, the throwing at cocks.

The author proves that cruelty to brutes is ſinful, by ſeveral quotations from ſcripture, and a ſeries of juſt reaſoning upon them, particularly from his text, *A righteous man regardeth the life of his beaſt*; which implies, that he who regards not the welfare of the creatures beneath him, is not righteous but wicked. The attention of that Being, whoſe tender mercies are over all his works, to the irrational part of the ſenſitive creation, appears from the following precepts: *Thou ſhalt not ſeeth a kid in his mother's milk*, Ex. xxxiv. *Thou ſhalt not kill a cow, or an ewe, and her young on the ſame day*, Lev. xxii. *If a bird's neſt chance to be before thee, and the dam ſitting upon the young, thou ſhalt not take the dam with the young*, Deut. xxii. *Thou ſhalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox when he treadeth out the corn*, Deut. xxvi. It appears too, from the ſame divine revelation, that of the bounty of nature great part is intended for the ſubſiſtence and accommodation of brutes as well as of men. We are told that 'God ſends the ſprings which run among the hills into the vallies to give drink to *every beaſt of the field*, and that the *wild aſſes may quench their thirſt*; that the *fowls of heaven* may have a habitation in the trees nouriſhed by their moiſture, and delight themſelves with ſinging among the branches.' We are told alſo, that 'when God watereth the hills from his chambers, it is done to cauſe graſs to grow *for the cattle*, as well as corn, wine and oil for the ſervice of man.' The tender care of the divine Being over the brute creation is alſo evident from his expoſtulation with Jonah, 'Should not I ſpare Nineveh, that great city, in which there are more than ſix ſcore thouſand perſons that cannot diſcern their right hand from their left hand, *and alſo much cattle*.' Can it then be ſuppoſed that man may innocently mangle and torture the beings for whom God opens the fountains of the hills, compreſſes the clouds of heaven into rain, cloaths the fields with verdure, and the foreſt with ſhade! If we are enjoined to be merciful as our Father in heaven is merciful, mere negligence of the welfare of thoſe animals for whom he careth, is not blameleſs; what guilt then muſt he contract who counterworks the benevolence of his maker, and, with all the inſolence of deriſion, and the baſeneſs of ingratitude, inflicts miſery in ſport, and hears the groans which he extorts from nature, with laughter and merriment! That we are permitted to take the lives of animals is true, but it is as much for their ſakes as for ours. If God had not appointed our lives to be ſuſtained by animal food, the animal which we kill to eat, would never have lived at all. This very ordination, therefore, is an argu-

ment of the divine goodneſs, not to man only, but in general. For it is manifeſt, if the very food we eat is capable of happineſs, and is actually happy till we eat it, that there is juſt ſo much more happineſs produced upon the whole, than if our food conſiſted wholly of things inſenſible; the happineſs of the creatures we eat, ſeems therefore, to be the very condition upon which we are allowed to eat them; and nothing can be more ridiculouſly abſurd, than to infer from our right to kill them for food, that we have a right to torture them for the moſt diabolical purpoſe, the pleaſure of doing miſchief, and contemplating miſery.

As our divines ſeem to have left the duty of general humanity, and, indeed, every duty of which neither God nor man is immediately the object, to moral writers, and transferred it from divinity to polite literature, this author expreſſes an honeſt and benevolent wiſh, that ſome perſon, whom providence has bleſſed with riches, would found an annual lecture on the duty of clemency to brutes, and appoint an handſome ſalary for the preacher, upon condition that he ſhould publiſh a certain number of copies of his ſermon within a limited time; this, however, will be leſs neceſſary if our clergy ſhould take the hint, and make it a ſubject of their diſcourſes upon proper occaſions, particularly at *Shrove-tide*, when the moſt inhuman and infamous practice of throwing at cocks uſually takes place, notwithſtanding the laws by which it may be reſtrained, ariſing from the negligence of thoſe who ſhould enforce them, and their inattention to the enormity of the crime.

The folly of being diſſatisfied with the times we live in.

IT is aſtoniſhing that the world ſhould continue ſo bad, and even grow worſe and worſe every day, when every individual in it has an infallible receipt to reform and improve it.

The perſon out of place, and who conſequently wants to be in place, does not wonder that things go ſo ill, when people of a certain rank and character, of a certain age, dignity, and experience in buſineſs, are not called upon to ſteer the public veſſel; and when, on the contrary, it is left to the conduct of new and unexperienced men. It was not ſo formerly, when certain people (exactly like himſelf) were culled out to carry on the arduous affairs of the kingdom. He does not ſay this from a deſire of being, or a regret of not being, employed; but from a hearty and ſincere affection for his dear country. Every body knows that he does not value nor want any employment, and that he deſpiſes the profits of one. But be that as it will, it is certain, that merit is not conſidered in theſe days.

The ſublime author, who chuſes to write in an unglazed garret, for the benefit of the air, laments grievouſly the neglect of literary merit. It was not ſo formerly; there were then your Dorſets and your Halifaxes, who were at once poets and patrons; who elicited merit out of its modeſt obſcurity, and rewarded it with civil employments. This is the true way of giving luſtre to a government. Auguſtus and Mecænas, who he believes were as wiſe as ſome folks, practiſed this method, and owed

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their glory to it. But where are now the patrons of letters? For his part, he declares, that he only writes for amuſement, and not for intereſt.

The unpreferred doctor of divinity, with a prominent cheſt, and large fluttering ſcarf, laments the deluge of vice, prophaneneſs, and immorality, that overwhelms and diſgraces the preſent age. But how ſhould it be otherwiſe, when favour is the only road to preferment, inſtead of ſound learning. As for the biſhops, he will ſay nothing of them; but that, conſidering their revenues, he thinks they might afford to labour harder in the vineyard than they do.

The veteran officer, who ſays that he has had all his bones broken, though perhaps he has never ſerved at all, bewails the decay of the true regular art of war. But how ſhould it be otherwiſe, when boys are put at the head of armies! Wolfe took Louiſbourg and Quebec, contrary to all the ſound rules of war; and, ſtrictly ſpeaking, he looks upon their taking, as blunders, and as null and void in themſelves. He compares Amherſt and Wolfe to boys who rob orchards; and who do not take ladders and baſkets with them, but moſt irregularly climb over the walls, and ſwarm up the trees, and carry off the fruit; not without manifeſt danger of their lives.

There is an inferior ſort of repairers of wrongs, and reformers of abuſes, who ſwarm in clubs and coffee-houſes, aad are properly haberdaſhers of ſmall wares. Theſe gentlemen inveigh with great acrimony againſt the degeneracy of the times, and all thoſe abuſes in which they would, and cannot be ſharers. The pilferings of clerks in offices, the combination of tradeſmen, the want of police in the ſtreets, and a thouſand other irregularities; for every one of which, if they were but conſulted, authorized, and, above all, employed and paid, they have infallible noſtrums. But theſe are not times to hope for reformation, when people think only of their own intereſt.

For my own part, Sir, I admit that there are abuſes which every honeſt man muſt wiſh were corrected, but at the ſame time I confeſs that I have no ſpecific remedy to offer for their cure. By all I have read, both in ſacred and prophane hiſtory, crimes and abuſes have been co-æval with human nature; their modes only have varied in different ages of the world, and perhaps there never was a period ſince the creation, when crimes and vices were leſs atrocious and ſhocking than in the preſent age. Manners, now poliſhed and ſoftened, have improved morals. Self-intereſt was always the ruling paſſion of all mankind; the old way of gratifying it was by murdering and poiſoning; the new faſhion is by deceit; and I confeſs that I would rather be deceived than aſſaſſinated or poiſoned.

I will conclude with one word of advice to theſe unmerciful cenſurers of the preſent times, from the ſtatemenders at St. James's, down to the reformers of abuſes in clubs and coffee-houſes, which, I hope, may mitigate their juſt grief for the degeneracy of the preſent times. Let them begin at home, examine their own hearts, and root out from thence, if they can, the paſſions of ſelf-love, pride, envy, hatred, and malice, the true and ſecret motives of their cenſure; and when they have brought that about, they will

ſee things in a very different light, take the world as it is, and drink their wine, their coffee, their punch, or their ale, with infinitely more comfort than they do at preſent.

Character of the Engliſh. From the SCHEMER.

TO what folly and infatuation muſt we impute this unſteady behaviour, that in no one article of their lives or manners are the Engliſh directed by the principles of reaſon? It is becauſe not one in a thouſand acts upon any principle at all.

With hearts of republicans, they pen the flattery of ſlaves; with inward grumbling and diſcontent, they raiſe ſupplies for half the powers of Europe; and yet with ſuch a baſe attention to private intereſt, that near a fifth part is ſquandered in lotteries and brokerage. In the ſame day, they will greedily attend to the bittereſt invectives again their allies, and ſpoil all the furniture of their dining-rooms with clay candleſticks and farthing lights, in honour of their victories. With a gloomy ſullenneſs, they put on the faſhions of their volatile neighbours; and at the ſame time univerſally condemn and practiſe the fopperies of France. Without any true and honeſt regard to their country, without any real public ſpirit, they are brave even to raſhneſs, and courageous beyond the example of the firmeſt patriots. The leaſt turn of affairs, the moſt trivial loſs, will make them fearful of an enemy whom they daily deride and deſpiſe. In private life, they are ſaucy without imperiouſneſs, generous without kindneſs, ſevere without hard-heartedneſs; in trifles tenacious; in friendſhips, blind and undiſcerning; but little connected by the ties of blood, and oftentimes more willing to oblige a ſtranger, than a relation: they are ſincere without civility, and without unkindneſs moroſe. In religion, with little or no communion or fellowſhip, they profeſs to be members of one church. They believe in Chriſt, and yet neglect his inſtitutions. They acknowledge alſo two ſacraments in their church; that of baptiſm they look upon as neceſſary, more becauſe it gives them a name, than for any other reaſon; and therefore the ſponſors will give ſecurity for the infant, without knowing or attending to the queſtions they are aſked, or ever after examining the conduct and behaviour of the child committed to their charge. The other ſacrament, the Lord's ſupper, is ſuppoſed very rightly to be a ſervice which no one ſhould engage in, that is not ſerious in his duty; and for this reaſon, not one in fifty ever goes near the communion-table; and by this behaviour confeſſes to the world, that he is very unwilling to repent, or enter into a new courſe of life: ſo that he would be thought a Chriſtian, without performing the ſervices of the church of Chriſt. By this I mean only thoſe who are really churchmen; for take the whole kingdom throughout, any one Sunday in the year, and you will find twenty at church, fifteen at different ſchiſm ſhops, and the reſt of the hundred in ale-houſes, counting-houſes, parties of pleaſure, or following the domeſtic occupations of the families they belong to.

I conceive this to be no partial eſtimate of the manners of the Engliſh;

gliſh; and now we muſt examine, whence comes this hydra-headed evil, which thus univerſally ſprouts forth in every member of the community.

One popular author has referred it to effeminacy; but we muſt acknowledge him biaſſed in his opinion, becauſe the evil ſtill continues, though that cauſe hath in many inſtances ceaſed. Another of leſs note attributes it to fear; but that cauſe is not ſufficiently general to be the main ſpring of ſuch various actions. No, the baſis of all the inconſiſtencies of this undiſciplined, unprincipled, unenlightened nation, is a falſe appetite for liberty; which has, through an unreaſonable purſuit, degenerated into licentiouſneſs.

Ye are in all things, O Britons, a licentious people! Ye act upon that noble principle, which your maſter Satan eſtabliſhed, when his reſolute wit diſcovered ſubjection to his Maker was ſervile and diſgraceful.

Ye ſay, ye are loyal ſubjects: and yet the greateſt courtiers among ye are the greateſt republicans, nor will the greateſt in your tribes refuſe, in the ſame hour, to ſing ſongs of triumph in honour of your ſovereign, and utter the indecent ribbaldries of diſguſted traitors. What ſervile ſubmiſſion do ye expect from thoſe members who are to repreſent you; and how well pleaſed ye are to level all authority, unto the dirt, even as low as yourſelves. Ye ſay, ye have a value for your country, and yet how few there are among you that would not ſacrifice it to party or profit! How gay and loyal are the appearance of your tradeſmen, yet inwardly how debaſed by ſmuggling, how cankered with debts! Public ſtocks, and private loans, have filled near half your cities with idle gentlemen of pleaſure, chiefly enliſted in the ſervice of licentiouſneſs. The retailed ſcraps of diſunited literature, which are jumbled together in every periodical paper, have made all the kingdom learned in every ſcience; this teaches the mind to wander in uncertainty, and calls off the application which every individual ſhould beſtow ſolely upon his own buſineſs, into frivolous excurſions on the ſurface and ſcum of learning. Dreſs, faſhion, and affectation, have put all upon an equality; ſo that it is difficult to tell the milliner from her ladyſhip, my lord from the groom, or his grace in Pall-mall from the tallow-chandler at Wapping.

Nor is there to be found any alteration of this general plan in private families, or domeſtic life: children making a ſlavery of dependance and obedience; and, taking advantage of the law of their country, renouncing the authority of their parents, as ſoon as they are able to crawl alone; wives in breeches; huſbands abroad; ſervants in ruffles; and the whole houſe anarchy and confuſion. Nay, to ſuch a pitch of impudence are thoſe mean hirelings arrived who drudge in the party-coloured badge of ſubmiſſion, that they will ſpit in the cup of their maſter's friend if he be not liberal to exceſs; give him water for wine; and turn him out of doors as though they were letting out a pickpocket or a thief.

But in religion the ſcene is ſtill worſe and worſe; there licentiouſneſs breaks out into ſwarms of indigeſted ſectaries, who will lop off a branch from the mother trunk becauſe a ſingle leaf is faded or ſickly; ſuch as are offended becauſe I

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wear a coat whoſe ſurface refracts the rays of the ſun more obliquely than they fancy is agreeable to the faith of a chriſtian.

Nor is this the blackeſt picture of your licentious behaviour, ye have thoſe among ye who call themſelves men of ſenſe and reaſon. You, gentlemen, are free agents; you love a freedom and liberty of thought, and therefore you will ridicule the ſcriptures, and try its ſacred doctrines by the teſt of mummery and laughter: the next thing you ſet about, will be to try your Maker in the ſame ſcales, and to put up the Creator of this univerſal frame as the laughing ſtock of wits and buffoons. This is a glorious liberty indeed! and this you call the freedom of the will, and the noble faculty of a diſcerning reaſon.

I hope, my pupils, you will not think me tedious: The ſubject I have in hand is of conſequence, and requires ſome thought and recollection. I know, indeed, you are moſt of you great adverſaries to any thing prolix; every ſubject, every undertaking, muſt now be done in an hurry, or your licentious ſpirits riſe into ferment, and boil with haſty indignation. A ſermon deſigned to promote the ſalvation of your ſouls, if it laſt half an hour, tires and fatigues you to death. An expedition, if it go not againſt wind and tide, in ſpite of ſickneſs and climate, is conſidered as loſt, defeated, and overthrown. A peace, if it be not made juſt at the time ye would have it, ſeems to be protracted, in order to enſlave you, and reduce you to beggary and rags; and ye alſo, merry citizens, join in the common humour of impatiency; and, if ye can't find contractors, like bottle-conjurors, to promiſe you miracles, and a bridge in five years time, grow deſperate for want of your play-thing; and ſtorm at the dilatory maſon for not covering, with the utmoſt diſpatch, that profuſion of bad Latin which ye have juſt ſenſe enough to wiſh buried in the earth. But, alas! ye are all aground: no carpenter nor maſon, now can be found in the world, mad-headed enough to bind himſelf to the execution of impoſſibilities; is this not then licentiouſneſs?

But now for the ſcheme to remedy this evil. In the firſt place, as to your religion.—Make it not the tool of faction: continue not in error becauſe it is the faſhion of your friends; nor too nicely and rigorouſly inſiſt upon trifles, and neglect the eſſentials of brotherly love, charity, faith, hope, and humility. Remember, an open hand makes not charity without an open heart; and that ſtubbornneſs is the very oppoſite of an humble mind. Judge not vainly of your own perſuaſion; and if you are in a private ſtation, remember it is your buſineſs to reform at home, nor ſet about reforming others till you have brought yourſelf up to the true chriſtian ſtandard: and obſerve this general rule, that all authority is derived from God, whether civil or paſtoral. Therefore he that ſets up for a teacher or governor upon his own foundation, advances his claim upon the ſame principle which Satan urged againſt the dominion of the Almighty. As to teachers; indulge not tickliſh ears, gape not, like the Athenians, after novelties every day, and be not given to change, except where you find doctrines offered to you that are inconſiſtent with the goſpel of your maſter. Set not your clergy, like prize-fighters,

ighters, to contend in ale-houſes for your pulpits; nor wear out, by perpetual elections and oppoſitions, that harmony and love which is the very cement of chriſtianity. Exerciſe not your religion by ſtarts and fits, but daily, univerſally, and conſiſtently; and encourage not thoſe writers, or writings, which manifeſtly tend only to abuſe the moſt ſacred ordinances of God.

Do not, in politics, blindly follow any party to extreme; be not baſely ſervile, nor licentiouſly ſaucy. Know and acknowledge that ſubordination is the neceſſary cement of a ſtate: For if all parts are alike, they cannot be framed into different uſes and members. Have more ſenſe and prudence than to talk of matters which you do not underſtand; rather gladly ſuffer, than hurt the public faith; for however ſpecious that argument may appear, that home is to be firſt conſulted, yet ought the faith of the nation to be kept ſacred and inviolable. But in theſe things, as private men, ye have no concern. If you profeſs yourſelves to be patriots, remember, you may do more good by a diſpaſſionate choice of a worthy honeſt member to repreſent you, than by learned harangues for ſeven years on continental meaſures ever a diſh of coffee or a bottle of port. Be careful of your choice of a good man; and when you have got him, be not ready to hear the idle tale of every fool againſt him; for politics, in private, take a caſt from the relater, and are variouſly repreſented according to the various intereſts of mankind. Look upon your ſovereign with reverence, and be not deſirous of diminiſhing the dignity of his perſon or crown. When your nobility will give you an opportunity, by a proper exertion of their talents, honour them as the noble deſcendents of an illuſtrious race, and pay them the due diſtinction which their birth and quality demand. Scorn not to be obliged, nor fret at an honeſt dependence. Your maxim is, that all mankind are free, and therefore you ſet up for independency. My maxim is, that all mankind are bound by one common link, bound to aid and aſſiſt one another, and therefore I will receive with thanks, and, if poſſible, repay with generoſity. Good offices to one another are the common traffick of mankind; being connected through neceſſity, we practiſe the duties of love, friendſhip and humanity. In private life, be affable; know your place, your condition, your expences, and your income: put not the yearly profits of a precarious trade upon the ſame footing with the rents of an eſtate, or the ſtatutable intereſt of a certain capital ſtock; for this alſo leads to a licentious equality. Remember that excellent chriſtian rule, *Whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, even do ſo unto them.* Attend ſeriouſly each man to his own buſineſs, ſo ye will attain ſuch perfection and knowledge, and thoſe who deal with you will be led to put an entire confidence in your abilities; and let none of you expect more from man than nature, time, or the univerſal principles of things will permit.

Thus would I have you, my countrymen, inwardly diſtinguiſhed; and as to outward diſtinctions, I could alſo wiſh them more certain and general. The flouriſhing trade and circumſtances of the middling people in this kingdom have put all diſtinctions of this kind entirely aſide,

aſide, yet I could wiſh that riches alone might not be the outward diſtinction beteen man and man.

On the extraordinary cleverneſs of the Moderns.

I Have often been of opinion, that ſhould our language ever become what the Greek and Latin are now, and any of our news papers (which by the way is not very probable) have the good fortune to eſcape the rage of time, and be peruſed a millennium or two hence; the reader will not be a little ſurprized, in conning over the advertiſements, to find the amazing perfection to which all things have been brought here, towards the middle of the eighteenth century. Indeed, in this reſpect the ancients were but mere novices to us; and notwithſtanding the veneration which many ſtill pretend to retain for antiquity, I will undertake to make it appear evident to every one who has his ſenſes about him, that neither in the reigns of Auguſtus or Trajan, put together, were there half the number of clever fellows exiſting, as are in the ſingle reign of George III. My proofs for this ſhall be drawn from the aforeſaid advertiſements, in which we find complete hiſtories, complete bodies of architecture, complete huſbandries, complete cookeries, complete juſtices of the peace, complete militiamen, and complete rat-catchers. Let any man now only compare theſe, and the innumerable other complete things which this age has produced, with the pandects, digeſts, and anthologs of old, and he will moſt certainly own, at the very firſt ſight, that the ſages of Greece and Rome, (though complete fellows enough too in their way) yet were, by no means, half ſo complete as the preſent ſages of Great Britain. Nor is our ingenuity confined to the theory only, for in practice we ſhall be found equally eminent. Every diſeaſe has its never-failing, infallible, grand ſpecific, or univerſal remedy for all ages; and down from the great Dr. Rock, the powerful reſtorer of broken conſtitutions, to the ſagacious Mr. Tobit Earle, who, with equal ſucceſs, preſides over ſmoaky chimnies, we find them all ready to engage their honour for the efficacy of their reſpective performances. In ſhort, whether the point be to kill time, or deſtroy fleas, we have the moſt infallible receipts always at hand for either; and the bookſellers, who, it muſt be allowed, of all the modern ſages that this kingdom has produced, beſt underſtand their own intereſt, ſeem ſo thoroughly to have conſidered the ſtrict union there is between the ſoul and body, that the ſame ſhop which ſells *pills to purge melancholy*, now furniſhes us alſo with a ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for almoſt every kind of diſtemper. Should it be objected, indeed, hereafter, by any ill-natured critic, who repining at the inferiority of his own times, may have the confidence to tell his readers, that theſe were merely devices to catch the unwary; and, in ſupport of his objection, produce the bills of mortality inſerted in the very ſame papers; I make no doubt but ſome able commentator will ariſe, who, with much force of argument and diſplay of literature, ſhall prove that the ſaid bills of mortality, were only regiſters of ſuch as, like the critic, had no confidence in theſe advertiſements, and therefore quitted this life for an early

early grave; that our church-yards and other depoſitaries of the dead, were but ſo many fields of battle, or at leaſt catacombs of thoſe who had been ſlain in war; and that all who availed themſelves of the proffered preſcriptions lived to a vaſt old age, when, like Tithonius, they were at laſt wore away to graſshoppers, and hung up in baſkets for the conſolation of the ſurviving relations. In confirmation too of this, I would have every advertiſing empiric of the leaſt eminence, provide himſelf with a number of wicker-baſkets, made of the tougheſt materials, and having labels of the ſame affixed to them, containing the names of the ſeveral perſons who had been endowed with longevity by the help of their medicines; theſe to be ſuſpended in their laboratories: and as willow or oſier may be ſuppoſed to be equally durable with bread or packthread, which we all know to have been found entire in the ruins of Herculaneum; we may as reaſonably conclude, that theſe baſkets will, one day or other, fall into the hands of ſome judicious collector of a diſtant age, who will conſider them as inconteſtible remains of our unrivalled proficiency in the art of healing, and, accordingly, give them a place among the moſt venerable reliques of antiquity. Nor need theſe leaders of the faculty be in the leaſt apprehenſive of any diſgrace that may accrue to them from the above practice, even though it ſhould be found out hereafter that there had never been ſuch Anthropotettiges or human-graſshoppers exiſting, as thoſe pretended to have been hung up in their baſkets; for in this, they have the example of Alexander the Great, to quote, by way of precedent, who, though undoubtedly as much a proficient in the art of healing as themſelves, yet, is well known to have made uſe of a like artifice, to induce poſterity to think more highly of his performances. Their brother doctors too, the country farriers, have already ſhewn them the way, by nailing to their ſhops, the hoofs, horns, &c. of innumerable animals, which were never ſo much as let blood by them.

Having thus, Sir, given you my thoughts on the wonderful perfection to which all things are at preſent arrived; I ſhall, in my next, point out the cauſe to which this perfection is owing; and in the mean time, remain, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

DRMOCRITUS MINOR.

On the country manners of the preſent age. From the GENIUS.

Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi,
Quid prius illuſtrem?——HOR.

AT this ſeaſon of annual migration, (as a great writer ſolemnly ſtiles it) when the noble lord and the knight of the ſhire go down to their ſeveral ſeats, to ſupport their intereſt in the country; when the lawyer takes his circuit; when the right reverend dioceſan appoints his viſitation; and when the humble out-rider, aſtride his ſaddle-bags, goes his rounds for freſh orders, to dealers and chapmen in the country;—in a word, when buſineſs or pleaſure carry thouſands out of town, it is no wonder that one or the other ſhould have tranſported the Genius almoſt two hundred miles beyond the limits of the bills of mortality. I could oblige the reader with a curious detail of

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my journey and adventures: I could tell him, that my publiſher furniſhed me with one horſe, and my printer with another, together with his devil in livery, for an attendant: But theſe and many other curious particulars muſt be deferred to ſome future opportunity, that in the mean time I may have leiſure to communicate ſome few obſervations made *en paſſant*, on my fellow-ſubjects reſident in the country.

Notwithſtanding the encomiums on a rural life, ſown ſo thick in the writings of poets and philoſophers, we do not, in this degenerate age, think ourſelves ſure to breathe the pure air of innocence and ancient ſimplicity, the minute we have got out of the ſmoke of London; we do not perceive a gradual declenſion of vice at every mile-ſtone, or diſcover morality upon every hay-cock. The clown who works at plough and cart, nay even the tender of ſheep, for whom we have ſo much reſpect in paſtoral and romance, excite our veneration little more than a link-boy or a hackney-coachman. The very milk-maid, with her pail on her head, engages our eſteem no more than her fellow-labourers, who carry the yoke about our ſtreets: and ſo little do we expect to find the manners of the golden age prevail among our ruſtics, that we ſee, without remorſe or ſurpriſe, ſome bumkin Phillis condemned to the gallows for the murder of her baſtard child, or a refractory Damon committed to the houſe of correction, ſet in the ſtocks, or ſent abroad for a ſoldier.

But though we have ſurmounted theſe prejudices, perhaps we ſtill retain ſome antiquated ideas of the manners of the country, ſcarce leſs remote from thoſe which at preſent reign there, than even the manners of Arcadia. We are apt to take it for granted, that there yet remains among them, a ſtrong leaven of that roughneſs and ruſticity, which was ſo long conſidered as their diſtingniſhing characteriſtick. It is ſcarce half a century ago, ſince the inhabitants of the diſtant counties were regarded as a ſpecies, almoſt as different from thoſe of the metropolis, as the natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Their manners, as well as dialect, were entirely provincial; and their dreſs no more reſembling the habit of the town, than the Turkiſh or Chineſe. But time, which has incloſed commons, and ploughed up heaths, has likewiſe cultivated the minds, and improved the behaviour of the ladies and gentlemen of the country. We are no longer encountered with hearty ſlaps on the back, or preſſed to make a breakfaſt on cold meat and ſtrong beer; and in the courſe of a tour of Great Britain, you will not meet with a high crowned hat, or a pair of red ſtockings. Politeneſs and taſte ſeem to have driven away the horrid ſpectres of rudeneſs and barbarity, that haunted the old manſion-houſe and its purlieus, and to have eſtabliſhed their ſeats in the country.

It is certainly to the intercourſe between the town and country, of late ſo much more frequent, that this extraordinary change muſt be imputed. Every traveller, that goes down to Cumberland, or Cornwall, carries in ſome ſort the town along with him, and inevitably leaves ſome tincture of it behind him: and every viſit, which an honeſt ruſtic pays to London, inſenſibly files off ſome of the ruſt of the country. Formerly indeed, when *that the roads were dark, and*

the

he ways were mire, as Milton ex-reſſes it in one of his ſonnets, a ourney into the country was con-dered almoſt as great an under-aking as a voyage to the Indies. The old family coach was ſure to e ſtowed, according to Vanbrugh's dmirable deſcription of it, with all orts of luggage and proviſions; and erhaps in the courſe of the jour-ey, a whole village, together with heir teams, were called in aid to ig the heavy vehicle out of the lay, and to drag it to the next lace of wretched accommodation, hich the road afforded. Thus hey travelled, like the caravan ver the deſerts of Arabia, with very diſagreeable circumſtance of edioufneſs and inconvenience. But ow, the amendments of the roads, ith the many other improvements f travelling, have, in a manner, pened a new communication be-ween the ſeveral parts of our iſland. The people venture forth, and find hemſelves enabled to traverſe the ountry with eaſe and expedition. tage-coaches, machines, flys, and oſt-chaiſes are ready to tranſport aſſengers, to and fro, between the netropolis and the moſt diſtant parts f the kingdom. The lover now an almoſt literally *annihilate time nd ſpace*, and be with his miſtreſs, efore ſhe dreams of his arrival. Even a troop of geeſe and turkies nay be driven from the country to own in a ſhorter time, than a noble-nan and his family could have taken he journey heretofore; and the gameſter offers to bet, that he can go from London to Edinburgh in 12 hours. In ſhort, the manners, faſhions, amuſements, vices, and follies of the metropolis, now make their way to the remoteſt corners of the land, as readily and ſpeedily, along the turnpike-road, as, of old, Milton's Sin and Death, by means of their marvellous bridge over the *Chaos*, from the infernal regions to our world.

The effects of this eaſy communication, have almoſt daily grown more and more viſible. The ſeveral great cities, and we might add many poor country towns, ſeem to be univerſally inſpired with an ambition of becoming the little *Londons* of the part of the kingdom wherein they are ſituated: the notions of ſplendour, luxury, and amuſement, that prevail in town, are eagerly adopted; the various changes of the faſhion exactly copied; and the whole manner of life ſtudiouſly imitated. The country ladies are as much devoted to the card-table, as the reſt of the ſex in London; and being equally tired of making puddings and tarts, or working ſcreens and carpets, they too have their routs, and crowd as many of their neighbours as they can get together, into their apartments: they too, have their balls and concerts by ſubſcription: their theatres, their mall, and ſometimes their rural *Ranelagh*, or *Vauxhall*. The reading female hires her novels from ſome country circulating library, which conſiſts of about an hundred volumes; and the merchant, or opulent hardware man, has his villa three or four miles diſtant from the great town where he carries on his buſineſs. The nobleman and country 'ſquire, no longer affect an old-faſhioned hoſpitality, or ſuffer the locuſts of the country to eat them up, while they keep open-houſe, and diſpenſe victuals and horns of beer, like the ancient convents, to all comers; but more faſhionably diſplay the elegance

gance of their taſte, by making genteel entertainments: the ſame French cooks are employed, the ſame wines are drank, the ſame gaming practiſed, the ſame hours kept, and the ſame courſe of life purſued in the country as in town. The force of this illuſtrious example influences the whole country; and every male aad female wiſhes to think and ſpeak, to eat and drink, and dreſs, and live, after the manner of people of quality in London.

There is no popular ſubject of ſatire, on which the modern common-places of wit and ridicule have been exhauſted with more ſucceſs, than on that of a mere cockney affecting the pleaſures of the country. The duſty houſe cloſe to the road ſide, the half acre of garden, the canal no bigger than a waſh-hand-baſon, &c. have all been marked out with much humour and juſtice; but after all, it is not unnatural for a tradeſman, who is continually pent up in the cloſe ſtreets and alleys of a populous city, to wiſh for freſh air, or to attempt to indulge a leiſure hour in ſome rural occupation: and he who prevails on himſelf to give up the enjoyments which nature has thrown into our laps in the country, for a poor imitation of the follies of the town, is infinitely more ridiculous. Lycurgus paſſed a law in Sparta to prevent the importation of foreign vanities, and not only expreſsly forbad the continuance of ſtrangers in the city, for fear of their corrupting the people, but for the ſame reaſons would not permit his own people to travel. Frequent intercourſe will undoubtedly produce ſimilarity of manners; but the preſent communication between the various quarters of our iſlands, are ſo far from being to be lamented, that it is only to be wiſhed and recommended, that they may produce real refinements and improvements of a valuable nature. At the ſame time let it be conſidered by our country gentlemen and ladies, that no benefit can ariſe from changing one ſet of follies for another; and that the vices of the town never appear ſo truly ridiculous, or ſo thoroughly contemptible, as when they are aukwardly practiſed in the country.

A prophecy by Monſieur Voltaire.

Geneva, 1761.

IN thoſe days there will appear in France a very extraordinary perſon *, come from the banks of a lake. He will ſay unto the people, I am poſſeſſed by the dæmon of enthuſiaſm; I have received from heaven the gift of inconſiſtency; and the multitude ſhall run after him, and many ſhall believe in him; and he ſhall ſay unto them, ye are all villains and raſcals; your women are all proſtitutes; and I am come to live amongſt you: and he will take advantage of the natural lenity of this country, to abuſe the people: And he will add, all the men are virtuous in the country where I was born, and I will not ſtay in the country where I was born; and he will maintain, that the ſciences and the arts muſt neceſſarily corrupt our morals, and he will treat of all ſorts of ſciences and arts; and he will maintain, that the theatre is a ſource of

* Monſieur Rouſſeau, Author of the New Eloiſa.

of proſtitution and corruption, and he will compoſe operas and plays. He will publiſh, that there is no virtue but among the ſavages, tho' he never was among them; he will adviſe mankind to go ſtark naked, and he will wear laced cloaths when given him. He will employ his time in copying French muſic, and he will tell you there is no French muſic. He will tell you, that it is impoſſible to preſerve your morals, if you read romances; and he will compoſe a romance, and in this romance ſhall be ſeen vice in deeds, and virtue in words, and the actors in it ſhall be mad with love and with philoſophy; and in this romance we ſhall learn how to ſeduce a young girl philoſophically; and the diſciple ſhall loſe all ſhame and all modeſty: and ſhe ſhall practiſe folly, and raiſe maxims with her maſter, and ſhe ſhall be the firſt to give him a kiſs on the lips, and ſhe ſhall invite him to lie with her, and he ſhall actually lie with her, and ſhe ſhall become pregnant with metaphyſicks; and his love letters ſhall be philoſophical homilies. And he ſhall get drunk with an Engliſh nobleman, who ſhall inſult him, and he ſhall challenge him to fight, and his miſtreſs, who hath loſt the honour of her own ſex, ſhall decide with regard to that of men; and ſhe ſhall teach her maſter, who taught her every thing, that he ought not to fight. And he ſhall go to Paris, where he ſhall be introduced to ſome ladies of pleaſure; and he ſhall get drunk like a fool, and ſhall lie with theſe women of the town; and he ſhall write an account of this adventure to his miſtreſs, and ſhe ſhall thank him for it. The man who ſhall marry his miſtreſs, ſhall know that ſhe is loved to diſtraction by another, and this good man, notwithſtanding ſhall be an Atheiſt, and immediately after the marriage, his wife ſhall find herſelf happy, and ſhe ſhall write to her lover, that if ſhe were again at liberty, ſhe would wed her huſband rather than him. And the philoſopher ſhall have a mind to kill himſelf, and ſhall compoſe a long diſſertation to prove that a lover ought always to kill himſelf when he has loſt his miſtreſs: and her huſband ſhall prove to him, that it is not worth his while; and he ſhall not kill himſelf. Then he ſhall ſet out to make the tour of the world, in order to allow time for the children of his miſtreſs to grow up, and that he may get to Switzerland time enough to be their preceptor, and to teach them virtue, as he had done their mother. And he ſhall ſee nothing in the tour of the world, and he ſhall return to Europe, and when he ſhall be arrived there, they ſhall ſtill love one another with tranſport, and they ſhall ſqueeze each other's hands, and weep. And this fine lover being in a boat alone with his miſtreſs, ſhall have a mind to throw her into the water, and himſelf along with her; and all this they ſhall call philoſophy and virtue, and they ſhall talk ſo much of philoſophy and virtue, that nobody ſhall know what philoſophy and virtue is. And the miſtreſs of the philoſopher ſhall have a few trees, and a rivulet in her garden, and ſhe ſhall call that her elyſium: and nobody ſhall be able to comprehend what that elyſium is; and every day ſhe ſhall feed ſparrows in her garden; and ſhe ſhall watch her domeſticks, both males and females, to prevent their playing the ſame fooliſh prank that ſhe herſelf had played; and ſhe

ſhall ſup in the midſt of her harveſt people; and ſhe ſhall cut hemp with them, having her lover at her ſide; and the philoſopher ſhall be deſirous of cutting hemp the day after, and the day after that, and all the days of his life; and ſhe ſhall be a pedant in every word ſhe ſays, and all the reſt of her ſex ſhall becontemptible in her eyes; and ſhe ſhall die, and before ſhe dies, ſhe ſhall preach according to cuſtom; and ſhe ſhall talk inceſſantly, till her ſtrength fail her, and ſhe ſhall dreſs herſelf out like a coquette, and die like a ſaint.

The author of this book, like thoſe empericks, who make wounds on purpoſe, in order to ſhew the virtue of their balſams, poiſons our ſouls for the glory of curing them; and this poiſon will act violently on the underſtanding, and on the heart, and the antidote will operate only on the underſtanding, and the poiſon will triumph, and he will boaſt of having opened a gulph, and he will think he ſaves himſelf from all blame, by crying, woe be to the young girls who ſhall fall into it; I have warned them againſt it in my preface; and young girls never read a preface; and he will ſay by way of excuſe for his having written a book which inſpires vice, that he lives in an age, wherein it is impoſſible to be good; and to juſtify himſelf, he will ſlander the whole world, and threaten with his contempt all thoſe who do not like his book; and every body ſhall wonder how, with a ſoul ſo pure and virtuous, he could compoſe a book which is ſo much the reverſe; and many who believed in him ſhall believe in him no more.

Character of a mighty good kind of man.

THE good qualities of *a mighty good kind of man* (if he has any) are of the negative kind. He does very little harm; but you never find him do any good. He is very decent in appearance, and takes care to have all the externals of ſenſe and virtue; but you never perceive the heart concerned in any word, thought, or action. Not many love him, tho' very few think ill of him: to him every body is his "Dear Sir," though he cares not a farthing for any one but himſelf. If he writes to you, though you have but the ſlighteſt acquaintance with him, he begins with "Dear Sir," and ends with "I am, good ſir, your ever ſincere and affectionate friend, and moſt obedient humble ſervant." You may generally find him in company with older perſons than himſelf, but always with richer. He does not talk much; but he has a "Yes," or a "True, Sir," or "You obſerve very right, Sir," for every word that is ſaid: which, with the old gentry, that love to hear themſelves talk, makes him paſs for *a mighty ſenſible* and *diſcerning*, as well as *mighty good kind of man*. It is ſo familiar to him to be agreeable, and he has got ſuch a habit of aſſenting to every thing advanced in company, that he does it without the trouble of thinking what he is about. I have known ſuch an one, after having approved an obſervation made by one of the company, aſſent with "What you ſay is very juſt," to an oppoſite ſentiment from another; and I have frequently made him contradict himſelf five times in a minute. As

the weather is a principal and favourite topic of *a mighty good kind of man*, you may make him agree, that it is very hot, very cold, very cloudy, a fine ſun-ſhine, or it rains, ſnows, hails, or freezes, all in the ſame hour. The wind may be high, or not blow at all; it may be eaſt, weſt, north, or ſouth, ſouth-eaſt and by eaſt, or in any point in the compaſs, or any point not in the compaſs, juſt as you pleaſe. This, in a ſtage coach, makes him a mighty agreeable companion, as well as *a mighty good kind of man*. He is ſo civil and well-bred, that he would keep you ſtanding half an hour uncovered in the rain, rather than ſtep into your chariot before you; and the dinner is in danger of growing cold, if you attempt to place him at the upper end of the table. He would not ſuffer a glaſs of wine to approach his lips, till he had drank the health of half the company, and would ſooner riſe hungry from table, than not drink the other half before dinner is over, leſt he ſhould offend any by his neglect. He never forgets to hob or nob with the lady of the family, and by no means omits to toaſt her fire-ſide. He is ſure to take notice of little maſter and miſs, when they appear after dinner, and is very aſſiduous to win their little hearts by almonds and raiſins, which he never fails to carry about him for that purpoſe. This is ſure of recommending him to mamma's eſteem; and he is not only *a mighty good kind of man*, but ſhe is certain he would make a *mighty good huſband*.

No man is half ſo happy in his friendſhips. Almoſt every one he names is a friend of his, and every friend is *a mighty good kind of man*. I had the honour of walking lately with one of theſe good creatures, from the Royal-Exchange to Piccadilly; and I believe he pulled off his hat to every third perſon we met, with a "How do you do, my dear ſir? Though I found he hardly knew the names of five of theſe intimate acquaintances. I was highly entertained with the greeting between my companion, and *another mighty good kind of man*, that we met in the Strand. You would have thought they were brothers, that had not ſeen one another for many years, by their mutual expreſſions of joy at meeting. They both talked together; not with a deſign of oppoſing each other, but through eagerneſs to approve what each other ſaid. I caught them frequently crying "Yes," together, and "Very true," "You are very right, my dear ſir;" and, at laſt, having exhauſted their favourite topic of what news and the weather, they concluded, with each begging to have the vaſt pleaſure of an agreeable evening with the other very ſoon; but parted without naming either time or place.

I remember at Weſtminſter, *a mighty good kind of boy*, though he was generally hated by his ſchool-fellows, was the darling of the dame where he boarded, as by his means ſhe knew who did all the miſchief in the houſe. He always finiſhed his exerciſe before he went to play: you could never find a falſe concord in his proſe, or a falſe quantity in his verſe: and he made huge amends for the want of ſenſe and ſpirit in his compoſitions, by having very few grammatical errors. If you could not call him a ſcholar, you muſt allow he took

great pains not to appear a dunce. At the univerſity he never failed attending his tutor's lectures, was conſtant at prayers night and morning, never miſſed gates, or the hall at meal-time, was regular in his academical exerciſes, and took pride in appearing on all occaſions with maſters of arts; and he was happy beyond meaſure, in being acquainted with ſome of the heads of the houſes, who were glad through him to know what paſſed among the under graduates. Though he was not reckoned by the college to be a Newton, a Locke, or a Bacon, he was univerſally eſteemed by the ſenior part, to be *a mighty good kind of young man*; and this even, placid turn of mind has ſince recommended him to no ſmall preferment in the church.

We may obſerve, when theſe *mighty good kind of young men* come into the world, their attention to appearances and externals, beyond which the generality of people ſeldom examine, procures them a much better ſubſiſtence, and a more reputable ſituation in life, than ever their abilities or their merit could otherwiſe entitle them to. Though they are ſeldom advanced very high, yet if ſuch a one is in orders, he gets a tolerable living, or is appointed tutor to a dunce of quality, or is made companion to him on his travels; and then, on his return, he is *a mighty polite*, as well as *a mighty good kind of man*. If he is to be a lawyer, his being ſuch *a mighty good kind of man*, will make the attornies ſupply him with ſpecial pleading, or bills and anſwers to draw, as he is ſufficiently qualified by his ſlow genius to be a dray-horſe of the law. But though he can never hope to be a chancellor, or an archbiſhop; yet if he is admitted of the medical college of Warwick-lane, he will have a good chance to be at the top of their profeſſion, as the ſucceſs of the faculty chiefly depends on old women, fanciful and hyſterical young ones, whimſical men, and young children, among the generality of whom nothing recommends a perſon ſo much, as his being *a mighty good kind of man*.

I muſt own, that *a good man and a man of ſenſe*, certainly ſhould have every thing that this kind of man has: yet, if he poſſeſſes no more, much is wanting to finiſh and complete his character: many are deceived by French paſte: it has the luſtre and brilliancy of a real diamond: but the want of hardneſs, the eſſential property of this valuable jewel, diſcovers the counterfeit, and ſhews it to be of no intrinſic value whatſoever. If the head and the heart are left out in the character of any man, you might as well look for a perfect beauty in a female face without a noſe, as to expect to find a valuable man without ſenſibility and underſtanding. But it often happens, that theſe *mighty good kind of men* are wolves in ſheep's cloathing; and that their want of parts is ſupplied by an abundance of cunning, and the outward behaviour and deportment calculated to entrap the ſhort-ſighted and unwary.

Where this is not the caſe, I cannot help thinking, theſe kind of men are no better than blanks in the creation: if they are not unjuſt ſtewards, they are certainly to be reckoned unprofitable ſervants.

Character of a good ſort of woman. From the IDLER.

SIR,

THE uncertainty and defects of language have produced very frequent complaints among the learned; yet there ſtill remain many words among us undefined, which are very neceſſary to be rightly underſtood, and which produce very miſchievous miſtakes, when they are erroneouſly interpreted.

I lived in a ſtate of celibacy beyond the uſual time. In the hurry firſt of pleaſure, and afterwards of buſineſs, I felt no want of a domeſtick companion; but becoming weary of labour, I ſoon grew more weary of idleneſs, and thought it reaſonable to follow the cuſtom of life, and to ſeek ſome ſolace of my cares, in female tenderneſs, and ſome amuſement of my leiſure in female chearfulneſs.

The choice which has been long delayed is commonly made at laſt with great caution. My reſolution was to keep my paſſions neutral, and to marry only in compliance with my reaſon. I drew upon a page of my pocket book, a ſcheme of all female virtues and vices, with the vices which border upon every virtue, and the virtues which are allied to every vice. I conſidered that wit was ſarcaſtic, and magnanimity imperious; that avarice was œconomical, and ignorance obſequious; and having eſtimated the good and evil of every quality, employed my own diligence, and that of my friends, to find the lady in whom nature and reaſon had reached that happy mediocrity which is equally remote from exuberance and deficience.

Every woman had her admirers, and her cenſurers, and the expectations which one raiſed were by another quickly depreſſed: yet there was one in whoſe favour almoſt all ſuffrages concurred. Miſs Gentle was univerſally allowed to be *a good ſort of woman*. Her fortune was not large, but ſo prudently managed, that ſhe wore finer cloaths, and ſaw more company, than many who were known to be twice as rich. Miſs Gentle's viſits were every where welcome, and whatever family ſhe favoured with her company, ſhe always left behind her ſuch a degree of kindneſs as recommended her to others; every day extended her acquaintance, and all who knew her, declared that they never met with *a better ſort of woman*.

To Miſs Gentle I made my addreſſes, and was received with great equality of temper. She did not in the days of courtſhip, aſſume the privilege of impoſing rigorous commands, or reſenting ſlight offences. If I forgot any of her injunctions, I was gently reminded; if I miſſed the minute of appointment, I was eaſily forgiven. I foreſaw nothing in marriage but a halcyon calm, and longed for the happineſs which was to be found in the inſeparable ſociety of *a good ſort of woman*.

The jointure was ſoon ſettled by the intervention of friends, and the day came in which Miſs Gentle was made mine for ever. The firſt month was paſſed eaſily enough in receiving and repaying the civilities of our friends. The bride practiſed with great exactneſs all the niceties of ceremony, and diſtributed her notice in the moſt punctilious proportions to the friends who ſurrounded us with their happy auguries.

But the time ſoon came when we were left to ourſelves, and were to receive our pleaſures from each

other, and then I began to perceive that I was not formed to be much delighted by *a good ſort of woman*. Her great principle is, that the orders of a family muſt not be broken. Every hour of the day has its employment inviolably appropriated, nor will any importunity perſuade her to walk in the garden, at the time which ſhe has devoted to her needle work, or to ſit up ſtairs in that part of the forenoon, which ſhe has accuſtomed herſelf to ſpend in the back parlour. She allows herſelf to ſit half an hour after breakfaſt, and an hour after dinner; and while I am talking, or reading to her, keeps her eye upon her watch, and when the minute of departure comes, will leave an argument unfiniſhed, or the intrigue of a play unravelled. She once called me to ſupper when I was watching an eclipſe, and ſummoned me at another time to bed when I was going to give directions at a fire.

Her converſation is ſo habitually cautious, that ſhe never talks to me but in general terms, as to one whom it is dangerous to truſt. For diſcriminations of character ſhe has no names; all whom ſhe mentions are *honeſt men* and *agreeable women*. She ſmiles not by ſenſation but by practice. Her laughter is never excited but by a joke, and her notion of a joke is not very delicate. The repetition of a good joke does not weaken its effect; if ſhe has laughed once, ſhe will laugh again.

She is an enemy to nothing but ill-nature and pride, but ſhe has frequent reaſon to lament that they are ſo frequent in the world. All who are not equally pleaſed with the good and bad, with the elegant and groſs, with the witty and the dull, all who diſtinguiſh excellence from defect, ſhe conſiders as ill-natured; and ſhe condemns as proud all who repreſs impertinence or quell preſumption, or expect reſpect from any other eminence than that of fortune, to which ſhe is always willing to pay homage.

There are none whom ſhe openly hates; for if once ſhe ſuffers, or believes herſelf to ſuffer, any contempt or inſult, ſhe never diſmiſſes it from her mind, but takes all opportunities to tell how eaſily ſhe can forgive. There are none whom ſhe loves much better than others; for when any of her acquaintance decline in the opinion of the world, ſhe always finds it inconvenient to viſit them; her affection continues unaltered, but it is impoſſible to be intimate with the whole town.

She daily exerciſes her benevolence by pitying every misfortune that happens to every family within her circle of notice; ſhe is in hourly terrors leſt one ſhould catch cold in the rain, and another be frighted by the high wind. Her charity ſhe ſhews by lamenting that ſo many poor wretches ſhould languiſh in the ſtreets, and by wondering what the great can think on that they do ſo little good with ſuch large eſtates.

Her houſe is elegant, and her table dainty, though ſhe has little taſte of elegance, and is wholly free from vicious luxury; but ſhe comforts herſelf that no-body can ſay that her houſe is dirty, or that her diſhes are not well dreſt.

This, Mr. Idler, I have found by long experience to be the character of *a good ſort of Woman*, which I have ſent you for the information of thoſe by whom *a good ſort of woman* and *a good woman*, may happen to be uſed as equivalent terms, and who may ſuffer by the miſtake like yours, &c.

TIM WARNER.

POETRY,

POETRY.

The concluding copy of the Oxford Verſes on the death of his late, and acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty. Written by Mr. WARTON, *Poetry Profeſſor of that Univerſity.*

To Mr. SECRETARY PITT.

SO ſtream the ſorrows that embalm the brave,
The tears that ſcience ſheds on glory's grave!
So pure the vows which claſſic duty pays
To bleſs another *Brunſwick*'s riſing rays!——
O PITT! if choſen ſtrains have pow'r to ſteal
Thy watchful breaſt awhile from Britain's weal;
If votive verſe, from ſacred Iſis ſent,
Might hope to charm thy manly mind, intent
On patriot plans which ancient freedom drew,
Awhile with fond attention deign to view
This ample wreath, which all th' aſſembled Nine
With ſkill united have conſpir'd to twine.
Yes, guide and guardian of thy country's cauſe!
Thy conſcious heart ſhall hail with juſt applauſe
The duteous muſe, whoſe haſte officious brings
Her blameleſs offering to the ſhrine of kings:
Thy tongue well tutor'd in hiſtoric lore,
Can ſpeak her office and her uſe of yore:
For ſuch the tribute of ingenuous praiſe
Her harp diſpens'd in Græcia's golden days;
Such were the palms, in iſles of old renown,
She cull'd to deck the guiltleſs monarch's crown;
When virtuous Pindar told with Tuſcan gore
How ſcepter'd Hiero ſtain'd Sicilia's ſhore,
Or to mild Theron's raptur'd eye diſclos'd
Bright vales where ſpirits of the brave repos'd:
Yet ſtill beneath the throne, unbrib'd ſhe ſate,
The decent hand-maid, not the ſlave of ſtate;
Pleas'd in the radiance of the regal name
To blend the luſtre of her country's fame:
For, taught like ours, ſhe dar'd with prudent pride,
Obedience from dependence to divide:
Though princes claim'd her tributary lays,
With truth ſevere ſhe temper'd partial praiſe;
Conſcious ſhe kept her native dignity,
Bold as her flights, and as her numbers free,

And ſure if e'er the Muſe indulg'd her ſtrains,
With juſt regard, to grace heroic reigns,
Where could her glance a theme of triumph own
So dear to fame as GEORGE's trophied throne?
At whoſe firm baſe, thy ſtedfaſt ſoul aſpires
To wake a mighty nation's ancient fires:
Aſpires to baffle faction's ſpecious claim,
Rouze England's rage, and give her thunder aim.
Once more the main her conquering banners ſweep,
Again her commerce darkens all the deep.
Thy fix'd reſolve renews each fair decree,
That made, that kept of yore, thy country free.
Call'd by thy voice, nor deaf to war's alarms,
Its willing youth the rural empire arms:
Again the Lords of Albion's cultur'd plains
March the firm leaders of their faithful ſwains;
As erſt ſtout archers, from the farm or fold,
Flam'd in the van of many a baron bold.
Nor thine the pomp of indolent debate,
The war of words, the ſophiſtries of ſtate;
Nor frigid caution checks thy free deſign,
Nor ſtops thy ſtream of eloquence divine:
For thine the privilege, on few beſtow'd,
To feel, to think, to ſpeak for public good.
In vain corruption calls her venal tribes;
One common cauſe, one common end preſcribes;
Nor fear nor fraud, or ſpares or ſcreens, the foe,
But ſpirit prompts, and valour ſtrikes the blow.
O PITT, while Honour points thy liberal plan,
And o'er the Miniſter exalts the Man,
Iſis congenial, greets thy faithful ſway,
Nor ſcorns to bid a ſtateſman grace her lay.
For Science ſtill is juſtly fond to blend,
With thine, her practice, principles, and end.
'Tis not for Her, by falſe connections drawn,
At ſplendid Slavery's ſordid ſhrine to fawn;
Each native effort of the feeling breaſt
To friends, to foes, in ſervile fear, ſuppreſt:
'Tis not for Her to purchaſe or purſue
The phantom favours of the cringing crew;
More uſeful toils her ſtudious hours engage,
And fairer leſſons fill her ſpotleſs page:
Beneath ambition, but above diſgrace,
With nobler arts ſhe forms the riſing race:
With happier taſks, and leſs refin'd pretence,
In elder times ſhe woo'd Munificence
To rear her arched roofs in regal guiſe,
And lift her temples nearer to the ſkies;

Princes

Princes and prelates ſtretch'd the ſocial band,
To form, diffuſe, and fix her high command:
From kings ſhe claim'd, yet ſcorn'd to ſeek the prize,
From kings, like GEORGE, benignant, juſt, and wiſe.
Lo, this her genuine lore.—— Nor thou refuſe
This humble preſent of no partial Muſe
From that calm bower, which nurs'd thy thoughtful youth
In the pure precepts of Athenian truth:
Where firſt the form of Britiſh liberty
Beam'd in full radiance on thy muſing eye:
That form, whoſe mien ſublime, with equal awe,
In the ſame ſhade unblemiſh'd Somers ſaw:
Where once (for well ſhe lov'd the friendly grove
Which every claſſic Grace had learn'd to rove)
Her whiſpers wak'd ſage Harrington to feign
The bleſſings of her viſionary reign;
That reign, which now no more an empty theme,
Adorns philoſophy's ideal dream,
But crowns at laſt, beneath a GEORGE's ſmile,
In full reality this favour'd iſle.

TRUTH AT COURT. *By a Reverend Dean.*

NOW fie upon't! quoth FLATTERY,
Theſe are bad times indeed for me,
Spurn'd by the man, and in the place,
Where leaſt I thought to meet diſgrace:
And yet I ſaid the fineſt things,
"Thou young, but righteous, beſt of kings,
Thou, who——" Abrupt he turn'd away,
And with an air, as who ſhould ſay
"Go ſhew that gentleman the door,
And never let me ſee him more."
Shock'd I withdrew——when, to enhance
My ſhame, I ſtraightway ſaw advance,
And take my very place, forſooth,
That ſtrange old-faſhion'd fellow, TRUTH.
O! how it griev'd my heart to ſee
The diff'rence made 'twixt him and me!
I of each ſanguine hope bereav'd,
He with a gracious ſmile receiv'd:
And yet—(or greatly I miſtake)
The monarch bluſh'd whene'er he ſpake;
For he, though in a plainer way,
Said ev'ry thing I meant to ſay.

The Patriot King, or George the Third.

THree Georges now. for Britain's welfare born,
The lateſt times our annals will adorn.
The *firſt*, tho' view'd with Party's envious eyes,
Contending factions own, was *good* and *wiſe*.
Thro' a long reign, brave, mild, and juſt approv'd,
We ſtile the *Second George* —— the *Well-belov'd*.
Behold a youth now mounts the Britiſh throne,
Whom every royal virtue calls her own!——
Proceed, great Prince, a Patriot King compleat,
And *George* the *Third* henceforth be *George* the *Great*.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1761, *performed before his Majeſty. Written by William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat.*

Strophe.

STILL muſt the Muſe, indignant, hear
The clanging trump, the rattling car,
And uſher in each opening year
With groans of death, and ſounds of war?
O'er bleeding millions, realms oppreſt,
The tuneful mourner ſinks diſtreſs'd,
Or breathes but notes of woe:
And cannot Gallia learn to melt,
Nor feel, what Britain long has felt
For her inſulting foe?
Amidſt her native rocks ſecure,
Her floating bulwarks hovering round,
What can the ſea-girt realm endure,
What dread, through all her wat'ry bound?
Great queen of ocean, ſhe defies
All but the Power who rules the ſkies,
And bids the ſtorms engage:
Inferior foes are daſh'd and loſt,
As breaks the white wave on her coaſt,
Conſum'd in idle rage.
For alien ſorrows heaves her gen'rous breaſt,
She proffers peace to eaſe a rival's pain,
Her crouded ports, her fields in plenty dreſt,
Bleſs the glad merchant, and th' induſtrious ſwain.
Do blooming youths in battle fall?
True to their fame the funeral urn we raiſe
And thouſands, at the glorious call,
Aſpire to equal praiſe.

Anti-

Antiſtrophe.

Thee, Glory, thee through climes unknown
Th' adventurous chief with zeal purſues,
And fame brings back from ev'ry zone
Freſh ſubjects for the Britiſh Muſe.
Tremendous as th' ill omen'd bird
To frighted France, thy voice was heard
From Minden's echoing towers:
O'er Biſcay's roar thy voice prevail'd:
And at thy word the rocks we ſcal'd,
And Canada is ours.
O potent queen of ev'ry breaſt,
Which aims at praiſe by virtuous deeds,
Where'er thy influence ſhines confeſt
The hero acts, th' event ſucceeds.
But ah, muſt glory only bear,
Bellona like, the vengeful ſpear?
To fill her mighty mind
Muſt bulwarks fall, and cities flame,
And is her ampleſt field of fame
The miſeries of mankind?
On ruins pil'd, on ruins muſt ſhe riſe,
And lend her rays to gild her fatal throne:
Muſt the mild power who melts in vernal ſkies,
By thunders only make his godhead known?
No, be the omen far away,
From yonder pregnant cloud a kinder gleam,
Tho' faintly ſtruggling into day,
Portends a happier theme.

Epode.

And who is he, of regale mien,
Reclin'd on Albion's golden fleece,
Whoſe poliſh'd brow, and eye ſerene,
Proclaim him elder-born of peace?
Another George! ye winds convey
Th' auſpicious name from pole to pole:
Thames, catch the ſound, and tell the ſubject ſea
Beneath whoſe ſway its waters roll,
The hoary monarch of the deep,
Who ſooth'd its murmurs with a father's care,
Doth now eternal ſabbath keep,
And leaves his trident to his blooming heir.
O, if the Muſe aright divine,
Fair Peace ſhall bleſs his opening reign,
And through it's ſplendid progreſs ſhine
With every art to grace her train.
The wreaths, ſo late by glory won,
Shall weave their foilage round his throne,

'Till kings abaſh'd, ſhall tremble to be foes,
And Albion's dreaded ſtrength ſecure the world's repoſe.

ODE *for his Majeſty's* BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1761, *performed before his Majeſty.*

Written by William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat.

Strophe.

'TWas at the nectar'd feaſt of Jove,
When fair Alcmena's ſon,
His deſtin'd courſe on earth had run
And claim'd the thrones above,
Around their king, in deep debate,
Conven'd, the heavenly ſynod ſate,
And meditated boons refin'd
To grace the friend of human kind:
When lo, to mark th' advancing God,
Propitious Hermes ſtretch'd his rod,
The roofs with muſic rung!
For, from amidſt the circling choir,
Apollo ſtruck th' alarming lyre,
And thus the Muſes ſung,
"What boon divine would heav'n beſtow?
"Ye gods unbend the ſtudious brow,
"The fruitleſs ſearch give o'er,
"Whilſt we the juſt reward aſſign,
"Let Hercules with Hebe join,
"And YOUTH unite with POWER!"

Antiſtrophe.

O ſacred Truth in emblem dreſt!—
Again the Muſes ſing,
Again in Britain's blooming king
Alcides ſtands confeſt,
By temp'rance nurs'd, and early taught
To ſhun the ſmooth fallacious draught
Which ſparkles high in Circe's bowl;
To tame each Hydra of the ſoul,
Each lurking peſt, which mocks its birth,
And ties its ſpirit down to earth
Immers'd in mortal coil:
His choice was that ſeverer road
Which leads to Virtue's calm abode,
And well repays the toil.
In vain ye tempt, ye ſpecious harms,
Ye flow'ry wiles, ye flatt'ring charms,
That breathe from yonder bower:

And

And Heav'n the juſt reward aſſigns,
For Hercules with Hebe joins,
And YOUTH unites with POWER.

Epode.

O call'd by Heaven to fill that aweful throne,
Where Edward, Henry, William, George have ſhone,
(Where love with rev'rence, laws with power agree,
And 'tis each ſubject's birthright to be free)
The faireſt wreaths already won,
Are but a prelude to the whole:
Thy arduous taſk is now begun,
And, ſtarting from a nobler goal,
Heroes and kings of ages paſt
Are thy compeers: extended high
The trump of fame expects the blaſt,
The radiant liſts before thee lie,
The field is time, the prize eternity!
Beyond example's bounded light,
'Tis time to urge thy daring flight,
And heights untry'd explore:
O think what thou alone can'ſt give,
What bleſſings Britain may receive
When YOUTH unites with POWER!

An epiſtle to a friend, on the expected arrival of the Queen.

YES—every hopeful ſon of rhyme
Will ſurely ſeize this happy time,
Vault up on Pegaſus's back,
Now grown an academic hack,
And ſing the beauties of a queen,
(Whom, by the bye, he has not ſeen)
Will ſwear her eyes are black as jet,
Her teeth are pearls in coral ſet;
Will tell us that the roſe has lent
Her cheeks its bloom, her lips its ſcent;
That Philomel breaks off her ſong,
And liſtens to her ſweeter tongue;
That Venus and the Graces join'd
To form this Phænix of her kind;
And Pallas undertook to ſtore
Her mind with wiſdom's choiceſt lore:
Thus form'd; Jove iſſues a decree
That George's conſort ſhe ſhall be;
Then Cupid (for what match is made
By poets without Cupid's aid?)
Picks out the ſwifteſt of his darts,
And pierces inſtant both their hearts.

Your

Your fearful proſe-men here might doubt,
How beſt to bring this match about,
For winds and waves are ill-bred things,
And little care for queens and kings;
But as the Gods aſſembled ſtand,
And wait each youthful bard's command,
All fancy'd dangers they deride,
Of boiſt'rous winds, and ſwelling tide;
Neptune is call'd to wait upon her,
And ſea nymphs are her maids of honour;
Whilſt we inſtead of Eaſtern gales,
With vows and praiſes fill the ſails,
And when, with due poetic care,
They ſafely land the royal fair,
They catch the happy ſimile,
Of Venus riſing from the ſea.
Soon as ſhe moves, the hill and vale,
Reſponſive, tell the joyful tale;
And wonder holds th' enraptur'd throng
To ſee the goddeſs paſs along,
The bowing foreſts all adore her,
And flow'rs ſpontaneous ſpring before her,
Where you and I all day might travel,
And meet with nought but ſand and gravel;
But poets have a piercing eye,
And many pretty things can ſpy,
Which neither you nor I can ſee,
But then the fault's in you and me.
The king aſtoniſh'd muſt appear,
And find that fame has wrong'd his dear;
Then Hymen, like a biſhop, ſtands,
To join the lovers plighted hands;
Apollo and the Muſes wait,
The nuptial ſong to celebrate;
But I, who rarely ſpend my time,
In paying court or ſpinning rhyme;
Who cannot from the high abodes,
Call down, at will, a troop of gods,
Muſt, in a plain proſaic way,
The wiſhes of my ſoul convey.
May Heav'n our monarch's choice approve,
May he be bleſt with mutual love,
And be as happy with his queen,
As with my Chloe I have been:
When wandering through the beechen grove,
She ſweetly ſmil'd and talk'd of love!
And oh! that he might live to ſee
A ſon as wiſe, and good as he;

And may his conſort grace the throne
With virtues equal to his own!
Our courtly bards will needs be telling,
That ſhe's like Venus or like Helen;
I wiſh that ſhe may prove as fair
As Egremont and Pembroke are:
For tho' by ſages 'tis confeſt,
That beauty's but a toy at beſt;
Yet 'tis, methinks, in married life,
A pretty douceur with a wife:
And may the minutes as they fly,
Strengthen ſtill the nuptial tye,
While hand in hand thro' life they go,
Till love ſhall into friendſhip grow;
For tho' theſe bleſſings rarely wait
On regal pomp and tinſel'd ſtate,
Yet happineſs is virtue's lot,
Alike in palace and in cot:
'Tis true, the grave affairs of ſtate,
With little folks have little weight;
Yet I confeſs my patriot heart
In Britain's welfare bears its part;
With tranſport glows at George's name,
And triumphs in its country's fame:
With hourly pleaſure I can ſit
And talk of Granby, Hawke, and Pitt;
And whilſt I praiſe the good and brave,
Diſdain the coward and the knave.
At growth of taxes others fret,
And ſhudder at the nation's debt;
I ne'er the fancied ills bemoan,
No debts diſturb me but my own.
What! tho' our coffers ſink, our trade
Repairs the breach which war has made;
And if expences now run high,
Our minds muſt with our means comply.
Thus far my politics extend,
And here my warmeſt wiſhes end,
May merit flouriſh, faction ceaſe,
And I and Europe live in peace!

Humility

Humility exalted; or, the glorious transformation. A little Perſian fable, poetically paraphraſed from the Spectator. (Vol. 4. Numb. 239.)

——— *Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica Virtus.* JUV.

Virtue is Beauty. Dr. YOUNG.

ONE cloudy day a drop of rain,
(As he hung hovering o'er the main)
Cry'd out with innate modeſty,
What can I add, O flood, to thee?
When once upon thy ſurface toſs'd,
In thy immenſity I'm loſt;
Of no importance to thy wave;
I ſeem, at laſt, to meet my grave.
O! why ſhould Jove, all-good, all-wiſe,
The leaſt of all his creatures prize?
Why ſhould his bleſſings downwards fly
On ſuch a worthleſs form as I?
With pleaſure Jove his ear inclin'd
To one ſo humble, ſo reſign'd;
True merit claims his high regard,
And ſeldom loſes its reward.
This modeſt, unambitious drop
Soon by an oyſter's ſwallowed up;
Content within its ſhell he lies,
And there to heav'n erects his eyes;
To Jove directs his daily pray'r,
And thanks the godhead for his care.
His praiſes, incenſe like, ariſe,
And, as they mount, perfume the ſkies.
Pleas'd with thy pray'rs and with thy praiſe,
I'll now, ſaid Jove, thy fortune raiſe.
Henceforth become (ſo Heav'n ſees good)
A pearl of the firſt magnitude.
And thus transform'd with ſpeed reſort
To fair Britannia's ſplendid court:
There all thy radiant luſtre ſpread
Around my fav'rite Charlotte's head:
'Tell her 'twas I, Jove, ſent thee down
To ſtand conſpicuous on her crown:
Since well, I know, in her eſteem,
Virtue's the brighteſt diadem.

D. B.

VERSES

VERSES *on the King's marriage, taken from the Oxford and Cambridge collections preſented to his majeſty on that occaſion.*

By Mr. SPENCE. *From the Oxford Collection.*

AT length the gallant navy from afar
Riſes in proſpect, with expanded wings
Improving the kind gale, ſo long delay'd;
And wings in pompous pride her eaſy way
To Albion's ſhore, charg'd with the precious freight
Of England's deareſt hopes, and George's love.
Not ſo deſir'd, nor with ſuch treaſure fraught,
Arrives the wealthy convoy, from the coaſt
Of Ceylon or Golconda; laden deep
With ſpicy drugs, barbaric gems, and gold.
Nor he who circled in his daring courſe
The globe entire, old Ocean's utmoſt round,
Brought back ſo rich a prize, though with the ſpoils
Of proud Iberia loaded he return'd;
Or captive in his halſers when he drag'd
The vanquiſh'd Gallic fleets; as now he brings,
More welcome, from Germania's friendly ſhore.
Hail, kindred regions, dear parental ſoil,
Saxonian plains! where deep Viſurgis flows,
Where Leina's doubly-honour'd waters glide,
Where mighty Albis draws his humid train!
England to you with grateful homage pays
Filial obeyſance meet: to you ſhe owes
Her name, her tribes, her generous race; to you
Her firſt, her lateſt bleſſings. Forth from you
Iſſu'd our ſires, old Woden's high-born ſons;
Great Woden deemed a god, with uncouth rites
By his rude offſpring worſhip'd: they their courſe
Adventurous ſteer'd to theſe alluring ſhores.
Firſt Hengiſt, valiant chief; nor yet leſs wiſe
Than valiant: he the Cantian wold obtain'd,
His new domain; yielded by ſocial league,
Or won by fair Rowena's conquering charms.
Next Ella, Cerdic, and th' intrepid race
Of Anglians from Eydora's northern ſtream,
Pour'd in their numerous hoſts: nor Britiſh proweſs,
Nor Merlin's ſpells, nor Arthur's puiſſant ſword
Hight Caliburn, fam'd in romantic tale,
Could long withſtand th' impetuous onſet bold
Of our great ſires in battle. Soon they rais'd
On Britain's ruins, ſeven imperial thrones;
Seven thrones conjoin'd at length in Cerdic's race:
From whoſe high ſource the ſtream of regal blood,
Through the long line of Engliſh monarchs, flows

Down to th' illuſtrious houſe of Lunenbourg,
From ancient Brunſwic nam'd, (Brunſwic, the ſeat
Primeval of Saxonian chieftains old)
To George, great heir of Anglo-Saxon Kings.
And thou, Saxonia's brighteſt ornament
Erewhile, now England's boaſt, and higheſt pride,
Welcome to theſe congenial ſhores; to this
Ambiguous land, another Saxony.
See thine own people, thy compatriot tribes,
With heart-felt joy, and zealous loud acclaim,
Thy bleſt arrival hail. Tho' ſever'd long
From their original ſoil, on foreign ſtock
Tho' grafted, not degenerate: ſtill within
Works the wild vigour of the parent root.
Rough, hardy, brave; by force intractable,
Or lawleſs rule; patient of equal ſway;
With civil freedom tempering regal pow'r.
Be this thy better country; nor regret
Thy natal plains, tho' dear: here thou ſhalt find
What largely ſhall o'erpay thy loſs. Lo! here
Thy parent, brother, friend, all charities
Compriz'd in one, thy conſort, with fond wiſh
Expects thee; ſcepter'd George, with every grace
Adorn'd; yet more renown'd for virtue's praiſe,
Faith, honour, in green years wiſdom mature;
True majeſty with aweful goodneſs crown'd.
He ſhall aſſuage thy grief: his thoughtful breaſt,
Studious of England's glory and Europe's weal,
Thou in return ſhalt ſooth; with tender ſmiles,
Endearing blandiſhment, and equal love.
Nor ſhall, heav'n's gift, fruit of the genial bed
Be wanting; pledge of public happineſs
Secure; dear ſource of long domeſtic joys.
Here thou ſhalt reign a ſecond Caroline;
Diffuſing from the throne a milder ray,
Soft beauty's unexpreſſive influence ſweet.
Prompt to relieve th' oppreſt; to wipe away
The widow's tears; to call forth modeſt worth;
To cheriſh drooping virtue: patroneſs
Of ſcience and of arts; friend to the Muſe,
Of every grateful Muſe the favourite theme.
Hail, ſovrain lady, deareſt dread! accept
Ev'n now this homage of th' officious muſe,
That on the verge extreme of Albion's cliff
With gratulation thy firſt ſteps prevents,
Tho' mean, yet ardent; and ſalutes thine ear
With kindred accents in Teutonic lays.

JOSEPH SPENCE, M. A.
Regius Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory.

To the QUEEN.

By Mr. WARTON. *From the Oxford Collection.*

WHEN firſt the kingdom to thy virtues due
Roſe from the billowy deep in diſtant view;
When Albion's iſles, old Ocean's peerleſs pride,
Tower'd in imperial ſtate above the tide;
What bright ideas of the new domain
Form'd the fair proſpect of thy promis'd reign!
And well with conſcious joy thy breaſt might beat
That Albion was ordain'd thy regal ſeat:
Lo! this the land where freedom's ſacred rage,
Has glow'd untam'd, thro' many a martial age.
Here patriot Alfred, ſtain'd with Daniſh blood,
Rear'd on one baſe the king's, the people's good:
Here Henry's archers fram'd the ſtubborn bow
That laid Alanzon's haughty helmet low;
Here wak'd the flame that ſtill ſuperior braves
The proudeſt threats of Gaul's ambitious ſlaves:
Here chivalry, ſtern ſchool of valour old,
Her nobleſt feats of knightly fame enroll'd;
Heroic champions heard the clarion's call,
And throng'd the board in Edward's banner'd hall;
While chiefs, like George, approv'd in worth alone,
Unlock'd chaſte beauty's adamantine zone.
Lo! the fam'd iſle, which hails thy choſen ſway,
What fertile fields her temperate ſuns diſplay;
Where property ſecures the conſcious ſwain,
And guards, while plenty gives, the golden grain:
Hence ripe with ſtores her villages abound,
Her airy downs with ſcatter'd ſheep reſound;
Freſh are her paſtures with unceaſing rills,
And future navies crown her darkſome hills.
To bear her formidable glory far,
Behold her opulence of hoarded war!
See, from her ports a thouſand banners ſtream,
On every coaſt her vengeful lightnings gleam!
Meantime, remote from ruin's armed hand,
In peaceful majeſty her cities ſtand;
Whoſe ſplendid domes, and tradeful ſtreets declare,
Their firmeſt fort, a king's parental care.
And O! bleſt Queen, if e'er the magick pow'rs
Of warbled truth have won thy muſing hours;
Here poeſy, from aweful days of yore,
Has pour'd her genuine gifts of raptur'd lore.
Mid oaken bow'rs, with holy verdure wreath'd,
In druid-ſongs her ſolemn ſpirit breath'd:

While cunning bards, at ancient banquets, ſung
Of paynim foes defy'd, and trophies hung,
Here Spenſer tun'd his myſtic minſtrelſy,
And dreſs'd in fairy robes a queen like thee.
Here, boldly mark'd with ev'ry living hue
Nature's unbounded portrait Shakeſpear drew:
But chief, the dreadful group of human woes
The daring artiſt's tragic pencil choſe;
Explor'd the pangs that rend the royal breaſt,
Thoſe wounds that lurk beneath the tiſſu'd veſt!
Lo! this the land, whence Milton's Muſe of fire
High ſoar'd to ſteal from heav'n a ſeraph's lyre;
And told the golden ties of wedded love
In ſacred Eden's aramanthine grove.
Thine too, majeſtic bride, the favour'd clime,
Where Science ſits enſhrin'd in roofs ſublime——
O mark how green her wood of ancient bays
O'er Iſis' marge in many a chaplet ſtrays!
Thither, if haply ſome diſtinguiſh'd flower
Of theſe mix'd blooms from that ambroſial bower,
Might catch thy glance, and, rich in nature's hue,
Entwine thy diadem with honour due;
If ſeemly gifts the train of Phœbus pay,
To deck imperial Hymen's feſtive day;
Thither thyſelf ſhall haſte, and mildly deign
To tread with nymph-like ſtep the conſcious plain:
Pleas'd in the Muſe's nook, with decent pride,
To throw the ſcepter'd pall of ſtate aſide,
Nor from the ſhade ſhall George be long away,
Which claims Charlotta's love, and courts her ſtay.——
Theſe are Britannia's praiſes. Deign to trace,
With rapt reflection freedom's favourite race!
But tho' the generous iſle, in arts and arms,
Thus ſtands ſupreme, in nature's choiceſt charms;
Though George and conqueſt guard her ſea-girt throne,
One happier bleſſing ſtill ſhe calls her own;
And, proud a freſh increaſe of fame to view,
Crowns all her glory by poſſeſſing you.

THOMAS WARTON, M. A. Fellow of Trinity-College, Profeſſor of Poetry.

By the Hon. JOHN GREY. *From the Cambridge Collection.*

I.

WHILE o'er Germania's ravaged plains,
Stern deſolation ruthleſs reigns;
While, as ſhe darts her redd'ning eye,
Death gives his keeneſt ſhafts to fly:

The

The gifts of plenty and repoſe
Safe on her cliffs Britannia knows:
Her valleys ſpread their verdant veſt;
Her fields in richeſt robes are dreſt;
No hoſtile hoof her laurel'd walks invades
Or frights their Siſters from their peaceful ſhades.

II.

I ſee the God, whom Venus bore
To Bacchus on Iliſſus' ſhore:
In yellow folds his mantle plays;
His torch ſends forth a brighter blaze.
He waves his hand: I feel, he cries,
Such tranſports in my boſom riſe,
As when I wreath'd the myrtle twine
To bind the brows of Caroline:
Or when in Clifden's bow'rs to Fred'ric's arms
I gave the treaſure of Auguſta's charms.

III.

Ye nymphs, who arts of conqueſt try,
Who bend the neck, who roll the eye,
See Charlotte win with grace and eaſe,
And pleaſe without a wiſh to pleaſe!
Ye purple tyrants, ſlaves to love,
From fair to fair who fated rove,
What is the boaſt of Beauty, ſay!
That ſpark time's wing ſoon wafts away.
Go! from a Britiſh monarch learn to place
Your bliſs on virtue's adamantine baſe.

IV.

Hail happy union! the preſage
Of glories down from age to age.
Yes; as thro' time I dart my ſight,
Succeſſive Georges ſpring to light:
Patriots, by leſſons and by laws
To aid expiring freedom's cauſe;
Warriors, by many a daring blow
To check each vain preſumptuous foe;
Till vaunting Gaul a mightier power ſhall own,
And Spain's proud genius bow to Brunſwic's throne.

The Honourable JOHN GREY, of Queen's College,
Third Son of the Right Honourable the Earl of STAMFORD.

By Mr. GANDY. *From the Cambridge Collection.*

WHEN pictur'd oft in the poetic page
We've ſeen the bliſsful iſles and golden age;

Adorn'd, appear'd the viſionary theme,
With fabled beauties, caught from fancy's dream.
Yet now the bright original behold;
Theſe the bleſt iſles, and this the age of gold!
Our ancient bards thus doubly claim the bays;
And join the prophet's to the poet's praiſe.
For Albion's ſons unnumbered bleſſings riſe;
No patriot prayer indulgent heav'n denies.
She aſk'd a monarch, virtuous, wiſe and great;
And George aroſe to ſteer the helm of ſtate:
She aſk'd a queen the diadem to ſhare;
Heav'n gave a Charlotte to Britannia's prayer.
O! may kind heav'n ſtill more propitious prove,
And ſmooth the rugged path of ſtate with love:
Give Britain princes, who ſhall dare aſpire
To emulate the glories of their ſire:
Aſſert their birth, their title, lineage, name,
The firſt in virtue, as the firſt in fame!

Are there who now the Stoic art employ,
Nor feel th' expanſive force of generous joy?
The wretch who pines beneath oppreſſive woe,
Forbids the groan to riſe, the tear to flow:
Steals from himſelf, nor feels his pain awhile;
And his pale cheek glows with a patriot ſmile.
Hark! the firm voice of joy pervades the air;
And the pleas'd echo greets the royal pair.
Tho' breath'd with loyal warmth, my ſlender ſong
Is drown'd 'midſt patriot ſhouts from ev'ry tongue:
Thus drops the dew upon old Ocean's ſide;
Seems to be loſt, yet ſwells the riſing tide.

What form divine burſts on my raviſh'd ſight,
Circled in beams of mild and ſteady light,
Girt with a virgin zone her robes of pureſt white?
" O'er thee, bleſt iſle, heaven's pureſt gifts are ſhower'd;
" On thee, its beſt, its choiceſt bleſſings pour'd.
" In George's breaſt are mark'd my legends fair;
" Harcourt's and Hayter's labours fix'd them there.
" Such the firm baſis —— See the ſtructure prove
" Religion, freedom, loyalty and love.
" The ſofter virtues of the female heart
" In Charlotte's gentle boſom claim a part.
" Thus both in virtue's ſacred bands are twin'd:
" The monarch leads; yet ſhe is ſcarce behind.
" Live, happy pair, thus bleſſing and thus bleſt!
" Own one ſupreme, and leave to him the reſt." ——
Thus Virtue ſpeaks —— enſues a ſolemn pauſe:
Now ſhouts the gen'ral voice with loud applauſe;

" Live

"Live, happy pair, thus bleſſing and thus bleſt!
"Own one ſupreme, and leave to him the reſt."
No more we ſing you in our humble lays;
For the beſt eulogy is virtue's praiſe.

JOHN GANDY, A. B. of Sidney-Suſſex College.

Verſes occaſioned by the theatric champion's performance at Covent-garden.

IN art equeſtrian on a late occaſion,
Two mighty men did ſhare great admiration:
The one with armour girt, by bold advancing;
T'other, in civil garb, by backward prancing.
But greater far's thy praiſe, O peerleſs wight!
That in thy proweſs, both their feats unite.
Backwards and forwards thou doſt guide thy horſe,
With D—m—k's ſtately port, and T———'s rigid force.
The power of nature could no further go;
To make a third ſhe join'd the former two.

On Mr. Pitt's reſigning the ſeals.

NE'er yet in vain did heav'n its omens ſend,
Some dreadful ills unuſual ſigns portend!
When Pitt reſign'd, a nation's tears will own,
* *Then* fell the *nobleſt jewel in the crown.*

Walton, Oct. 15. R. BROWNE.

Prologue to the Tempeſt; acted at Hinchinbroke, near Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1760. *Spoken by Lord Palmerſton.*

SHOULD ſome harſh cenſor blame theatric joys,
And cry, "this acting ſpoils our forward boys,"
Should prudes exclaim, "ſhame on our modern ways,
No girls of mine ſhall ſee thoſe filthy plays."
Let them be taught that paſtimes ſuch as theſe
Did oft amuſe our grave forefathers' days.
Virtue to teach was oft their pleaſing taſk,
In myſtic pageantry, or moral maſque.
To bid the heart with joys imagin'd glow,
Or melt with ſympathy of mimic woe.
No bluſhing ſire then ſaw his ſon advance
In antic dreſs, to form the public dance.

* Alluding to the largeſt jewel falling out of the king's crown at the coronation.

No mother fear'd her daughter's tender age,
Or thought the devil haunted ev'ry ſtage.
But if theſe old examples fail to move,
Nobler and nearer ſhall our toils approve.
To Britain's court we boldly lift an eye,
And claim a monarch once our ſtage ally.
With generous maxims of a Portius' part,
He form'd to virtue's rules his youthful heart.
To him the actor's rules were fully known,
And the ſtage taught the graces of the throne.
Our leſs ambitious labours humbly chuſe,
The milder beauties of the comic Muſe.
Our guiltleſs aim the moments to beguile,
And move, as reaſon prompts, th' approving ſmile.
Our modeſt ſtage no looſer ſhows ſhall ſtain,
Nor ribbald words your decent ears profane,
But forms, by Shakeſpear's glowing pencil wrought
The genuine fruits of his creative thought,
Preſent the image of a mighty mind,
Bound by no limits, to no rules confin'd.
To-night his pow'rful magic claims your eyes,
And bids the viſionary ſcenes ariſe.
Oh may your breaſts the pleaſing influence warm,
And hide our failings by the poet's charm,
And taught by Nature's and her Shakeſpear's laws,
Grant us your honeſt, your unforc'd applauſe.

Epilogue, ſpoken by Miſs Courtney, Niece to Lord Sandwich. In the Character of Ariel.

WELL, ſirs, I gueſs by what you've ſeen to-night,
You fear no danger from a female ſpright;
Light airy beings, ready, quick and gay,
Like jugler's balls, now there, and then away;
Humble, obedient, without noiſe or ſtrife,
Uncommon qualities——ev'n in a wife.
But why, you'll ſay, ſo eager to be free?
Why ſuch a hank'ring after liberty?
This indicates a roving inclination
To be diſguſted at your ſituation.
What could one do, confin'd in deſert iſle?
But one young man within a thouſand mile;
He too ſhot thro' and thro' by Cupid's dart,
Poor ſoul, I pity'd him with all my heart.
No creature elſe but ſuch as Caliban.
Catch me again, then, maſter if you can!

My

My liberty attain'd, no longer air,
I'm grown corporeal, like my neighbours there;
Yet ſtill, I promiſe to preſerve full well
My airy virtues in this mortal ſhell.
Ye wedded dames, obedience learn from me,
Yet, have an eye——— to proper liberty.
Gallants, let Ferdinand's example move
Your hearts to virtuous conſtancy in love.
Ye fair, if in Miranda's part you find
A ſpotleſs innocence, and gentle mind,
Copy what Shakeſpear's hand from nature drew;
Such charms will prove as amiable in you,
And place your merits in a brighter view.

Prologue to the comedy of All in the Wrong, acted at Drury-Lane during the ſummer months of the preſent year 1761.

Written and ſpoken by Mr. Foote.

TO-night be it known to box, gall'ries, and pit,
Will be open'd the original warehouſe for wit,
The new manufacture, Foote and Co. undertakers,
Play, opera, pantomime, farce,——by the makers.
We ſcorn, like our brethren, our fortunes to owe
To Shakeſpear and Southern, to Otway and Rowe:
Tho' our judgment may err; yet our juſtice is ſhown,
For we promiſe to mangle no works but our own;
And moreover on this you may firmly rely,
If we can't make you laugh, that we won't make you cry.
For our monarch, who knew we were mirth-loving ſouls,
Has lock'd up his light'ning, his daggers and bowls;
Reſolv'd that in buſkins no heroes ſhould ſtalk,
He has ſhut us quite out of the tragedy walk.
No blood, no blank verſe, in ſhort we're undone,
Unleſs you're contented with frolic and fun.
If tir'd of her round in the Ranelagh mill,
There ſhould be one female inclin'd to ſit ſtill:
If blind to the beauties, or ſick of the ſquall,
A party ſhould not chuſe to catch cold at Vaux-hall:
If at Sadler's ſweet Wells, the wine ſhould be thick,
The cheeſecakes be ſour, or Miſs Wilkinſon ſick:
If the fume of the pipes ſhould prove pow'rful in June,
Or the tumblers be lame, or the bells out of tune;
We hope you will call at our warehouſe in Drury,
We've a curious aſſortment of goods, I aſſure you,
Domeſtic and foreign, indeed all kinds of wares,
Engliſh cloths, Iriſh linens, and French Pet-en'l'airs;

If for want of good cuſtom or loſſes in trade,
The poetical partners ſhould bankrupts be made;
If from dealings too large, we plunge deeply in debt,
And a *whereas* comes out in the Muſe's Gazette,
We'll on you our aſſigns for certificates call,
Tho' inſolvents we're honeſt, and give up our all.

Epilogue to Edgar and Emmeline. Written by Mr. Garrick. Spoken by Mrs. Yates.

OLD times, old faſhions, and the fairies gone;
Let us return, good folks, to ſixty-one——
To this bleſt time, ye fair, of female glory,
When pleaſures unforbidden lie before ye!
No ſprites to fright ye now, no guardian elves:
Your wiſe directors are——your own dear ſelves——
And every fair one feels, from old to young,
While theſe your guides——you never can do wrong.
Weak were the ſex of yore——their pleaſures few——
How much more wiſe, more ſpirited are you?
Would any lady Jane, or lady Mary,
Ere they did this or that, conſult a fairy?
Would they permit this ſaucy pigmy crew,
For each ſmall ſlip, to pinch 'em black and blue?
Well may you ſhudder——for with all your charms,
Were this the caſe——good heav'n, what necks and arms!
Thus did they ſerve our grandames heretofore———
The very thought muſt make us moderns ſore!
Did their poor hearts for cards or dancing beat,
Theſe elves rais'd bliſters on their hands and feet:
Tho' Loo the game, and fiddles play'd moſt ſweetly——
They could not ſqueeze dear Pam, nor foot Moll Peately.
Were wives with huſbands but a little wilful,
Were they at that ſame Loo a little ſkilful;
Did they with pretty fellows laugh or ſport——
Wear ruffs too ſmall, or petticoats too ſhort:
Did they, no matter how, diſturb their cloaths;
Or, over lillied, add a little roſe!———
Theſe ſpiteful fairies rattled round their beds,
And put ſtrange frightful nonſenſe in their heads!
Nay, while the huſband ſnor'd, and prudent aunt,
Had the fond wife but met the dear gallant——
Tho' lock'd the door, and all as ſtill as night——
Pop thro' the key-hole whips the fairy ſprite,
Trips round the room——"my huſband!"——madam cries——
"The devil!——where!" the frighted beau replies,

Jump

Jumps thro' the window——ſhe calls out in vain,
He, cur'd of love — and cool'd with drenching rain,
Swears —— "d-m-n him if he'll e'er intrigue again!"
Theſe were their tricks of old. — But all allow,
No childiſh fears diſturb our fair ones now.———
Ladies, for all this trifling, 'twould be beſt
To keep a little fairy in your breaſt:
Not one that ſhould with moderate paſſions war,
But juſt to tweak you —— when you go too far.

Prologue and Epilogue to the Andria of Terence, performed lately with applauſe by the young gentlemen of Weſtminſter-School.

PROLOGUS.

ALTER jam ſolitis abiit ſine luſibus annus,
Et lepidi in ſcenis obticuere ſales:
Scilicet, extincto tam charo rege, quis eſſe
Aut ludo poterat, lætitiæve locus!
Nunc intermiſſam repetit comœdia ſcenam,
Dum nihil eſt, quod non omina fauſta ferat;
Dum Geôrgi auſpiciis ſtudiiſque virilibus aucta,
Læta foris res eſt Anglica, læta domi.
Quæque oris magni advolvit commercia ponti,
Fert etiam laurus quælibet aura novas.
Felices! queis rex, populi ut mereatur amorem,
Uſque docet, populum quam ſtudioſus amet;
Qui, melius quo ſint leges pietaſque tuendæ;
Quod jubet, exemplo comprobat ipſe ſuo.
Et ne quid deſit, conjux en regia, tanto
Annis, ingenio, moribus apta viro!
Dî faciant ſimili felices prole parentes,
Quæ ſceptra hæc olim geſtet honore pari.
Sic ſua libertas, ſic patria jura, fideſque
Gentibus his nulla ſtent violanda manu.

EPILOGUS.

CRITO *loquitur.*

LOngum iter emenſi, jam tandem huc venimus omnes
Ipſe uxor, ſoboles, hei mihi! tota domus.
Nempe coronandus rex eſt; pompæque ſuperbæ
Haud parvum accedit regia nupta decus.
Viſendi ſtudio, puerique uxorque fatigant;
Ni cedam, noſtro ſub lare nulla quies.

Viſo

Viſo loca, inquiro pretium ——quis credéret? Eheu!
Quiſque locus bis ſex conſtitit aureolis.
Dein tentanda via eſt per mille pericula, turbam
Dum luctans abigo hoc fuſte, abigorque ſimul.
Territat hinc, obſtans prætenta cuſpide, miles;
Hinc, urgens fremitu & calce, minatur equus.
Paſſim ſe agglomerat denſato examine vulgus;
Turba frequens ſummas veſtit ubique domos,
Longa illic fixos tenet expectatio; pauci
Evigilant, plures opprimit alta quies.
Jam lente procerum procedit lucidus ordo ——
Sub noctem haud adeo lucidus ordo redit.
Quo ſtrepitu interea reſonant, quo compita plauſu!
Dum grata exultat patria rege ſuo.
Confundor totus vario diſcrimine ſcenæ,
Splendore & tanto mens oculique ſtupent.
Pompa quidem auguſta eſt. Votis tamen omnibus ero,
Me vivo, ut nullâ ſit reditura die.

Fragments of Celtic poetry, from Olaus Verelius, a German writer; literally tranſlated.

The daughter comes by midnight to the tomb of her deceaſed father, and thus begins her ſolemn incantation over his grave.

Hervor. AWake, Angantyr, Hervor the only daughter of thee and Suafu doth awake thee. Give me out of thy tomb the hardened ſword which the dwarfs made for Suafurlama. Hervardur, Hiorvardur, Herani, and Angantyr, with helmet, and coat of mail, and a ſharp ſword, with ſhield and accoutrements, and bloody ſpear. I wake you all, under the roots of trees. Are the ſons of Andgrim, who delighted in miſchief, now become duſt and aſhes? Can none of Eyvor's ſons now ſpeak with me out of the habitations of the dead! Harvardur, Hiorvardur! ſo may you all be within your tombs, as a thing that is hanged up to putrify among inſects, unleſs you deliver me the ſword which the dwarfs made * * * * and the glorious belt.

Angantyr. Daughter Hervor, full of ſpells to raiſe the dead, why doſt thou call ſo? Wilt thou run on to thy own miſchief? Thou art mad and out of thy ſenſes, who art deſperately reſolved to waken the dead. I was not buried either by thy father or other friends. Two which lived after me got the ſword Tirfing, one of whom is now poſſeſſor thereof.

Hervor. Thou doſt not tell the truth: ſo let Odin hide thee in the tomb, as thou haſt Tirfin by thee. Art thou unwilling, Angantyr, to give an inheritance to thy only child?

Angantyr. I will tell thee, Hervor, what will come to paſs: this Tirfing will, if thou doſt believe me, deſtroy almoſt all thy off-ſpring. Thou ſhalt have a ſon, who afterwards

wards muſt poſſeſs Tirfing, and many think that he will be called Heidreck by the people.

Hervor. I do by enchantments cauſe, that the dead ſhall never enjoy reſt unleſs Angantyr deliver me Tirfing * * * *.

Angantyr. Young maid, I ſay thou art of manlike courage, who doſt rove about by night to tombs with ſpear engraven with magical ſpells, with helmet, and coat of mail before the door of our hall.

Hervor. I took thee for a brave man, before I found out your hall. Give me out of the tomb the workmanſhip of the dwarfs, which divides all coats of mail; it is not good for thee to hide it.

Angantyr. This death of Hialmar lies under my ſhoulders, it is all wrapt up in fire; I know no maid in any country that dares this ſword take in hand.

Hervor. I ſhall keep, and take in my hand, the ſharp ſword, if I may obtain it. I do not think that fire will burn which plays about the ſight of deceaſed men.

Angantyr. O conceited Hervor, thou art mad. Rather than thou in a moment ſhouldſt fall into the fire, I will give the ſword out of the tomb, young maid, and not hide it from thee.

Hervor. Thou didſt well, thou off-ſpring of heroes, that thou didſt ſend me the ſword out of the tomb: I am now better pleaſed, O Prince, to have it, than if I had got all Norway.

Angantyr. Falſe woman, thou doſt not underſtand that thou ſpeakeſt fooliſhly of that in which thou doſt rejoice; for Tirfing ſhall, if thou wilt believe me, maid, deſtroy all thy off-ſpring.

Hervor. I muſt go to my ſeamen, here I have no mind to ſtay longer. Little do I care, O royal friend, what my ſons hereafter quarrel about.

Angantyr. Take and keep Hialmar's bane, which thou ſhalt long have and enjoy: touch but the edges of it, there is poiſon in both of them; it is a moſt cruel devourer of men.

Hervor. I ſhall keep, and take in hand, the ſharp ſword, which thou haſt let me have. I do not fear, O ſlain father, what my ſons hereafter may quarrel about.

Angantyr. Farewell, daughter, I do quickly give thee twelve men's deaths, if thou can'ſt believe with might and courage, even all the goods, which Andgrym's ſons left behind them.

Hervor. Dwell all of you ſafe in the tomb, I muſt be gone, and haſten hence, for I ſeem to be in the midſt of a place where fire burns round about me.

Verſes on Henry I. wrote immediately after his death. The author unknown.

KYNG Henry is dead, bewty of the world!
For whome is great dole:
Goddes now maken rowm for theyr kinde brother!
For he is ſole.
Mercurius in ſpeeche, Marce in battayle,
In harte ſtrong Appollo,
Jupiter in heſt, egall with Saturn
And enemie to Cupido!
King he was of right!
And man of moſt myght!
And glorious in rayninge!
And, when he left his crowne,
Then fell honour down!
For miſſe of ſuch a king;
Normandy than gan lowre,
For loſſe of their floure,
And ſang wel a way!
England made mone,
And Scotland did grone,
For to ſee that day!

VERSES written on the gates of Bologna in Italy, much admired by travellers, and others who have by chance met with them.

SI tibi pulchræ domus, ſi ſplendida menſa, quid inde?
Si ſpecies auri, argenti quoque maſſa, quid inde?
Si tibi ſponſa decens, ſi ſit generoſa; quid inde?
Si tibi ſunt nati, ſi prædia magna, quid inde?
Si fueris pulcher, fortis, diveſve; quid inde?
Si doceas alios qualibet arte; quid inde?
Si longus ſervorum inſerviat ordo; quid inde?
Si faveat mundus, ſi proſpera cuncta; quid inde?
Si Prior, aut Abbas, ſi Dux, ſi Papa, quid inde?
Si felix annos regnes per mille; quid inde?
Si rota Fortunæ ſe tollit ad aſtra; quid inde?
Tam citò, tamque cito fugiunt hæc, ut nihil inde.
Sola manet Virtus, nos glorificabimur inde.
Ergo Deo pare, bene nam tibi provenit inde.

TRANSLATION.

What, if the ſtatelieſt buildings were thy own?
What, if the choiceſt fruits thy table crown?

If thou haſt heaps on heaps of gold in ſtore,
And each ſucceeding year ſtill adding more?
What, if thou had'ſt the faireſt, kindeſt wife,
To be the ſweet companion of thy life?
If thou art bleſs'd with ſons, a large eſtate
And all around magnificent and great;
What, if thou'rt comely, valiant, rich and ſtrong,
And teacheſt others in each art, each tongue;
If thou haſt numerous ſervants at command,
All things in ſtore, and ready to thy hand;
If thou wert king, commander of a nation
Full thouſand happy years without vexation;
If fortune rais'd thee to the higheſt ſtrain
Of grandeur, wealth, and dignity. What then?
Soon, very ſoon, all ends and comes to nought,
Virtue alone's the greateſt glory ſought:
Obey th' Almighty's will, from hence ariſe
All happineſs within, in this all glory lies.

* *Quod feciſſe voles, in tempore quo morieris*
Id facias juvenis dum corpore ſanus habueris.
Lex ea ſit vitæ regula firma tuæ.

On Miſs Frampton, who was buried in the Abbey-church at Bath, an hundred years ſince, wrote by Mr. Dryden.

BELOW this marble monument is laid,
All that heav'n wants of this celeſtial maid;
Preſerve, O ſacred tomb! thy truſt conſign'd,
The mould was made on purpoſe for the mind.
And ſhe would loſe if at the latter day,
One atom could be mix'd with other clay.
Such were the features of her heav'nly face,
Her limbs were form'd with ſuch ſurprizing grace,
So faultleſs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an emanation of the ſoul,
Which her own inward ſymmetry reveal'd,
And, like a picture ſhone, in glaſs conceal'd;
Or, like the ſun eclips'd with ſhaded light,
Too piercing elſe to be ſuſtain'd by ſight,
Each thought was viſible that rul'd within,
As thro' a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen.
And heav'n did this tranſparent vale provide,
Becauſe ſhe had no guilty thoughts to hide.
All white, a virgin ſaint, ſhe ſought the ſkies,
For marriage, though it ſullies not, it dies.

High

* Cicero's maxim.

High tho' her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if ſhe could not, or ſhe would not find
How much her worth tranſcended all her kind.
Yet ſhe had learn'd ſo much of heav'n below,
That when arriv'd, ſhe ſcarce had more to know;
But only to refreſh the former hint,
And read her Maker in a fairer print.
So pious, that ſhe had no time to ſpare
For human thoughts, but ſeem'd confin'd to pray'r.
Yet, in ſuch charities ſhe paſs'd the day,
'Twas wond'rous how ſhe found an hour to pray.
A ſoul ſo calm, it knew not ebbs or flows,
Which paſſion could but curl, not diſcompoſe,
A female ſoftneſs with a manly mind,
A daughter duteous, and a ſiſter kind,
In ſickneſs patient, and in death reſign'd.

Under the buſto of Comus, in a beaufet, at Lord Melcombe's at Hammerſmith. Written by his Lordſhip.

E. Auguſt, 1750.

WHILE roſy wreaths the goblet deck,
Thus Comus ſpoke, or ſeem'd to ſpeak:—
"This place for ſocial hours deſign'd,
May care and buſineſs never find.
Come, every Muſe, without reſtraint
Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
Let wit and mirth, with friendly ſtrife,
Chaſe the dull gloom that ſaddens life:
True wit, that firm to virtue's cauſe,
Reſpects religion and the laws;
True mirth, that chearfulneſs ſupplies
To modeſt ears and decent eyes;
Let theſe indulge their livelieſt ſallies,
Both ſcorn the canker'd help of malice;
True to their country, and their friend,
Both ſcorn to flatter or offend."

VIRTUE AND FAME.

To the Counteſs of Egremont. By Lord Lyt—n.

VIRTUE and Fame, the other day,
Happen'd to croſs each other's way,

Said

Said Virtue! Hark ye, madam Fame,
Your ladyſhip is much to blame;
Jove bids you always wait on me,
And yet your face I ſeldom ſee,
The Paphian queen employs your trumpet,
And bids it praiſe ſome handſome ſtrumpet;
Or, thund'ring thro' the ranks of war,
Ambition ties you to her car.
Saith Fame, "Dear madam, I proteſt
I never find myſelf ſo bleſt
As when I humbly wait behind you;
But 'tis ſo mighty hard to find you!
In ſuch obſcure retreats you lurk!
To ſeek you is an endleſs work."
Well, anſwer'd Virtue, I allow
Your plea. But hear, and mark me now.
I know (without offence to others)
I know the beſt of wives and mothers;
Who never paſs'd an uſeleſs day
In ſcandal, goſſiping, or play:
Whoſe modeſt wit, chaſtis'd by ſenſe,
Is lively chearful innocence;
Whoſe heart nor envy knows, nor ſpite,
Whoſe duty is her ſole delight;
Nor rul'd by whim, nor ſlave to faſhion,
Her parents' joy, her huſband's paſſion."
Fame ſmil'd, and anſwer'd, "On my life,
This is ſome country parſon's wife,
Who never ſaw the court nor town,
Whoſe face is homely as her gown;
Who banquets upon eggs and bacon"———
"No, madam, no—you're much miſtaken——
I beg you'll let me ſet you right——
'Tis one with every beauty bright;
Adorn'd with ev'ry poliſh'd art
That rank or fortune can impart;
'Tis the moſt celebrated toaſt
That Britain's ſpacious iſle can boaſt;
'Tis princely Petworth's noble dame;
'Tis EGREMONT—Go, tell it, Fame!"

Addition extempore, by Earl H.

FAME heard with pleaſure—ſtrait reply'd,
"Firſt on my roll ſtands Wyndham's bride.
My trumpet oft I've rais'd to ſound
Her modeſt praiſe the world around;

But notes were wanting——Can'ſt thou find
A Muſe to ſing her face, her mind?
Believe me, I can name but one,
A friend of your's ——'tis LYTTELTON."

Lord L——'s letter to Earl H——, occaſioned by the foregoing verſes.

MY LORD,

"A Thouſand thanks to your lordſhip for your addition to my verſes. If you can write ſuch *extempore*, it is well for other poets, that you choſe to be a lord chancellor, rather than a laureat. They explain to me a viſion I had the night before.

Methought I ſaw before my feet,
With countenance ſerene and ſweet,
The Muſe, who in my youthful days
Had oft inſpir'd my careleſs lays.
She ſmil'd, and ſaid, "Once more I ſee
My fugitive returns to me;
Long had I loſt you from my bower,
You ſcorn'd to own my gentle power;
With me no more your genius ſported,
The grave hiſtoric Muſe you courted;
Or, rais'd from earth, with ſtraining eyes,
Purſu'd Urania through the ſkies;
But now, to my forſaken track,
Fair EGREMONT has brought you back;
Nor bluſh, by her and Virtue led,
That ſoft, that pleaſing path to tread;
For there, beneath to-morrow's ray,
Ev'n Wiſdom's ſelf ſhall deign to play.
Lo! to my flow'ry groves and ſprings
Her fav'rite ſon the goddeſs brings,
The council's and the ſenate's guide:
Law's oracle, the nation's pride:
He comes, he joys with thee to join,
In ſinging WYNDHAM's charms divine
To thine he adds his nobler lays,
E'en thee, my friend, he deigns to praiſe.
Enjoy that praiſe, nor envy PITT
His fame with burgeſs or with cit;
For ſure one line from ſuch a bard,
Virtue would think her beſt reward."

To

To a noble Lord on his late poetical compoſitions.

SAYS one of the Muſes detach'd from the reſt,
To one of their bards, which they all lov'd the beſt;
"With joy we have ſeen, on the counteſs, your wit,
With grief, have beheld your late ſlur upon P—tt:
Unenvy'd, let him, then, enjoy all his boxes;
Unrival'd, ſing thou, all thy beautiful doxies:
Parnaſſus's freedom rewardeth thy lays,
Which, ſee! I have brought, in a baſket of bays."

On a noble Lawyer's addition to the above noble Lord's poem on a Lady.

O Muſic! ever thought of power divine,
Own beauty's power ſtill greater far than thine:
'Tis true, of thee thus once a poet ſpoke,
"Muſic has charms to bend the knotted oak,"
But beauty's charms in Egremonta's praiſe,
Law's knottier language turns to tuneful lays.

On the above Lord's reply, to the noble lawyer's addition, under the fiction of a dream.

WHEN Homer nods, he only nods: it ſeems
Our modern Homer when he nods, he dreams.

Under a caſt of the Venus de Medicis, at the Leaſowes.

——*Semi-reducta Venus.*

I.

TO Venus, Venus here retir'd
My ſober vows I pay;
Not her on Paphian plains admir'd:
The bold, the pert, the gay!

II.

Not her, whoſe amorous leer prevail'd
To bribe the Phrygian boy;
Not her, who clad in armour fail'd
To ſave diſaſterous Troy.

III.

Freſh-riſing from the foamy tide,
She every boſom warms;
While half withdrawn ſhe ſeems to hide,
And half, reveals her charms.——

IV.

Learn hence, ye boaſtful ſons of taſte,
Who plan the rural ſhade;
Learn hence, to ſhun the vicious waſte
Of pomp, at large diſplay'd.

V.

Let ſweet concealment's magic art
Your mazy bounds inveſt;
And while the ſight unveils a part,
Let fancy paint the reſt.

VI.

Let coy Reſerve with coſt unite
To grace your wood or field;
No rays obtruſive pall the ſight,
In aught you paint, or build.

VII.

And far be driv'n the ſumptuous glare
Of gold from Britiſh groves!
And far, the meretricious air
Of China's vain alcoves!

VIII.

'Tis baſhful beauty ever twines
The moſt coercive chain;
'Tis ſhe, that ſovereign rule declines,
Who beſt deſerves to reign.

Verſes occaſioned by an incident, at the ſeat of William Shenſtone, Eſq; By Mr. R. Dodſley.

"HOW ſhall I fix my wand'ring eye? where find
The ſource of this inchantment? dwells it in
The woods? or moves there not a magic wand
O'er the tranſlucent waters? ſure, unſeen,
Some favouring power directs the happy lines
That ſketch theſe beauties; ſwells the riſing hills,
And ſcoops the dales to nature's fineſt forms,
Vague, undetermin'd, infinite; untaught
By line or compaſs, yet ſupremely fair?"
So ſpake Philenor, as with raptur'd gaze
He travers'd Damon's farm. From diſtant plains
He ſought his friend's abode: Nor had the fame
Of that new-form'd Arcadia reach'd his ear.

And

And thus the youth, as o'er each hill and dale,
Thro' lawn or thicket, he purſues his way:
" What is it gilds the verdure of theſe meads
With hues more bright, than fancy paints the flowers
Of paradiſe? What Naiad's guiding hand
Leads thro' the broider'd vale theſe lucid rills,
That, murmuring as they flow, bear melody
Along their banks; and, thro' the vocal ſhades,
Improve the muſic of the warbling choir?
What penſive Dryad rais'd yon ſolemn grove,
Where minds contemplative, at cloſe of day
Retiring, muſe o'er Nature's various works,
Her wonders ven'rate, or her ſweets enjoy? ——
What room for doubt? Some rural deity
Preſiding ſcatters o'er th' unequal lawns,
In beauteous wildneſs, yon fair ſpreading trees;
And, mixing woods and waters, hills and dales,
And herds and bleating flocks, domeſtic fowl,
And thoſe that ſwim the lake, ſees riſing ground
More pleaſing landſcapes than in Tempe's vale
Penéus water'd. Yes, ſome ſylvan god
Spreads wide the varied proſpect; waves the woods,
Lifts the proud hills, and clears the ſhining lakes;
While, from the congregated waters pour'd,
The burſting torrent tumbles down the ſteep
In foaming fury; wild, irregular,
Fierce, interrupted; croſs'd with rocks and roots
And interwoven trees; 'till now abſorb'd
An opening cavern all its rage entombs.
So vaniſh human glories; ſuch the pomp
Of ſwelling warriors, of ambitious kings,
Who fret and ſtrut their hour upon the ſtage
Of buſy life, and then are heard no more!
'Tis faſcination all! — And lo! the ſpells,
The powerful incantations, magic verſe
Inſcrib'd on every tree, alcove, or urn! ——
Spells, incantations? ah, my tuneful friend!
Thine are the numbers! thine the wonderous work!
Yes, great magician, now I read thee right,
And lightly weigh all ſorcery, but thine.
Nor Naiad's leading ſtep conducts the rill;
Nor ſylvan god preſiding ſkirts the lawn,
In beauteous wildneſs, with fair-ſpreading trees;
Nor magic wand has circumſcrib'd the ſcene.
'Tis thine own *taſte*, thy *genius* that preſide;
Nor needs there other deity, nor needs
More potent ſpells than *they*." —— No more the youth;

For lo! his Damon, o'er the tufted lawn
Advancing, leads him to the ſocial dome.
The Leaſowes, 1755.

To William Shenſtone, Eſq; The production of half an hour's leiſure.

Auguſt 30, 1761.

HEALTH to the bard, in Leaſowes happy groves,
Health and ſweet converſe with the Muſe he loves!
The lowlieſt vot'ry of the tuneful nine,
With trembling hand, attempts her artleſs line,
In numbers ſuch as untaught Nature brings,
As flow ſpontaneous, like thy native ſprings.
But ah! what airy forms around me riſe,
The ruſſet mountain glows with richer dyes!
In circling dance a pigmy crowd appear,
And hark! an infant-voice ſalutes my ear.
"Mortal, thy aim we know, thy taſk approve,
His merit honour, and his genius love;
For Us what verdant carpets has he ſpread,
Where nightly we our myſtic mazes tread!
For Us each ſhady grove and rural ſeat,
His falling ſtreams, and flowing numbers ſweet.
Didſt thou not mark amid the winding dell,
What tuneful verſe adorns the root-wove cell?
There ev'ry Fairy of our ſprightly train
Reſorts, to bleſs the woodland, and the plain;
There as we move unbidden ſplendors glow,
The green turf brightens, and the flowrets blow.
There oft with thought ſublime we bleſs the ſwain,
Nor we inſpire, nor he attends in vain.
Go, ſimple rhymer, bear this meſſage true,
The truths that Fairies dictate none ſhall rue.
Say to the bard, in Leaſowes happy grove,
Whom Dryads honour, and whom Fairies love—
Content thyſelf no longer that thy lays,
By others foſter'd, lend to others praiſe;
No longer to the fav'ring world refuſe
The welcome treaſures of thy poliſh'd Muſe;
Collect the flowers that own thy valu'd name,
Unite the ſpoil, and give the wreath to Fame.
Ne'er can thy morals, taſte, or verſe engage
More ſolid fame, than in this happier age;
When ſenſe, when virtue's cheriſh'd by the throne,
And each illuſtrious privilege their own.
Tho' modeſt be thy gentle Muſe, I ween,
O, lead her, bluſhing, from the daiſy'd green,
A fit attendant on Britannia's queen!"

Ye

Ye ſportive elves, as faithful I relate
Th' entruſted mandates of your fairy ſtate,
Viſit theſe wilds again with nightly care,
So ſhall my kine, of all the herd, repair,
In healthy plight, to fill the copious pail;
My ſheep he penn'd, with ſafety, in the dale;
My poultry fear no robber in the rooſt;
My linen more than common whiteneſs boaſt;
Let order, peace, and houſewif'ry be mine:
Shenſtone! be taſte, and fame, and fortune thine!

COTSWOULDIA.

To Mr. S. upon his deſiring her to paint his character. Dec. 13. 1760.

By Miſs Loggin.

THO' you flatter my genius, and praiſe what I write,
Sure this whimſical taſk was impos'd out of ſpite.
Becauſe this poor head, with much ſcratching and thinking,
Made ſome idle reflections on raking and drinking;
To clip my weak wings —— with malicious intention——
You preſent me a theme that defies all invention.
Your picture! Lord bleſs me! Where can one begin?
To ſpeak truth, were inſipid; to lie, were a ſin.
You might think me in love, ſhould I paint your perfections;
Should I ſketch out your faults, you might make—worſe objections.
Should I blend in one piece of ſuperlative merit,
Good-nature with wit, condeſcenſion with ſpirit;
Should, with modeſty, eaſe and politeneſs be join'd;
Unlimited freedom, with manners refin'd;
Courage, tenderneſs, honour, enthron'd in one heart;
With frankneſs, reſerve; and with honeſty, art:
With theſe glaring good qualities plac'd in full view,
Do you think any ſoul would believe it was you?
Why then turn t'other ſide, ſays Ill-nature, and find him,
In ſome few modiſh faults, leave his ſex all behind him.
For levity, flattery, and ſo forth, he's fam'd——
Pr'ythee, peace, fool; and let no ſuch trifles be nam'd:
If his failings *be* ſuch, time will certainly cure 'em,
And the ladies—till then——will with pleaſure endure 'em.

To a Lady.

IN diſappointments not unſkill'd,
My mind in ſearch of pleaſure roves;

With hopes of happineſs beguil'd,
Tow'rds ev'ry fond amuſement moves.
But fond amuſements ——— all are vain,
The wiſh'd-for happineſs to gain.
Free from ambition's reſtleſs fire,
My humble ſoul could dwell at eaſe;
Nor can the thirſt of gold inſpire
A wiſh injurious to my peace.
Honour and wealth in vain allure
A heart contented to be poor.
Not the whole world with all its charms,
Could my regardleſs mind entice;
Beauty alone my heart diſarms,
Proof to the other baits of vice.
Yet here, a lovely Myra's name
Inſpires me with the pureſt flame.
Pleaſures in theſe ſoft colours dreſt,
Attract my unexperienc'd eyes;
Until within my youthful breaſt
Warm expectations quickly riſe,
And with deluſive hopes controul
Each wiſh of my unwary ſoul.
Thus, while on earthly bliſs, my mind
Is fix'd with fancied joy elate;
Soon all my hopes I ſadly find
Daſh'd by ſome ſudden turn of fate.
Thus all my hopes, I find, are vain;
I only riſe to fall again.
No more, fond youth, direct thy aim
At what thou ne'er muſt truly know.
A love ſo pure, heav'n only claims,
Unrival'd by the joys below.
There thou wilt find—what here thou'lt miſs,
A laſting portion and ſubſtantial bliſs.

The Anſwer. By a Lady.

THE tender friendſhip ſtill has charms,
The ſoothing tear and plaintive ſigh;
Grateful and generous thoſe alarms
That ſwell my heart when thou art nigh.

I.

Then ceaſe, Vill'roy, ſuch gentle care,
Nor ſeek thy Myra's life to ſave;
Rather ſend forth thy pious pray'r,
To take her peaceful to the grave.

M.

II.

There ſafely ſhelter'd in the tomb,
Secure from all the ſtorms of fate,
She'll wait you in a world to come,
Where love and friendſhip know no date.

III.

Accept, my Vill'roy, the laſt Muſe
Which ſhall tranſpire your Mira's pen;
Don't her laſt anxious gift refuſe,
But take her praiſe, thou beſt of men.

IV.

Like mine, thy vows, beyond the grave,
With truth unwearied, muſt extend.
To all things loſt beyond retrieve,
With ſacred force of patience bend.

Wrote to an admirable Lady under misfortunes and undeſerv'd confinement.

TO meet affliction with a ſcorn divine,
Befits, oh! P——l, a ſoul like thine;
Calm to encounter calumny and pain,
While fix'd in conſcious virtue you remain.
So much in ſentiments your mind tranſcends,
That few have ſentiments to be your friends.
Amidſt that few——oh let the Muſe be plac'd,
In fortune humble, but refin'd in taſte.
I ſee your worth, your merit I adore,
And court your ſmile——when fortune ſmiles no more.
Can there be anguiſh where ſuch ſweetneſs dwells,
Where Phœbus viſits our ſequeſter'd cells;
Where ſenſe, and worth, and elegance can chuſe,
To kill one moment with the ſuff'ring Muſe.
Let this to reptiles be the ſcourge of vice,
While you enrich it, 'tis a paradiſe.
Permit this tribute, when the hand of fate
Shall waft my ſpirit to its wiſh'd-for ſtate:
When perſecution with an iron rod,
Frees me from man, and gives me to my God.
Let this convince th' abject of human race,
I honour dignity, and ſcorn the baſe.
Not all the glitt'ring mammon of Peru
Could force theſe lays that Nature gives to you.
And when your bard, unbidden, I commence,
I raiſe one monument to prove my ſenſe.

An Ode to Solitude.

OH! Solitude! Celeſtial maid!
Wrap me in thy ſequeſter'd ſhade,
And all my ſoul employ!
From folly, ignorance, and ſtrife,
From all the giddy whirls of life!
And loud unmeaning joy!
While in the ſtateſman's glowing dream,
Fancy pourtrays the high-wrought ſcheme,
And plans a future fame;
What, is the phantom he purſues!
What the advantage that accrues!
Alas! an empty name!
To him, the grove no pleaſure yields,
Nor moſſy bank, nor verdant fields,
Nor daiſy-painted lawns;
In vain th' ambroſial gale invites,
In vain all Nature ſheds delights,
Her genuine charms he ſcorns!
Pleaſure allures the giddy throng,
The gay, the vain, the fair, and young,
All bend before her ſhrine!
She ſpreads around deluſive ſnares,
The borrow'd garb of bliſs ſhe wears,
And tempts in form divine!
Faſhion with wild tyrannic ſway,
Directs the buſineſs of the day,
And reigns without controul;
The beaus, and ſparkling belles confeſs,
She animates the modes of dreſs,
And chains the willing ſoul!
Can theſe, the ſlaves of faſhion's pow'r,
Enjoy the ſilent, tranquil hour,
And bloom with nature's glow?
Or, to the votaries of ſenſe
Can Solitude her ſweets diſpenſe,
And happineſs beſtow?
How wretched that unfurniſh'd mind,
Which to each vain purſuit inclin'd,
Is ever bent to roam!
Oh! be that reſtleſs ſtate abhor'd,
Seek not for happineſs abroad,
She's only found at home!

Ye

Ye ſages, who with anxious care,
Rov'd thro' the fleeting tracks of air,
A vacuum to find;
Wiſer had ye employ'd your ſkill,
With ſolid ſenſe, and worth to fill,
The vacuum of the mind!
Let choice, not wrinkled ſpleen, engage
The mind, to quit the world's gay ſtage,
Where folly's ſcenes are play'd;
Sour diſcontent, and pining care,
Attaint the fragance of the air,
Diſturb the ſilent ſhade.
Not wounded by misfortune's dart,
I ſeek to eaſe the rankling ſmart
Of thorny-feſt'ring woe;
But far remote from crowds and noiſe,
To reap fair virtue's placid joys;
In wiſdom's ſoil they grow.
I aſk not pageant pomp, nor wealth,
For bleſt with competence and health,
'Twere folly to be great!
May I thro' life ſerenely ſlide,
As yon clear ſtreams, which ſilent glide,
Nor quit this lov'd retreat.
Beneath this leafy arch reclin'd,
I taſte more true content of mind,
Than frolic mirth can give;
Here to the buſy world unknown,
I feel each bliſsful hour my own,
And learn the art to live!
While turning Nature's volume o'er,
Freſh beauties riſe, unſeen before.
To ſtrike th' aſtoniſh'd ſoul!
Our mental harmony improves,
To mark each planet how it moves,
How all in order roll!
From Nature's fix'd, unerring laws,
I'm lifted to th' Eternal Cauſe,
Which moves this lifeleſs clod!
This wond'rous frame, this vaſt deſign,
Proclaims the workmanſhip divine,
The architect, a God!
Oh! ſacred bliſs! thy paths to trace,
And happieſt they of human race,
To whom this pow'r is given.
Each day, in ſome delightful ſhade,
By Contemplation's foſt'ring aid,
To plume the ſoul for heaven!

Wrote on a tomb ſtone, where is laid the ſkull of a man.

WHY ſtart! The caſe is yours, or will be ſoon,
Some years perhaps, —— perhaps another moon.
Life in its utmoſt ſpan is but a breath,
And they who longeſt dream, muſt wake in death.
Like you I once thought ev'ry bliſs ſecure,
And gold of ev'ry ill the certain cure;
Till ſteep'd in ſorrows and beſieg'd with pain,
Too late I found all earthly riches vain.
Diſeaſe with ſcorn threw back the ſordid fee,
And Death ſtill anſwer'd, What is gold to me?
Fame, titles, honours next I vainly ſought,
And fools obſequious nurs'd the childiſh thought.
Circled with brib'd applauſe and purchas'd praiſe,
I built on endleſs grandeur endleſs days;
But Death awak'd me from a dream of pride,
And laid a prouder beggar by my ſide.
Pleaſure I courted and obey'd my taſte,
The banquet ſmil'd, and ſmil'd the gay repaſt.
A loathſome carcaſe was my conſtant care,
And worlds were ranſack'd but for me to ſhare.
Go on, vain man, in luxury be firm,
Yet know I feaſted, but to feaſt a worm.
Already ſure leſs terrible I ſeem,
And you like me can own that life's a dream,
Whether that dream may boaſt the longeſt date,
Farewel, remember leſt you wake too late.

Wrote on another tomb ſtone where is laid the ſkull of a woman.

BLUSH not, ye fair, to own me, but be wiſe,
Nor turn from ſad mortality your eyes.
Fame ſays, and Fame alone---can tell how true,
I once was lovely, and belov'd like you.
Where are my vot'ries --- where my flatt'rers now?
Gone with the ſubject of each lover's vow.
Adieu the roſes red, and lillies white,
Adieu thoſe eyes, which made the darkneſs light.
No more alas! that coral lip is ſeen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.
Turn from your mirror, and behold in me,
At once what thouſands can't, or dare not ſee.

Unvarniſh'd

Unvarniſh'd I the real truth impart,
Nor here am plac'd but to direct the heart.
Survey me well --- ye fair ones, and believe,
The grave may terrify --- but can't deceive.
On beauty's fragil baſe no more depend,
Here youth and pleaſure, age and ſorrow end;
Here drops the maſk --- here ſhuts the final ſcene,
Nor differs grave threeſcore, from gay fifteen.
All preſs alike to that ſame goal, the tomb,
Where wrinkled Laura ſmiles at Chloe's bloom.
When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore
Learn here the leſſon to be vain no more.
Yet virtue ſtilll againſt decay can arm,
And even lend mortality a charm.

Upon a child of two years old crying.

FOR the departure of her love,
Poor little Charlotte dies!
And has no way the truth to prove,
But ſighs and watry eyes.
Her tongue's too young ſuch grief to tell,
As ſwells her tender breaſt;
'Twou'd poſe thoſe on Parnaſſus dwell,
To have 'em all expreſt.
Yet the leaſt birds in tuneful notes,
Their ſorrows do repeat,
In warblings from melodious throats,
More moving than the great.

SONG, *by a Lady.*

REflection that makes mortals wiſe,
Gives me the greateſt pain;
The doubts that in my breaſt ariſe,
Of meeting thee again.
Abſence, for ever foe to love,
The thought diſtracts my mind:
Leſt you a fairer nymph approve,
And ſhe like me be kind.

II.

Then to my humble cott retir'd,
To ſearch and wiſh for peace,
No more with mortal charms I'm fir'd,
But wait my kind releaſe.

Secluded

Secluded far from human ſight,
Attend my fleecy care,
But till my eyes are ſeal'd in night,
Thou ſhalt partake my pray'r.

III.

My cottage on a riſing ground,
Near to a friendly ſhade,
A ruin ſhall my proſpect bound,
With greens that never fade.
Some murm'ring brooks within my view,
That not too lifeleſs flow,
Whilſt I the paths of truth purſue,
Both time and chance will ſhew.

IV.

But if thou bring'ſt thy heart again,
Untainted and ſincere,
I'll laugh at all my preſent pain,
And baniſh every fear.
Then like a ſhip the tempeſt toſt,
I'll bleſs the friendly ſhore,
Forget the dangers that are paſt,
But venture out no more.

SONG, *wrote to a Lady.*

WHEN the nymphs were contending for beauty and fame,
Fair Sylvia ſtood foremoſt in right of her claim,
When to crown the high tranſports dear conqueſt excites,
At court ſhe was envy'd and toaſted at White's.

II.

But how ſhall I whiſper this fair one's ſad caſe?
A cruel diſeaſe has ſpoil'd her ſweet face;
Her vermillion is chang'd to a dull ſettled red,
And all the gay graces of beauty are fled.

III.

Yet take heed all ye fair how you triumph in vain,
For Sylvia, tho' alter'd from pretty to plain,
Is now more engaging ſince reaſon took place,
Than when ſhe poſſeſs'd the perfections of face.

IV.

Convinc'd ſhe no more can coquet it and teaze,
Inſtead of tormenting --- ſhe ſtudies to pleaſe;
Makes truth and diſcretion the guides of her life,
And tho' ſpoil'd for a toaſt, ſhe's well form'd for a wife.

A copy

A copy of verſes, on ſeeing a boy walk on ſtilts, by. ——

LEaving the grammar, for his play,
Forgetful of the rod:
Tott'ring on ſtilts, through mire, and dirt,
The ſchool boy ſtroles abroad.
Why does this innocent delight
Provoke the pedant's ſpleen;
Look round the world, thou fool and ſee
The uſe of this machine.
The tricking ſtateſman, prop'd by theſe,
His virtues boaſts aloud;
And on his guilded ſtilts, ſublime,
Steps o'er the murmuring crowd.
Through fields of blood, the general ſtalks,
And Fame ſits on his hilt;
The ſword, or gun, at length beſtows,
An honourable ſtilt.
When quite deſerted by the Muſe,
The ſinking ſonneteer,
Hammers in vain a thoughtleſs verſe,
To pleaſe Belinda's ear:
The mighty void of wit he ſtops
With a ſucceſsful chime:
On ſtilts poetic riſes quick,
And leans upon his rhime.
With well diſſembled anguiſh, ſee!
The canting raſcal beg,
And by a counterfeit gain more
Than by a real leg.
Yet on the boys inſtructive ſport,
Is this contrivance built:
The ſource from whence his gains ariſe,
What is it, but a ſtilt?
Corinna fair, of ſtature low,
Yet, this defect ſupplies,
By heels, like ſtilts, which may aſſiſt
The conqueſt of her eyes.
See! in his ſecond childhood faint,
The old man walks with pain;
On crutches imitates his ſtilts,
And acts the boy again.

So

So well concerted is this art,
It ſuits with all conditions:
Heroes, and ladies, beggars, bards,
And boys, and politicians.
Long, through the various courſe of life,
Each artiſt walks unhurt,
Till death, at laſt, kicks up his ſtilts;
And lays him in the dirt.

The Rainbow. A Fable.

——— *Nimium ne crede* Colori. —— VIRG.

AN age there was, ſome authors teach,
When all things were endued with ſpeech,
Nor plant, nor bird, nor fiſh, nor brute,
Nor thing inanimate was mute;
Their converſe taught —— or theſe men lie,
Better than books, morality.
One grain more faith afford me now;
It aſks but one more grain, I vow,
Speech on mere viſions to beſtow.
Then you'll believe, that truth I tell,
That what I now relate befell.
Calm was the day, the ſky was clear,
Save that a light cloud here and there,
Floating amid the azure plain,
Promis'd ſome gentle ſhowers of rain:
Tho' *Men* are faithleſs, *Clouds* are true,
As by the ſequel ſoon I'll ſhew.
Sol from the zenith now departed,
Eaſtward his rays obliquely darted,
The clouds, late glories of the day,
By weſtern winds are borne away,
'Till to the eaſt each vapour blown,
In lucid ſhow'rs came gently down.
Now full oppos'd to Phæbus rays,
Iris her vivid tints diſplays;
A wat'ry mirror ſpread below,
To her own eyes her beauties ſhew.
I ſcarce can think Narciſſus eyed
Reflected beauty with ſuch pride;
Or modern belle for birth-night dreſs'd,
Raptures ſo exquiſite expreſs'd,
Some time enamour'd o'er the lake
She hung, then ——— thus ſhe ſpake.

" Say,

" Say, in Creation's ample bound,
Where can there ſuch a form be found?
How fine that curve! How bright thoſe rays!
Oh I could here for ever gaze!
See, ſee, reſplendent circles riſe,
Each above each, of various dyes!
Mark that firſt ring of ſanguine light!
Beam'd ever ruby half ſo bright?
Or can the flaming topaz vie
With that next ſtream of golden dye?
Where was that em'rald ever ſeen
Whoſe rays could rival yonder green?
Or where's that ſaphire's azure hue,
Can emulate it's neighb'ring blue?
See! purple terminates my bow,
Boaſt amethyſts ſo bright a glow?"
Thus to each charm ſhe gave its due,
Nay more —— but that is —— entre nous,
Exhauſtleſs ſeem'd the copious theme,
For where's the end of ſelf-eſteem?
She finding ſtill for praiſe pretence,
From vanity drew eloquence:
When in the midſt of her career,
Behold her glories diſappear.
See her late boaſted tints decay.
And vaniſh, into air away,
Like ſpectres at th' approach of day.
On things too tranſient hangs their fate,
For them to hope a laſting date,
The fallen rain has clear'd the ſkies,
And lo! the ſhort-lived phantom dies.
My application's brief and plain,
Beauty's the *Rainbow*, *Youth's* the *Rain*.

EUGENIO.

EPIGRAM.

On the Seahorſe, *with the aſtronomers on board, being attacked by a* French *frigate.*

MARS, inform'd that ſome wights with inquiſitive eye,
Deſign'd into Venus's motions to pry,
Diſpatch'd a bold warrior from Lewis's fleet,
The caitiffs to ſeize, and their purpoſe defeat;
But Neptune ſtrait ſent a Seahorſe to their aid,
And ſafe o'er the ocean his fav'rites convey'd.

Lines from Mr. G——k *to a Nobleman, who aſked him if he did not intend being in Parliament.*

MORE than content with what my labours gain,
Of *public favour* though a little vain;
Yet not ſo vain my mind, ſo madly bent,
To wiſh to *play* the *fool* in parliament;
In each dramatic unity to err;
Miſtaking *time* and *place* and *character!*
Were it my fate to quit the mimic art,
I'd "ſtrut, and fret," no more in any part;
No more in *public ſcenes* would I engage,
Or wear the *cap* and *maſk* on any ſtage.

EPITAPH *on Admiral Boſcawen.*

STOP and behold!
Where lies
(Once a ſtable pillar of the ſtate)
Admiral EDWARD BOSCAWEN,
Who died
January the 10th, 1761.
In the fiftieth year of his age;
Equally in the luſtre of renown
As in the meridian of life.
His birth, tho' noble,
His titles, tho' illuſtrious,
Were but incidental additions to his greatneſs;
Be theſe therefore the leſſer theme of heralds,
Whilſt the annals of adverſe nations,
If they faithfully record,
What our own hiſtory,
Proud to adorn her page,
Muſt perpetuate;
Shall even to late poſterity convey,
With what ardent zeal,
With what ſucceſsful valour,
He ſerved his country,
And taught her foes to dread
Her naval power.
Alſo,
What an inflexible attachment to merit
Flouriſhing beneath his happy auſpices,
What an aſſemblage

Of

Of
Intrepidity, humanity and juſtice,
United
To form his character,
And render him
At once beloved and envied.
Yet know, inſidious Gaul!
Eternal enemy of this our iſle!
Howe'er our grief
May ſeem to give thee preſent exulation;
Yet even after death,
BOSCAWEN's triumphs
Shall to ſucceeding ages ſtand
A fair example,
And rouſe the active ſons of Britain,
Like him,
To dart the terror of their thunders
On Gallic perfidy!
So ſhall the conqueſts which his deeds inſpired,
Indelibly tranſmit his virtues,
(A blaze of martial glory)
Far beyond
The mural epitaph,
Or,
The local and periſhable monuments
Of braſs or ſtone.

EPITAPH *on the late Mr. Richardſon, Author of Pamela, Sir Charles Grandiſon., &c.*

IF ever warm benevolence was dear,
If ever wiſdom gain'd eſteem ſincere,
Or genuine fancy deep attention won,
Approach with awe the duſt--- of *Richardſon.*
What tho' his Muſe, thro' diſtant regions known,
Might ſcorn the tribute of this humble ſtone;
Yet pleaſing to his gentle ſhade, muſt prove
The meaneſt pledge of *friendſhip*, and of *love*:
For oft will *theſe*, from venal throngs exil'd;
And oft will *Innocence*, of aſpect mild,
And white-rob'd *Chaſtity*, with ſtreaming eyes
Frequent the cloiſter where their patron lies.
This, reader, learn; and learn from one, whoſe woe
Bids her wild verſe in artleſs accents flow:
For, could ſhe frame her numbers to commend
The huſband, father, citizen and friend;
How would her Muſe diſplay, in *equal* ſtrain
The critic's judgment, and the writer's vein? ——

Ah, no! expect not from the chiſſel'd ſtone
The praiſes, graven on our hearts alone.
There ſhall his fame a laſting ſhrine acquire:
And ever ſhall his moving page inſpire
Pure truth, fixt honour, virtue's pleaſing lore;
While taſte, and ſcience crown this favour'd ſhore.

On the death of JOHN RICH, *Eſq*;

Accept this lateſt tribute at my hand.

SHAKESPEARE.

THE ſcene is clos'd---Life's play is done—
And pleaſantry expires with Lun;
Who well perform'd, with various art,
The mimick, and the moral part.
His action juſt, correct his plan,
Whether as Harlequin, or man,
Hear, criticks, hear! and ſpare your jeſt,
Life's but a motley-garb at beſt;
He wore it long with grace and eaſe,
And ev'ry geſture taught to pleaſe;
Where (ſome few patch work foibles ſeen
Scatter'd around---blue---yellow---green---)
His conſtant virtue's radiant hue
O'er all ſuperior ſhone to view.
The lively vein of repartee,
As magick-ſword, was ſmart and free;
Like that, for harmleſs mirth deſign'd,
It ſtruck, but left no pain behind.
The maſque of oddity, he wore,
Endear'd the hidden beauties more.
When thrown aſide, the ſhade was clear'd,
The real countenance appear'd.
Where human kindneſs, candour fair,
And truth the native features were.
With moral eye his labours ſcan,
And in the actor read the man.
How few, like him, could change with eaſe,
From ſhape to ſhape, and all ſhould pleaſe!
Think on the numerous hours of ſport
We ſpent with him in Fancy's court!
What ev'nings of ſupreme delight!
They're paſt---they're clos'd in endleſs night.
---For gratitude, for virtue's cauſe,
Crown his laſt exit with applauſe,

Let

Let him not want the laſting praiſe,
(That noble meed of well-ſpent days!)
While, this his mortal dreſs laid by
With ready grace, and decency,
Now changing on a nobler plan,
To bliſsful ſaint from worthy man,
He makes, on yon celeſtial ſhore,
One eaſy transformation more.

The riſe of tea.

THink not the fair deceiv'd by poet's lays
Cupid in ſloth inglorious melts his days;
Think not enchain'd on Chloe's breaſt he lies,
Or bathes himſelf in Delia's languid eyes;
Now here, now there, the wanton wanderer roves,
O'er Belgia's waters, or Italia's groves;
Now ſoothes the hearts of Gallia's ſilken ſwains,
Now fires the tawny youth on Java's plains.
As o'er luxurious China's fields he ſails,
Upborn by lovers ſighs, and balmy gales,
Deep in the boſom of a fragrant glade,
Where pines ſlow-moving form'd a dancing ſhade,
Where Zephyr ſtole the roſe's rich perfume,
And wakeful almonds ſhook their ſnowy bloom,
Crown'd with rough thickets roſe a moſs-grown cave,
Whoſe tinkling ſides pour down a ſparkling wave:
Unwilling to deſert its native groves,
The ling'ring ſtream in flow'ry lab'rinths roves;
The god of love feeds his infatiate ſight,
Slow wave his looſe wings, and retard his flight.
But ſay, what ſoft confuſion ſeiz'd thy breaſt,
What heaving ſighs thy inſtant flame confeſt,
When Thea broke from Morpheus' dewey arms,
Roſe from the grot, and blaz'd in all her charms?
Its ſwelling orb no hoop enormous ſpread,
Like magic ſphere to guard the tim'rous maid;
No torturing ſtays the yielding waiſt confin'd,
A bliſs for lovers arms alone deſign'd;
Her hair, by no malicious art repreſs'd,
Play'd in the wind, and wanton'd o'er her breaſt.
Jove grew a ſwan to preſs the Spartan fair,
What form to taſte thoſe charms would Cupid wear?
Quick thro' the ſounding grove the god deſcends,
Quick at her feet a ſighing ſuppliant bends.
Can youth be deaf when Syren paſſion ſues?
Or how can beauty fly, when love purſues?

No more he ſeeks the Cyprian's ſmoaking fanes,
Or ſips rich nectar in celeſtial plains;
In Thea's heart a flame more pleaſing glows,
And from her lips more luſcious nectar flows.
Venus indignant ſaw her power decay,
And ruſh'd impetuous through the realms of day:
Thus doſt thou guard thy once-lov'd parent's throne?
Shall then the rebel-power my power diſown?
See! where the fatal cauſe of my diſgrace
(Each hateful beauty glowing in her face)
Inſulting ſtands!——There let her fixt remain,
Nor be the anger of a goddeſs vain.
To kneel to ſue ſhe ſtrove, unhappy maid!
In vain, her ſtiffening knees refuſe their aid:
Her arms ſhe lifts with pain, in wild ſurprize
She ſtarts to ſee a verdant branch ariſe:
O love! ſhe try'd to ſay, thy Thea aid,
Her ruddy lips the envious leaves invade:
Yet then, juſt ſinking from his tortur'd view,
Her ſwimming eyes languiſh'd a laſt adieu.
Venus triumphant, with a ſcornful ſmile,
Points to the tree, and ſeeks the Cyprian iſle.
He mark'd the goddeſs with indignant eyes,
And grief and rage, alternate tyrants, riſe.
Then ſighing o'er the vegetable fair,
Yet ſtill, he ſaid, thou claim'ſt thy Cupid's care!
Her arts no more ſhall Cytherea prove,
But own my Thea aids the cauſe of love.
To the free iſle, I'll give thy rites divine,
To nymphs, whoſe charms alone can equal thine.
For thee the toiling ſons of Ind' ſhall drain
The honey'd ſponge, which ſwells the leafy cane;
The gentle Naiads to thy ſhrine ſhall bring
The limpid treaſures of the cryſtal ſpring;
Thy verdant bloom ſhall ſtain the glowing ſtream,
Diffuſing fragrance in the quivering ſteam;
Around thy painted altars brittle pride,
Shall dimpled ſmiles, and ſleek-brow'd health preſide;
Whilſt white-rob'd nymphs diſplay each milder grace,
The morning dream juſt glowing on each face.
With joy I ſee, in ages yet unborn,
Thy votariſts the Britiſh iſle adorn.
With joy I ſee enamour'd youths deſpiſe
The goblet's luſtre for the fair one's eyes:
Till roſy Bacchus ſhall his wreaths reſign,
And Love and Thea triumph o'er the vine.

EPIGRAM.

On a report of the king of Spain's marrying Madame Victoire, a princeſs of France.

THO' Frenchmen may promiſe him Madame *Victoire*,
He'll find it a trick and a cheat,
An union with France, upon this or that ſcore,
Will wed him to Madame —— *Defeat*.

The following epigram was made by a Heſſian officer upon Marſhal Broglio's being ſo near taken on the 10*th of July*, 1761, *reconnoitring, and loſing his ſpying-glaſs, which Prince Ferdinand immediately returned. The affair of the* 16*th of the ſame month at Fellinghauſen is well known.*

Le Maréchal de Broglio, dit la Gazette,
Ce fameux héros, favori des cieux,
Le dixieme perdit ſes lunettes,
Et le ſeizieme ſes yeux.

In the Gazette we're told,
That Broglio the bold,
His ſpectacles loſt by ſurprize;
But when to our coſt,
Fellinghauſen was loſt,
'Twas found that he wanted his eyes.

Advice from a Matron to a young Lady concerning wedlock.

ERE you read this, then you'll ſuppoſe,
That ſome new liſted lover,
Thro' means of poetry hath choſe
His paſſion to diſcover.
No, fair one, I'm a matron grave,
Whom time and care hath waſted,
Who would thy youth from ſorrow ſave,
Which I in wedlock taſted.
Thy tender air, thy chearful mien,
Thy temper ſo alluring,
Thy form for conqueſt well deſign'd,
Gives torments paſt enduring;
And lovers, full of hopes and fears,
Surround thy beauties daily,

Whilſt yet, regardleſs of thy cares,
Thy moments paſs on gayly.
Then paſs them, charmer, gaylier on,
A maiden whilſt you tarry;
For, troth, your golden days are gone,
The moment that you marry.
In courtſhip we are all divine,
And vows and prayers enſnare us;
Darts, flames, and tears adorn our ſhrines,
And artfully men woo us.
Then who'd the darling power forego,
Which ignorance has given;
To eaſe them of eternal woe
Muſt we reſign our heav'n?
No, marriage lets the vizard fall,
Then ceaſe they to adore us:
The goddeſs ſinks to houſewife Moll,
And they reign tyrants o'er us.
Then let no man impreſſion make
Upon thy heart ſo tender,
Or play the fool for pity's ſake,
Thy quiet to ſurrender.
Lead apes in hell! there's no ſuch thing,
Thoſe tales are made to fool us,
Though there we had better hold a ſtring,
Than here let monkies rule us.

The applauſe beſtowed on the Roſciad, will, we imagine, render the following extracts from it agreeable. They are ſuch, we preſume, as ſhew that the author unites the judgment of a critic with the fire and fancy of a poet.

Character of Mrs. Cibber.

FORM'D for the tragic ſcene, to grace the ſtage,
With rival excellence of love and rage,
Miſtreſs of each ſoft heart, with matchleſs ſkill,
To turn and wind the paſſions as ſhe will;
To melt the heart with ſympathetic woe,
Awake the ſigh, and teach the tear to flow;
To put on frenzy's wild diſtracted glare,
And freeze the ſoul with horror and deſpair;
With juſt deſert enroll'd in endleſs fame,
Conſcious of worth ſuperior, C-bb-r came.
When poor Alicia's madding brains are rack'd,
And ſtrongly imag'd griefs her mind diſtract;

Struck

Struck with her grief, I catch the madneſs too!
My brain turns round, the headleſs trunk I view!
The roof cracks, ſhakes, and falls!——New horrors riſe,
And reaſon buried in the ruin lies.
Nobly diſdainful of each ſlaviſh art,
She makes her firſt attack upon the heart:
Pleas'd with the ſummons, it receives her laws,
And all is ſilence, ſympathy, applauſe.
But when, by fond ambition drawn aſide,
Giddy with praiſe, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic ſcene, and, in pretence
To comic merit, breaks down nature's fence;
I ſcarcely can believe my ears or eyes,
Or find out C-bb-r through the dark diſguiſe.

Mrs. Pritchard, from the ſame.

PRITCHARD, by nature for the ſtage deſign'd,
In perſon graceful, and in ſenſe refin'd;
Her art as much as nature's friend became,
Her voice as free from blemiſh as her fame.
Who knows ſo well in majeſty to pleaſe,
Attemper'd with the graceful charms of eaſe?
When Congreve's favour'd pantomime to grace,
She comes a captive queen of Mooriſh race;
When love, hate, jealouſy, deſpair and rage,
With wildeſt tumults in her breaſt engage;
Still equal to herſelf is Zara ſeen;
Her paſſions are the paſſions of a queen.
When ſhe to murther whets the tim'rous thane,
I feel ambition ruſh through ev'ry vein;
Perſuaſion hangs upon her daring tongue,
My heart grows flint, and ev'ry nerve's new ſtrung.
In comedy——"Nay, there," cries critic, hold,
Pritchard's for comedy too fat and old.
Who can, with patience, bear the grey coquette,
Or force a laugh with over-grown Juliett?
Her ſpeech, look, action, humour, all are juſt,
But then her age and figure give diſguſt."
Are foibles then, and graces of the mind,
In real life, to ſize or age confin'd?
Do ſpirits flow, and is good-breeding plac'd
In any ſet circumference of waiſt?
As we grow old, doth affectation ceaſe,
Or gives not age new vigour to caprice?
If in originals theſe things appear,
Why ſhould we bar them in the copy here?

The

The nice punctilio-mongers of this age,
The grand minute reformers of the ſtage,
Slaves to propriety of ev'ry kind,
Some ſtandard-meaſure for each part ſhould find;
Which, when the beſt of actors ſhall exceed,
Let it devolve to one of ſmaller breed.
All actors too upon the back ſhould bear
Certificate of birth;——time, when;——place, where.
For how can critics rightly fix their worth,
Unleſs they know the minute of their birth?
An audience too, deceiv'd, may find, too late,
That they have clapp'd an actor out of date.
Figure, I own, at firſt may give offence,
And harſhly ſtrike the eye's too curious ſenſe:
But when perfections of the mind break forth,
Humour's chaſte ſallies, judgment's ſolid worth;
When the pure genuine flame, by nature taught,
Springs into ſenſe, and ev'ry action's thought;
Before ſuch merit, all objections fly;
Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick ſix feet high.
Oft have I, Pritchard, ſeen thy wond'rous ſkill,
Confeſs'd thee great, but find thee greater ſtill.
That worth, which ſhone in ſcatter'd rays before,
Collected now breaks forth with double pow'r.
The Jealous Wife——On that thy trophies raiſe,
Inferior only to the author's praiſe.

Mr. Q—n, from the ſame.

Q—N, from afar, lur'd by the ſcent of fame,
A ſtage Leviathan put in his claim.
Pupil of Betterton and Booth. Alone,
Sullen he walk'd, and deem'd the chair his own.
For how ſhould moderns, muſhrooms of the day,
Who ne'er thoſe maſters knew, know how to play?
Grey-bearded vet'rans, who, with partial tongue,
Extol the times when they themſelves were young;
Who, having loſt all reliſh for the ſtage,
See not their own defects, but laſh the age,
Receiv'd with joyful murmurs of applauſe,
Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cauſe.
Far be it from the candid Muſe to tread
Inſulting o'er the aſhes of the dead.
But juſt to living merit, ſhe maintains,
And dares the teſt, whilſt Garrick's genius reigns:
Ancients, in vain, endeavour to excel,
Happily prais'd if they could act as well.

But, though preſcription's force we diſallow,
Nor to antiquity ſubmiſſive bow;
Though we deny imaginary grace,
Founded on accidents of time and place;
Yet real worth of ev'ry growth ſhall bear
Due praiſe, nor muſt we, Q—n, forget thee there.
His words bore ſterling weight, nervous and ſtrong;
In manly tides of ſenſe they roll'd along.
Happy in art, he chiefly had pretence
To keep up numbers, yet not forfeit ſenſe;
No actor ever greater heights could reach
In all the labour'd artifice of ſpeech.
Speech! Is that all? And ſhall an actor ſound
An univerſal fame on partial ground?
Parrots themſelves ſpeak properly by rote,
And, in ſix months, my dog ſhall howl by note.
I laugh at thoſe who, when the ſtage they tread,
Neglect the heart to compliment the head;
With ſtrict propriety their care's confin'd
To weigh out words, while paſſion halts behind,
To ſyllable-diſſectors they appeal,
Allow them accent, cadence——fools may feel;
But, ſpite of all the criticiſing elves,
Thoſe who would make us feel, muſt feel themſelves.
His eyes, in gloomy ſocket taught to roll,
Proclaim'd the ſullen habit of his ſoul.
Heavy and phlegmatic he trod the ſtage,
Too proud for tenderneſs, too dull for rage.
When Hector's lovely widow ſhines in tears,
Or Rowe's gay rake dependent virtue jeers;
With the ſame caſt of features he is ſeen
To chide the libertine and court the queen.
From the tame ſcene which without paſſion flows,
With juſt deſert his reputation roſe.
Nor leſs he pleas'd, when, on ſome ſurly plan,
He was, at once, the actor, and the man.
In Brute he ſhone unequall'd: all agree
Garrick's not half ſo great a brute as he.
When Cato's labour'd ſcenes are brought to view,
With equal praiſe the actor labour'd too,
For ſtill you'll find, trace paſſions to their root,
Small diff'rence 'twixt the Stoic and the Brute.
In fancied ſcenes, as in life's real plan,
He could not, for a moment, ſink the man.
In whate'er caſt his character was laid,
Self ſtill, like oil, upon the ſurface play'd.
Nature, in ſpite of all his ſkill, crept in:
Horatio, Dorax, Falſtaff,——ſtill was Q—n.

Mr.

Mr. Sh-r-d-n, from the ſame.

NEXT follows Sh-r-d-n.——A doubtful name,
As yet unſettled in the rank of fame.
This, fondly laviſh in his praiſes grown,
Gives him all merit; that allows him none.
Between them both, we'll ſteer the middle courſe,
Nor, loving praiſe, rob judgment of her force.
Juſt his conceptions, natural and great:
His feelings ſtrong, his words enforc'd with weight.
Was ſpeech-fam'd Q——n himſelf to hear him ſpeak,
Envy would drive the colour from his cheek:
But ſtep-dame Nature, niggard of her grace,
Deny'd the ſocial pow'rs of voice and face.
Fix'd in one frame of features, glare of eye,
Paſſions like chaos, in confuſion lie:
In vain the wonders of his ſkill are try'd
To form diſtinction nature hath deny'd.
His voice no touch of harmony admits,
Irregularly deep and ſhrill by fits:
The two extremes appear, like man and wife,
Coupled together for the ſake of ſtrife.
His action's always ſtrong, but ſometimes ſuch
That candour muſt declare he acts too much.
Why muſt impatience fall three paces back?
Why paces three return to the attack?
Why is the right leg too forbid to ſtir,
Unleſs in motion ſemicircular?
Why muſt the hero with the nailor vie,
And hurl the cloſe-clench'd fiſt at noſe or eye?
In Royal John, with Philip angry grown,
I thought he would have knock'd poor D--v--s down,
Inhuman tyrant! was it not a ſhame,
To fright a king ſo harmleſs and ſo tame?
But, ſpite of all defects, his glories riſe;
And art, by judgment form'd, with nature vies.
Behold him ſound the depth of Hubert's ſoul,
Whilſt in his own contending paſſions roll.
View the whole ſcene, with critic judgment ſcan,
And then——deny him merit if you can.
Where he falls ſhort, 'tis Nature's fault alone,
Where he ſucceeds, the Merit's all his own.

Of

Mr. Garrick, from the ſame.

LAST Garrick came——Behind him a throng train
Of ſnarling critics, ignorant as vain.
One finds out,——"He's of ſtature ſomewhat low,——
Your heroe always ſhould be tall you know.——
True nat'ral greatneſs all conſiſts in height."
Produce your voucher, critic.——"Serjeant Kite."
Another can't forgive the paltry arts
By which he makes his way to ſhallow hearts;
Mere pieces of fineſſe, traps for applauſe.——
"Avant unnat'ral ſtart, affected pauſe.
For me, by nature form'd to judge with phlegm,
I can't acquit by wholeſale, nor condemn.
The beſt things carried to exceſs are wrong:
The ſtart may be too frequent, pauſe too long.
But only us'd in proper time and place,
Severeſt judgment muſt allow them grace.
If bunglers, form'd on imitation's plan,
Juſt in the way that monkies mimic man;
Their copied ſcene with mangled arts diſgrace,
And pauſe and ſtart with the ſame vacant face;
We join the critic laugh; thoſe tricks we ſcorn,
Which ſpoil the ſcenes they mean them to adorn.
But when, from nature's pure and genuine ſource,
Theſe ſtrokes of acting flow with gen'rous force:
When in the features all the ſoul's pourtray'd,
And paſſions, ſuch as Garrick's, are diſplay'd;
To me they ſeem from quickeſt feelings caught:
Each ſtart is nature; and each pauſe is thought.
When reaſon yields to paſſion's wild alarms,
And the whole ſtate of man is up in arms;
What, but a critic, could condemn the play'r
For pauſing here, when cool ſenſe pauſes there?
Whilſt, working from the heart, the fire I trace,
And mark it ſtrongly flaming to the face;
Whilſt, in each ſound, I hear the very man;
I can't catch words, and pity thoſe who can.
Let wits, like ſpiders, from the tortur'd brain
Fine-draw the critic-web with curious pain;
The gods,——a kindneſs I with thanks muſt pay,——
Have form'd me of a coarſer kind of clay;
Nor ſtung with envy, nor with ſpleen diſeas'd,
A poor dull creature, ſtill with nature pleas'd;
Hence to thy praiſes, Garrick, I agree,
And, pleas'd with nature, muſt be pleas'd with thee.

Now

Now might I tell how ſilence reign'd throughout,
And deep attention huſh'd the rabble rout;
How ev'ry claimant, tortur'd with deſire,
Was pale as aſhes, or as red as fire:
But, looſe to fame, the Muſe more ſimply acts,
Rejects all flouriſh, and relates mere facts.
The judges, as the ſev'ral parties came,
With temper heard, with judgment weigh'd each claim,
And in their ſentence happily agreed,
In name of both, great Shakeſpear thus decreed:
"If manly ſenſe; if nature link'd with art;
If thorough knowledge of the human heart;
If pow'rs of acting, vaſt and unconfin'd;
If feweſt faults with greateſt beauties join'd;
If ſtrong expreſſion, and ſtrange pow'rs, which lie
Within the magic circle of the eye:
If feelings which few hearts, like his, can know,
And which no face ſo well as his can ſhew;
Deſerve the pref'rence;—— Garrick take the chair;
Nor quit it — 'till thou place an equal there.

The ſongs of Selma *. *From the original of Oſſian the ſon of Fingal.*

——— *Quis talia fando*
Temperet a lacrimis? ——— VIRGIL.

FAIR light! that, breaking through the clouds of day,
Darteſt along the weſt thy ſilver ray;
Whoſe radiant locks around their glory ſpread,
As o'er the hills thou rear'ſt thy glittering head;
Bright evening ſtar! what ſees thy ſparkling eye?
What ſpirits glide their mouldering bodies nigh?
The ſtorm is o'er; and now the murmuring ſound,
Of diſtant torrents creeps along the ground;

* This poem fixes the antiquity of a cuſtom, which is well known to have prevailed afterwards, in the north of Scotland, and in Ireland. The bards, at an annual feaſt, provided by the king or chief, repeated their poems, and ſuch of them as were thought, by him, worthy of being preſerved, were carefully taught to their children, in order to have them tranſmitted to poſterity.——It was one of thoſe occaſions that afforded the ſubject of the preſent poem to Oſſian. ——It is called in the original, the ſongs of Selma, which title it was thought proper to adopt in the tranſlation.

The poem is entirely lyric, and has great variety of verſification. The addreſs to the evening ſtar, with which it opens, has in the original all the harmony that numbers could give it; flowing down with all that tranquility and ſoftneſs, which the ſcene deſcribed naturally inſpires.——Three of the ſongs, which are introduced in this piece, were publiſhed among the fragments of ancient poetry, printed laſt year. See them in our laſt Volume.

Around

Around the rocks the laſhing billows cling;
And drowſy beetles riſe on feeble wing:
Acroſs the plain I hear their humming flight;
But what, bright beam! is ſeen by thine all-piercing ſight?——
Ha! thou doſt haſten ſmiling to the weſt;
In Ocean's wat'ry bed to take thy reſt.
With open arms its waves thy form embrace,
Bathe thy bright locks, and hide thy lovely face.
Farewel, thou ſilent harbinger of night!——
Thine aid's ſupplied by Oſſian's mental ſight.——

I ſee, I feel, the light ariſe,
That opes the bard's all-ſeeing eyes.——
And now, on Lora's riſing ground,
My friends departed gather round;
As when they met in former days,
To hear and ſing the ſongs of praiſe.
Lo! Fingal like a watry cloud,
Around him ſee! his warriors croud,
And bards, to whom did once belong
The ſtrength and ſweetneſs of the ſong.
There Ullin's locks of ſilver gray,
And Ryno, comely as the day:
Alpin *, with tuneful voice; and there
The ſongſtreſs ſweet, Minona fair;
On whoſe ſo-ſoftly plaintive tongue
Enraptur'd chiefs attentive hung.——

Alas! my friends! if theſe my friends I ſee,
How chang'd your faded forms appear to me!
How chang'd indeed! ſince when, at Fingal's call,
Our ſongs were heard in Selma's echoing hall;
When o'er the feſtive board and jovial ſhell,
Our harps were ſtrung of mighty deeds to tell,
Of heroes ſlain, and tales of maidens' wrongs;
Our friendly conteſt whoſe the nobleſt ſongs.
'Twas there Minona †, then a beauteous maid,
Whoſe bluſhing cheeks her modeſt fears betray'd,

* Alpin is from the ſame root with Albion, or rather Albin, the ancient name of Britain; Alp, *high Inland*, or *country*. The preſent name of our iſland has its original in the Celtic tongue; ſo that thoſe who derived it from any other, betrayed their ignorance of the ancient language of our country.——*Breac't in, variegated iſland*, ſo called from the face of the country, from the natives painting themſelves, or from their party-coloured cloaths.

† Oſſian introduces Minona, not in the ideal ſcene of his own mind, which he had deſcribed; but at the annual feaſt of Selma, where the bards repeated their works before Fingal.

With

With locks expos'd to every guſt of wind,
And tearful eye, that ſpoke her anxious mind,
Stood forth, the tale of hapleſs love to ſing;
To ſooth the ſoul of Morven's mighty king.
The feaſt forgot, the chiefs no more rejoice;
But mournful liſten to her plaintive voice.
For well they knew where Salgar's ‖ corſe was laid,
And Colma's § tomb, the ſnow-white-boſom'd maid.
Hard was her lot, fair virgin! all alone,
On mountain wilds to vent her fruitleſs moan;
To chide her lover's abſence, as unkind,
And waſte her voice of muſic in the wind:
With tears of death, in anguiſh, to deplore
Her fallen friends, who riſe, alas! no more.

Her ſad complaint the fair Minona ſung,
In words that drop'd from Colma's tuneful tongue.

COLMA.

'Tis night; and, on the hill of ſtorms
Alone doth Colma ſtray;
While round her ſhriek fantaſtic forms
Of ghoſts, that hate the day.

O'er rocks the torrent roars amain,
The whirlwind's voice is high:
To ſave her from the wind and rain,
No friendly ſhelter nigh!

Riſe, moon! kind ſtars! appear a while,
And guide me to the place;
Where reſts my love, o'ercome with toil,
And wearied with the chace.

Some light! direct me, helpleſs maid!
Where, ſitting on the ground,
His bow unſtrung is near him laid,
His panting dogs around.

Elſe by the rock, the ſtream beſide,
I here muſt ſit me down;
While howls the wind, and roars the tide,
My lover's call to drown.

‖ Sealg-'er, *a hunter.*
§ Cul-math, *a woman with fine hair.*

Ah!

Ah! why, my Salgar! this delay?
Where ſtray thy ling'ring feet?
Didſt thou not promiſe in the day
Thy love at night to meet?

Here is the rock, and here the tree,
Thine own appointed ſpot;
Thy promiſe canſt thou break with me?
And is my love forgot?

For thee I'd dare my brother's pride;
My father's houſe would fly;
For thee forſake my mother's ſide;
With thee to live and die.

Be huſh'd, ye winds! how loud ye brawl!
Stream! ſtand a moment ſtill,
Perhaps my love may hear me call,
Upon the neighbouring hill.

Ho! Salgar! Salgar! mend thy pace;
To Colma haſte away.
'Tis I, and this th' appointed place:
Ah! wherefore this delay?

Kind moon! thou giv'ſt a friendly light;
And lo! the glaſſy ſtream,
And the grey rocks, through duſky night
Reflect thy ſilver beam.

Yet I deſcry not Salgar's form:
No dogs before him run.——
Shall I not periſh by the ſtorm,
Before to-morrow's ſun?

But what behold I, on the heath?
My love! my brother! laid——
O ſpeak, my friends! nor hold your breath,
T' affright a trembling maid.

They anſwer not——they ſleep——they're dead——
Alas! the horrid ſight——
Here lie their angry ſwords, ſtill red
And bleeding from the fight.

Ah! wherefore lies, by Salgar ſlain,
My brother, bleeding here?

Why Salgar murder'd, on the plain,
By one to me ſo near?

Friends of my choice! how lov'd were both!
Who now your fame ſhall raiſe?
Who ſing my lover's plighted troth;
My brother's ſong of praiſe?

Of thouſands lovely, Salgar's face
Was lovelieſt to the ſight:
Renown'd my brother for the chace,
And terrible in fight.

Sons of my love! ſpeak, once again——
Ah no!——to death a prey,
Silent they are, and muſt remain;
For cold their breaſts of clay.

But are their fleeting ſpirits fled
Acroſs the plain ſo ſoon?
Or ſhun the ſhadows of the dead
The glimpſes of the moon?

Speak, where on rock, or mountain grave,
Still claſh your ſouls of fire,
Or reconcil'd, in ſome dark cave
Your peaceful ghoſts retire.

Ah! where her friends ſhall Colma find?
Hark——No——they're ſilent ſtill——
No muttering anſwer brings the wind;
No whiſper o'er the hill.

Fearleſs, yet over-whelm'd with grief,
I ſit all night in tears;
Hopeleſs of comfort or relief,
When morning light appears.

Yet, raiſe, ye friends of theſe, the dead;
On this ſad ſpot their tomb;
But cloſe not up their narrow bed,
Till hapleſs Colma come.

For why behind them ſhould we ſtay,
Whoſe life is now a dream?
Together here our corſes lay,
Beſide the murmuring ſtream.

So ſhall my ſhivering ghoſt be ſeen,
Lamenting o'er the ſlain;
As homeward hies the hunter keen,
Benighted on the plain.

Yet ſhall he, fearleſs, paſs along,
And lend his liſtening ear:
For ſweet, though ſad, ſhall be my ſong,
For friends I lov'd ſo dear.

This Colma's plaint; and thus with muſic's tongue,
The ſweetly bluſhing maid of Torman ſung,
The ſoft Minona; while her fluttering breaſt
Beſpoke an heart with tender grief oppreſs'd;
The ſympathetic ſorrow catch'd around,
And heroes dropp'd their tears upon the ground.

Next Ullin came and touch'd the ſounding ſtring,
And Alpin's well-known ſong ſtood up to ſing:
That ſong the tuneful bard to Ryno ſung,
When Ryno liv'd to hear his tuneful tongue:
Heard now no more! for, in their lowly bed,
Both reſt in ſilence, ſlumbering with the dead.
But ere they fell, as Ullin took his way,
Home from the chace, he heard, and caught, the lay.
All ſad, they ſung behind the rolling ſtream;
Morar, the firſt of men, their mournful theme.
Morar, whoſe ſoul with Fingal's might compare,
Whoſe ſword, like Oſcar's ſword, a meteor in the air.
But ah! he fell; his ſire, bent down with years,
And blooming ſiſter ſhedding fruitleſs tears,
Minona fair; who now forſook the throng,
Her heart too full to liſt to Ullin's ſong.
So, when the ſhower-preſaging winds are loud,
The moon retires behind the weſtern cloud.

To raiſe the ſong, did I in concert join;
Mixing the ſounds of Ullin's harp with mine.

The following letter is inſerted at the requeſt of a correſpondent to whom we are under obligations.

To the Author of the Annual Regiſter.

SIR,

THE fable of the rainbow ſent to you ſome time ſince, and which I ſuppoſe will be inſerted in your next Regiſter, was written by John Norris, Eſq; lately deceaſed, ſtudent in the temple, fellow of Caius college in Cambridge, and only ſon of Anthony

Norris, Esq; of Barton in the county of Norfolk.

He was a young gentleman, who, with an elegant taste for the polite arts, had penetrated far into the abstruse sciences. When he took his degree of bachelor of arts he was amongst the *first* on whom the university conferred its honours for their mathematical knowledge, and was *second* to none in desert. He last year obtained the middle bachelors prize for the best composition in Latin prose, and the fable of the Rainbow was one of his first productions in English verse.

By a happy and uncommon union of so extensive a genius, with intense application, at the age of 24 he had justly acquired fame to himself, was an ornament to the societies to which he belonged, and an honour to his family. And with every accomplishment which could make him agreeable to his acquaintance, having blended every quality which would have rendered him useful to mankind, his death is not only a private loss, but a public calamity. I am, Sir, yours,

S. C.

An Account of Books for 1761.

* *Fingal, an ancient epic poem, in six books, together with several other poems, composed by Ossian the son of Fingal; translated from the Galic language, by James Macpherson.*

FROM the publication of these extraordinary poems, the ingenious editor has a double claim to literary applause. One, as having with equal industry and taste recovered from the obscurity of barbarism, the rust of fifteen hundred years, and the last breath of a dying language, these inestimable relicks of the genuine spirit of poetry: and the other, for presenting them to the world in an English translation, whose expressive singularity evidently retains the majestick air, and native simplicity of a sublime original. The venerable author, and his elegant translator, thus have mutually conferred immortality on each other.

The poem, which stands first in order as well as merit in the collection, is named from the principal hero of it, Fingal. This celebrated chief, influenced by the courage and generosity so eminent in his character, leads his warriors from the Highlands of Scotland, and among them his son Ossian the poet, to aid the infant king of Ireland, whose dominions, then under the guardianship of Cuchullin, were invaded by Swaran king of Scandinavia; the most terrible warrior of his time, and the very reverse of Fingal in every thing but personal valour. Immediately before the arrival of Fingal, the forces commanded by Cuchullin are defeated near Tura on the coast of Ulster. And whilst this gallant leader, regardless of his own safety, takes every measure which bravery or despair can suggest to repel his enemy; the ships of Fingal are descryed, and

* The dissertation prefix'd to these poems, is, for its curious matter, inserted in another part of this work.

call

call off Swaran from the purſuit. Senſibly affected by his defeat, and too generous to ſeek a ſhare in Fingal's glory, Cuchullin retires to a wood; and leaves the conqueſt of Swaran to the better fortune and ſuperior proweſs of his friend. This is ſoon accompliſhed; Swaran in a perſonal engagement with Fingal is overcome, and made priſoner, but is ſhortly after reſtored to his liberty; and ſubdued more by the noble behaviour than the arms of his conqueror, this ſullen hero, and his magnanimous opponents, return after a campaign of ſix days to their reſpective countries.

This, with the intervening epiſodes, is the ſubject of the poem; and has the appearance of a real hiſtory written by one who was an eye-witneſs to, and a principal actor in that expedition. As ſuch it is conſidered by the editor, and in this view we read it with the greater ſatisfaction, whilſt we found ourſelves captivated without fiction, by all the charms of an agreeable romance. But the credibility, and even the poſſibility of the ſtory as here related, is called in queſtion by doctor Warner; who as an Engliſhman unbiaſsed to Ireland, and as an hiſtorian now compiling the hiſtory of that country, profeſſes himſelf an impartial and in ſome meaſure an able judge on this occaſion. According to him, "unleſs the writers of Iriſh affairs through ſeveral ſucceeding ages have agreed to impoſe on poſterity, Cuchullin lived two hundred and fifty years before Fingal." Theſe heroes, with Oſſian, Gaul, &c. were abſolutely of that nation. But Swaran is not once mentioned in their writings, "nor could his invaſion have happened under the reign of an infant king, becauſe by the eſtabliſhed law of ſucceſſion in that kingdom no minor could be advanced to the royal dignity. It is therefore, he ſays, extremely probable, that the poems in their original compoſition were fables finely imagined, and inimitably executed by an old Iriſh bard; but were afterwards changed and mutilated by ſome Caledonian, or elſe originally compoſed by him with a deſign to give the honour of the heroes to his own country. He thinks them the production of an Iriſh bard, becauſe among other reaſons, the heroes are evidently Iriſh, and he ſuppoſes the Caledonians would have as little ſcrupled to ſteal the poem, as they did the heroes. But he ſuſpends his judgment on this laſt article, till a tranſlation of this, or ſome ſuch poem now preparing for the preſs in Dublin from an authentic manuſcript, ſhall better illuſtrate this doubtful matter." But leaving it to thoſe who regard it as a point of national honour, to conteſt, as they will, the birth-place of their Celtic Homer, and the heroes whom he celebrates; if this were conſidered merely as a modern compoſition, it were no more hurt at this diſtance of time by the anachroniſm between Cuchullin and Fingal than the Æneid was by that of Dido, who did not exiſt till near two centuries and an half after Æneas. As it ſtands, however, it muſt be confeſſed that if this error be clearly made out, the error and the poem together muſt

find ſome other father beſides Oſſian the ſon of Fingal. He who bore ſo diſtinguiſhed a rank in that expedition, could not, ſurely, without the leaſt neceſſity for it, have brought a man to life who was dead two hundred and fifty years before. We received ſuch uncommon pleaſure from the peruſal of this performance, and thought it ſo valuable an acquiſition to Engliſh poetry, that we ſhould be very glad if neither this, nor any thing elſe in the work, had given reaſon to doubt its being, at leaſt in its preſent form, the genuine offspring of him to whom it is aſcribed. But the total ſilence of the poem with regard to the groſſer parts of the druidical religion, and the retaining what was moſt pure and poetic, ſuch as the notion of ſpirits here ſo happily introduced, with ſome circumſtances in the alluſions and formation of the poem itſelf, induce a ſuſpicion of more art than ſimplicity in the poet. But as theſe circumſtances furniſh arguments rather ſpecious than concluſive againſt the genuineneſs of the work, we proceed with greater ſatisfaction to thoſe which tend ſtrongly to decide in favour of its antiquity.

Whether this poem, and the ſmaller ones which accompany it, were compoſed by the real or ſome fictitious Oſſian, they have that primitive air, which, were we not informed they can't at the utmoſt be more than fifteen centuries old, would naturally incline us to fix their date in the earlieſt period of ſociety. The ſtile ſo conſonant to the ideas, the ideas ſo agreeable to the ſimple manners of remote ages, and both of a caſt ſo different from the modern modes of expreſſion and thinking; hunting the ſubſiſtence, and war the occupation of this priſtine people, the ſavage groſſneſs of their vices, and the wild ſublimity of their virtues; the extravagant heroiſm of the principal characters, that ſpirit of hoſpitality which invited the ſtranger by ſeven different ways; their tokens of ſubmiſſion by delivering the ſpouſe and dog; their ſuperſtitious notions ſo beautifully poetic; the feaſt of ſhells; the ſignal of battle by ſtriking the ſhield; the ſongs of the bards which make ſo many intereſting epiſodes; all theſe, whilſt they give us a ſtriking picture of the manners, the cuſtoms, the ſuperſtitions of the times; while they affect us with all that is pathetic, and elevate with all that is ſublime; theſe, we think, are impreſſed with ſuch genuine, ſuch peculiar, ſuch original marks of antiquity, as ſeem utterly beyond the reach of any modern invention.

From a view of theſe circumſtances, and of thoſe on the other hand which argue againſt the genuineneſs of the poems; we incline to think them, or rather the greater part of their expreſſions and ideas, the production of Oſſian whoſe name they ſo often mention. It is probable, that in his moments of inſpiration, when, as he expreſſes it, "the light of the ſong roſe upon his ſoul," he compoſed the ſeveral parts of which the larger poem conſiſts, and among them the ſtory of Cuchullin, in ſeparate pieces; but that in an age more enlightened, when the value of an epic compoſition was better underſtood, ſome other bard collected the ſcattered fragments, and without attending either to chronological

gical exactneſs, or to hiſtorical truth, united ſuch of them as he imagined related to, or did not ſeem inconſiſtent with the ſame ſubject, into one intire poem, which he moulded and embelliſhed in whatever manner beſt ſuited his fancy; but ſtill left the honour of it to him, whom tradition had always celebrated as the original author. Whether the ingenious editor has contributed to its further improvement, can only be determined by the very few who are qualified to examine into the merit of the poem in its native language. The tranſlation, he tells us, is literal; and we eaſily believe, a perſon of his taſte would chuſe to leave as he found what he deemed a fine original. We alſo as readily agree, "it would be a very uncommon "inſtance of ſelf-denial, to diſown "the performance were it really of "his compoſition." Had it been written by him, he might by inſerting other names in the place of Cuchullin and Swaran, have eaſily obviated thoſe * objections which he foreſaw would ariſe to to the truth of the ſtory from the Iriſh hiſtory and traditions. In a word, if the intrinſic evidence reſulting from the peculiarity of the work can receive any weight from the teſtimony of gentlemen whoſe judgment can only be exceeded by their candour, and to whom moſt of the heroes mentioned in the poem, were well known long before its publication, many of the expreſſions and ideas of which it conſiſts, are, in their manner, particular only to the language from which they are ſaid to be tranſlated, and are really Iriſh in an Engliſh dreſs. Be it therefore the production of whom it will, we ſubſcribe in the main to its antiquity. The circumſtances which look another way, we imagine are the interpolations of ſome ſecondary bard, from which it would be extreamly hard to conclude againſt the general originalneſs of the performance. The works of Homer are not eſteemed a tittle the leſs original from what they are ſuppoſed to have ſuffered in the hands of thoſe, who joined together his looſe and unconnected pieces, and preſented them to the world in their preſent form.

But whilſt the uncommon meri of Fingal, as the extraordinary production of uncultivated genius is univerſally admitted, its degree of perfection, as an epic poem, ſeems not to be ſo well eſtabliſhed. Some inſiſt it has not only the ſuperior parts, but even the very *minutiæ* ſo eſſential to this exalted ſpecies of poetry; while others hold it defective in the moſt capital articles, the fable, the manners and characters. The fable, becauſe the ſubject of the poem is ſuppoſed to be a real hiſtory; invention, the greateſt excellence in compoſitions of this kind, is therefore (they ſay,) confeſſedly wanting. For Ariſtotle obſerves, "that if the works of Herodotus "were turned into verſe, they "would nevertheleſs compoſe but "an hiſtory in that ſtate, as well "as they do in proſe." It ſeems then, that thoſe gentlemen who

* See his diſſertation.

have queſtioned its hiſtorical veracity, have done the poem a ſingular ſervice, by removing in ſome meaſure this weighty objection. But we cannot enter ſo far into the ſpirit of the œpopœia as to perceive, how it now becomes in the leaſt degree better as a fable (which that it is, is ſo warmly aſſerted) than it was before as the genuine narrative of a military expedition. The Iliad is founded on an inconteſtible event, the ſiege of Troy. The incidents, the characters, the manners and the imagery of this ſublime compoſition, we owe however to the creative imagination of the poet. And though the ſtory of this invaſion may not be fabulous, yet ſurely in the management of it, much is due to the invention, as well as to the grand conceptions of the writer. In the firſt battle we every moment expect to ſee Swaran engaged arm to arm with Cuchullin; we are alarmed for the event; "night however conceals the chiefs in her clouds, and ends the terrible fight." Again they are at the point of aſſailing each other, again our expectations are raiſed, and again the dreadful conſequence of ſuch a conflict is prevented by the appearance of Fingal's fleet. Gaul, a diſtinguiſhed hero, and Swaran meet, the ſhield of Gaul is cleft in twain; but "Fingal rears his voice, and Swaran ſtops in the midſt of his courſe." Thus by incidents much more natural than the intervention of a goddeſs, are theſe favourite heroes ſnatched from deſtruction, and the proweſs of Swaran is raiſed to the higheſt pitch, that this Hector of the poem may ſhine forth a conqueſt worthy the arm of Fingal. All this bears teſtimony rather to the admirable invention, than to the hiſtorical truth of the poet. And probably the poem is no more an hiſtory of that invaſion on which it is grounded, than the Iliad is an hiſtory of the ſiege of Troy. Beſides, diverſified as it is with ſo many beautiful epiſodes, there is the leſs reaſon to charge it with any want of invention.

With regard to the manners, that they are forcibly deſcribed, has been already obſerved. But that the poem is comparatively defective in point of character, we in ſome meaſure confeſs. The characters in general are neither ſo variouſly nor ſo ſtrongly mark'd as thoſe of Homer. But is this the fault of Oſſian, or of the age in which he lived? An age of artleſs ſimplicity, when ſelf-taught genius wanted every aid to arrive at a knowledge of thoſe complicated operations and windings of the mind, which in a more enlarged and better improved ſtate of ſociety conſtitute the diſtinguiſhing marks of character. In thoſe days all their views were directed to military glory; all their knowledge flowed from the ſongs of their bards; and the ſubject of all thoſe ſongs was the heroic atchievements of their anceſtors. Thus cheriſhed and trained up in what became at laſt a kind of ſecond nature, it is no wonder that in ſo ſhort a work, and where the perſonages are ſo few, there ſeems to prevail that ſameneſs of character, which ſhould ſo naturally and univerſally reſult from the ruling paſſion. One advantage indeed it has, it is a further indication that the work is genuine. We are however very far from thinking that

that ſome of the principal characters are not equally well delineated and ſuſtained. Swaran is dark, ſullen, and inflexible; Cuchullin is diſtinguiſhed by a ſenſibility exquiſitely delicate. Connal is cool and prudent; Gaul diſcovers all the ardour of youthful intrepidity; and in the ſingle character of Fingal, all the qualities are united, which can make us either love the man or admire the hero; "in peace he is the gale of ſpring; in war, the mountain ſtorm." Here let it be obſerved in favour of poetry, that at a time and among a people involved in the profoundeſt ignorance, we find theſe illuſtrious barbarians ſo more than humanized by the ſongs of their bards, that the noble ſpirit and elevated ſentiments, which they ſo eminently diſplay, would do honour to the regular education, and elegant manners of the moſt poliſhed age.

From what has been ſaid, it is plain we think very highly of this performance. Yet we are not ſo partial to it, as to put it in competition with the more conſummate work of the father of epic poetry. A work which for its ſuperior excellence was, at its firſt appearance in the world, deemed rather a divine, than human compoſition! A work, from the due conſideration of which are deduced thoſe rules, that conſtitute to this very hour the ſtandard of epic perfection! To make a compariſon therefore between Fingal and the Iliad, were to make Homer himſelf the judge between Homer and Oſſian. Many ſtriking reſemblances there are however between them; ſo many indeed, as to induce a ſuſpicion among ſcrupulous critics, that Oſſian underſtood the Grecian as well as the Gaulic language; and, which is more extraordinary, there may be ſome reaſon to think, he was not wholly unacquainted with our modern Milton. But this only infers, that with great geniuſes, ſimilar grand occaſions will often excite the like ſublime conceptions, and call forth the ſame enthuſiaſtic expreſſions. Hence, in many beautiful inſtances which the elegant tranſlator has pointed out, our Celtic poet ſeems to have caught the Mæonian inſpiration. His ſimiles, like thoſe of Homer, and ſome in the ſacred writings, though not minutely exact, yet ſeldom fail wonderfully to heighten whatever they are deſigned to illuſtrate. And if in the alluſions with which the poem abounds, the images of trees, rocks, waves, ſtorms, beams of fire, and the great luminaries of heaven ſeem too often repeated; it is becauſe they are at once the moſt obvious to an unenlightened genius, and the grandeſt objects in nature.

On the whole, the imperfections of this poem, which will not bear the teſt of critical examination, are naturally accounted for by the diſadvantages of an ignorant and barbarous age. And inſtead of ſeeking in the works of Oſſian for the hitherto unequalled merit of Homer or Virgil; we ſhould rather aſk, whether in Oſſian's circumſtances the greater of the two could have produced a more exquiſite compoſition? But if we owe his imperfections to the times in which he lived, we are alſo not a little indebted to them, for the numberleſs beauties by which our author is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. Among theſe, are that native ſimplicity, that wild luxuriance, that

roman-

romantic air, ſo ſtriking, ſo deſcriptive, and ſo happily adapted to this ſublime ſpecies of writing. To the manners of the times, may be likewiſe aſcribed the frequent intervention of the ſofter ſex, whoſe tragical loves furniſh thoſe affecting epiſodes, which blended with the heroic ſtory of the work at large, form ſuch a rare and irreſiſtible union of the pathetic and the terrible. Indeed both its defects and excellencies ſpeak loudly in favour of its antiquity; its defects, as the natural reſult of barbariſm; its excellencies, as the efforts of a great genius, which like light burſting from darkneſs, ſhine the brighter for the night of ignorance through which they blaze. But if notwithſtanding theſe marks of antique genuineneſs, which add ſo much weight to the editor's aſſertion, this extraordinary piece ſhould prove, after all, a modern compoſition; then would its faults admit of little extenuation, its beauties ſink in that peculiar value which they derive from primitive ſimplicity; and the poem, however well imagined, and happily executed, and with all the merit of a fine original, be nevertheleſs eſteemed but as a grand impoſture.

From the curioſity which ſo uncommon a production muſt naturally have excited, it is probable that the merit of it is already very well known to moſt of our readers. To thoſe who have not yet peruſed it, the following ſpecimen will recommend it much more ſtrongly than any thing we can add, to what has been already ſaid in its favour. It is a deſcription of the battle between Swaran and Cuchullin, which we give not as the beſt, but as the firſt that occurs in the work.

" As ruſhes a ſtream * of foam from the dark ſhady ſteep of Cromla; when the thunder is rolling above, and dark-brown night on half the hill. So fierce, ſo vaſt, and ſo terrible ruſhed on the ſons of Erin. The chief like a whale of ocean, whom all his billows follow, poured valour forth as a ſtream, rolling his might along the ſhore.

The ſons of Lochlin heard the noiſe as the ſound of a winter-ſtream. Swaran ſtruck his boſſy ſhield, and called the ſon of Arno. What murmur rolls along the hill like the gathered flies of evening? The ſons of Innis-fail deſcend, or ruſtling winds † roar in the diſtant wood. Such is the noiſe of Gormal

* Ὡς δ' ὅτε χείμαῤῥοι ποταμοὶ, κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες
Εἰς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ,
Κρουνὼν ἐκ μεγάλων κοίλης ἔντοσθε χαράδρης. HOM.

As torrents roll increas'd by numerous rills
With rage impetuous down the echoing hills;
Ruſh to the vales, and pour along the plain,
Roar thro' a thouſand channels to the main. POPE.

Aut ubi decurſu rapido de montibus altis,
Dant ſonitum ſpumoſi amnes, & in aequora currunt,
Quiſque ſuum populatus iter. VIRGIL.

† As when the hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſtering wind. MILTON.

Gormal before the white tops of my waves ariſe. O ſon of Arno, aſcend the hill, and view the dark face of the heath.

He went, and trembling, ſwift returned. His eyes rolled wildly round. His heart beat high againſt his ſide. His words were faultering, broken, ſlow.

Riſe, ſon of ocean, riſe chief of the dark-brown ſhields. I ſee the dark, the mountain-ſtream of the battle. The deep-moving ſtrength of the ſons of Erin.——The car, the car of battle comes, like the flame of death; the rapid car of Cuchullin, the noble ſon of Semo. It bends behind like a wave near a rock; like the golden miſt of the heath. Its ſides are emboſſed with ſtones, and ſparkle like the ſea round the boat of night. Of poliſhed yew is its beam, and its ſeat of the ſmootheſt bone. The ſides are repleniſhed with ſpears; and the bottom is the foot-ſtool of heroes. Before the right ſide of the car is ſeen the ſnorting horſe. The high-maned, broad-breaſted, proud, high-leaping ſtrong ſteed of the hill. Loud and reſounding is his hoof; the ſpreading of his mane above is is like that ſtream of ſmoke on the heath. Bright are the ſides of the ſteed, and his name is Sulin-Sifadda.

Before the left ſide of the car is ſeen the ſnorting horſe. The thin-maned, high-headed, ſtrong-hoofed, fleet, bounded ſon of the hill: his name is Duſronnal among the ſtormy ſons of the ſword.----- A thouſand thongs bind the car on high. Hard poliſhed bits ſhine in a wreath of foam. Thin thongs bright-ſtudded with gems, bend on the ſtately necks of the ſteeds. ——The ſteeds that like wreaths of miſt fly over the ſtreamy vales. The wildneſs of deer is in their courſe, the ſtrength of the eagle deſcending on her prey. Their noiſe is like the blaſt of winter on the ſides of the ſnow-headed Gormal.

Within the car is ſeen the chief; the ſtrong ſtormy ſon of the ſword; the hero's name is Cuchullin, ſon of Semo king of ſhells. His red cheek is like my poliſhed yew. The look of his blue-rolling eye is wide beneath the dark arch of his brow. His hair flies from his head like a flame, as bending forward he wields the ſpear. Fly, king of ocean, fly; he comes, like a ſtorm, along the ſtreamy vale.

When did I fly, replied the king, from the battle of many ſpears? When did I fly, ſon of Arno, chief of the little ſoul? I met the ſtorm of Gormal when the foam of my waves was high; I met the ſtorm of the clouds, and ſhall I fly from a hero? Were it Fingal himſelf my ſoul ſhould not darken before him. ——Riſe to the battle, my thouſands; pour round me like the echoing main. Gather round the bright ſteel of your king; ſtrong as the rocks of my land; that meet the ſtorm with joy, and ſtretch their dark woods to the wind.

As autumn's * dark ſtorms pour from two echoing hills, towards each

* The reader may compare this paſſage with a ſimilar one in Homer, Iliad. 4. v. 446.

each other approached the heroes.--As two dark ſtreams from high rocks meet, and mix and roar on the plain; loud, rough and dark in battle meet Lochlin and Innisfail. Chief mixed his ſtrokes with chief, and man with man; ſteel, clanging, ſounding on ſteel, helmets are cleft on high. Blood burſts and ſmoaks around.——Strings murmur on the poliſhed yews. Darts ruſh along the the ſky. Spears fall like the circles of light that gild the ſtormy face of the night.

As the troubled noiſe of the ocean when roll the waves on high; as the laſt peal of the thunder of heaven, ſuch is the noiſe of battle. Though Cormac's hundred bards were there to give the war to ſong; feeble were the voices of a hundred bards to ſend the deaths to future times. For many were the falls of the heroes; and wide poured the blood of the valiant.

Mourn, ye ſons of the ſong, the death of the noble Sithallin*.—— Let the ſighs of Fiöna riſe on the dark heaths of her lovely Ardan.--- They fell, like two hinds of the deſart, by the hands of the mighty Swaran; when, in the midſt of thouſands he roared; like the ſhrill ſpirit of a ſtorm, that ſits dim, on the clouds of Gormal, and enjoys the death of the mariner.

Nor ſlept thy hand by thy ſide, chief of the iſle of miſt §; many were the deaths of thine arm, Cuchullin, thou ſon of Semo. His ſword was like the beam of heaven when it pierces the ſons of the vale; when the people are blaſted and fall, and all the hills are burning around.—— Duſronnal † ſnorted over the bodies of heroes; and Sifadda ‖ bathed his hoof in blood. The battle lay behind them as groves overturned on the deſart of Cromla; when the blaſt has paſſed the heath laden with the ſpirits of night.

Weep

Now ſhield with ſhield, with helmet helmet clos'd,
To armour armour, lance to lance oppos'd,
Hoſt againſt hoſt, with ſhadowy ſquadrons drew,
The ſounding darts in iron tempeſts flew;
With ſtreaming blood the ſlipp'ry fields are dy'd,
And ſlaughther'd heroes ſwell the dreadful tide POPE.

Statius has very happily imitated Homer.

Jam clypeus clypeis, umbone repellitur umbo,
Enſe minax enſis, pede pes, & cuſpide cuſpis, &c.

Arms on armour craſhing, bray'd
Horrible diſcord, and the madding wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd, &c. MILTON.

* Sithallin ſignifies *a handſome man*,—Fiona, *a fair maid*;—and Ardan, *pride*.

§ The iſle of Sky; not improperly called the *iſle of miſt*, as its high hills, which catch the clouds from the weſtern ocean, occaſion almoſt continual rains.

† One of Cuchullin's horſes. Dubhſtron gheal.

‖ Sith-fadda, *i. e. long ſtride*.

Weep on the rocks of roaring winds, O maid of Iniſtore ‡, bend thy fair head over the waves, thou fairer then the ghoſt of the hills; when it moves in a ſun-beam at noon over the ſilence of Morven. He is fallen! thy youth is low; pale beneath the ſword of Cuchullin. No more ſhall valour raiſe the youth to match the blood of kings. ——Trenar, lovely Trenar died, thou maid of Iniſtore. His gray dogs are howling at home, and ſee his paſſing ghoſt. His bow is in the hall unſtrung, No ſound is in the heath of his hinds.

As roll a thouſand waves to the rocks, ſo Swaran's hoſt came on; as meets a rock a thouſand waves, ſo Iniſfail met Swaran. Death raiſes all his voices round, and mixes with the ſound of ſhields.—Each hero is a pillar of darkneſs, and the ſword a beam of fire in his hand. The field echoes from wing to wing, as a hundred hammers that riſe by turns on the red ſon of the furnace. Who are theſe on Lena's heath that are ſo gloomy and dark? Who are theſe like two clouds *, and their ſwords like lightning above them? The little hills are troubled around, and the rocks tremble with all their moſs. ——Who is it but Ocean's ſon and the car-borne chief of Erin? Many are the anxious eyes of their friends, as they ſee them dim on the heath. Now night conceals the chiefs in her clouds, and ends the terrible fight."

As moſt of the ſmaller pieces in this collection were taken notice of in the laſt year's Regiſter under the title of *Fragments of ancient poetry*, it is unneceſſary to dwell particularly upon them here. They are either tragical or warlike, and admirable in their kind. In one of them is an addreſs to the Sun, which we think remarkably fine.---The reader is to know that our poet, like Homer and Milton, was at this time blind.

" O thou that rolleſt above †, round as the ſhield of my fathers! Whence are thy beams, O ſun! thy everlaſting light? Thou comeſt forth, in thy aweful beauty, and the ſtars hide themſelves in the ſky; the moon, cold and pale, ſinks in the weſtern wave. But thou thyſelf moveſt alone: who can be a companion of thy courſe! The oaks of the mountains fall: the mountains themſelves decay with years; the ocean ſhrinks and grows again: the moon herſelf is loſt in heaven; but thou art for ever the ſame; rejoicing in the brightneſs

‡ *The maid of Iniſtore* was the daughter of Gorlo king of Iniſtore or Orkney iſlands. Trenar was brother to the king of Iniſcon, ſuppoſed to be one of the iſlands of Shetland. The Orkneys and Shetland were at that time ſubject to the king of Lochlin. We find that the dogs of Trenar are ſenſible at home of the death of their maſter, the very inſtant he is killed.——It was the opinion of the times, that the ſouls of heroes went immediately after death to the hills of their country, and the ſcenes they frequented the moſt happy time of their life. It was thought too that dogs and horſes ſaw the ghoſts of the deceaſed.

* As when two black clouds
With heaven's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caſpian. MILTON.

† This paſſage is ſomething ſimilar to Satan's addreſs to the Sun, in the fourth book of Paradiſe loſt.

O thou

neſs of thy courſe. When the world is dark with tempeſt; when thunder rolls, and lightning flies: thou lookeſt in thy beauty, from the clouds, and laugheſt at the ſtorm. But to Oſſian, thou lookeſt in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the eaſtern clouds, or thou trembleſt at the gates of the weſt. But thou art perhaps, like me, for a ſeaſon, and thy years will have an end. Thou ſhalt ſleep in thy clouds, careleſs of the voice of the morning.—— Exult then, O ſun, in the ſtrength of thy youth. Age is dark and unlovely; it is like the glimmering light of the moon *, when it ſhines through broken clouds, and the miſt is on the hills; the blaſt of north is on the plain, the traveller ſhrinks in the midſt of his journey."

The death of Abel, attempted from the German of Geſſner, by Mrs. Collyer.

THE great applauſe this work has met with, intitles it to a place in our Regiſter. It is a poetical performance, not written in meaſure. Mrs. Collyer's tranſlation, we think, does juſtice to her original. To uſe the words of her preface.

"The ſubject is the death of ABEL, which is the moſt remarkable event recorded in ſacred hiſtory from the fall to the deluge. The poet has had the art to intereſt us in the diſtreſſes of our firſt parents, and their immediate deſcendants, by the lively and affecting manner in which he manages the paſſions, and by the graces and truth he throws into his paintings, while he deſcribes the ſimple manners of the firſt inhabitants of the earth."

Mr. Geſſner has laid his ſcene in ſuch remote antiquity, as might poſſibly have encouraged ſome writers to have taken great liberties, but he has been very cautious. In the ſimple age, he deſcribes, ambition could have nothing to feed upon. But that other bane of ſociety, envy, may find room in the humbleſt and moſt ſimple cottage, and this Mr. Geſſner has choſen for the acting principle, which produces the cataſtrophe, Abel's death. Perhaps had the character of Cain appeared a little more artfully a mixed character, we had ſtill been more intereſted in the ſtory, but whatever elſe may be objected to it, it muſt be allowed, that Mr. Geſſner has great imagination. If the fable ſhould not intereſt, at leaſt his deſcriptions, his hymns and all thoſe parts which leave room for fancy to diſplay itſelf, may engage the reader's attention. We muſt not omit to mention, that the German has

O thou that with ſurpaſſing glory crown'd,
Looks from thy ſole dominion like the god
Of this new world; at whoſe ſight all the ſtars
Hide their diminiſh'd heads, to thee I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name
O ſun?——

* *Quale per incertam lunam ſub luce maligna*
Eſt iter in ſilvis; ubi coelum condidit umbra
Jupiter, & rebus nox abſtulit atra colorem. VIRG.
Thus wander travellers in woods by night,
By the moon's doubtful, and malignant light:
When Jove in duſky clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint creſcent ſhoots by fits before their eyes. DRYD.

has read our Milton with great attention, ſo that Anameleck's eſcape from hell to tempt man, will be more admired by ſtrangers to our language, than it can be by thoſe who have read Milton. Nor is that by many the only one inſtance in which he ſtands indebted to the Engliſh poet. The reader will himſelf obſerve it throughout the whole work.——He begins his work thus.

"Henceforth repoſe in ſilence, thou ſoft pipe, no more I render thee vocal, no more I chant the ſimple manners of the ruſtic ſwain. Fain would I raiſe my voice to bolder ſtrains, and in harmonious lays rehearſe the adventures of our primeval parents after their dreadful fall. Fain would I celebrate him who, ſacrific'd by a brother's fury, his duſt firſt mingled with the earth. Come thou noble enthuſiaſm that warm'ſt and filleſt the mind of the rapt poet, who during the ſilent hours of night contemplates in the gloom of the thick grove, or at the ſide of a clear ſtream, glimmering with the moon's pale lamp: when ſeiz'd by a divine tranſport, imagination takes her flight, and with bold wing traverſing the regions of created ſubſtances, penetrates into the diſtant empire of poſſibilities, diſcovering with clear view the marvelous that captivates, and the beautiful that enchants. Loaded with treaſure, ſhe returns to arrange and conſtruct her various materials. Taught by reaſon to chuſe and reject, ſhe, with a wiſe œconomy, admits only what forms harmonious relations. Delightful employment! Laudable conſtancy! I honour the bard, who, to excite ſentiments of virtue in the yielding heart, watches the nocturnal ſong of the graſhopper, till the riſing of the morning ſtar. Poſterity will crown the urn of a poet who conſecrates his talents to virtue and to innocence: his name ſhall not be forgot: his reputation ſhall bloom with unfading verdure, while the trophies of the proud conqueror ſhall moulder in the duſt, and the ſuperb mauſoleum of the tyrant ſhall ſtand unknown in the midſt of a deſert, where human feet have made no path. Few, 'tis true, who have ventur'd on theſe noble ſubjects have received from nature the gift of ſinging well; but the attempt is laudable: to it I conſecrate all my moments of leiſure, and all my ſolitary walks."

Abel's firſt appearance is an act of devotion.

"Retire, O ſleep, from every eye. Fly ye hovering dreams to the ſhades of night. Where are now the ſhades of night? They have fled to the caves of the rocks; they wait us in the thick grove; we ſhall find them there, and be refreſh'd by their coolneſs during the ſultry heat of noon. See where the new-born day firſt wakes the eagle; where on the glittering ſummits of the rocks, and the ſhining ſides of the mountains, the exhalations aſcend and mix with the pure air of the morning, as the ſmoke of burnt-offerings ariſe from the altar. Thus nature celebrates the returning light, and pays to nature's God the ſacrifice of grateful praiſe. Praiſe him all things that exiſt; praiſe him whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs produc'd and preſerves all. Ye ſpringing flowers, exhale the ſweets he gave you in his praiſe. Ye winged inhabitants of the grove, pour forth the warbling of your little throats to him who gave you voice and melody; while the majeſtic lion pays him honour with the terrors of his mouth, and the ca-

verns

verns of the rocks reſound his praiſe. Praiſe God, O my ſoul! praiſe God the Creator and Preſerver. Let the voice of man reach thy throne, O Lord, before that of thy other creatures: in the grey twilight, at the dawn of the morning, while the birds and beaſts yet ſleep, may my ſolitary ſong find acceptance, and invite the reviving creation to praiſe thee, the Creator and Preſerver. How magnificent are thy works, O God, wiſdom and goodneſs are ſtamp'd on all. Wherever I turn my eyes, I perceive the traces of thy bounty; each ſenſe is tranſported, and conveys their infinite beauties to my raviſhed mind. O God! weak and frail as I am, fain would I attempt thy praiſe. What induc'd thee, Maker Omnipotent! for ever happy in thyſelf, to call from nothing this gay creation? What induc'd thee, thou Self-exiſtent, to form man out of the duſt, and to give him the breath of life? It was thine infinite goodneſs. Thou gaveſt him being that thou mighteſt confer on him happineſs. O ſmiling morn! in thee I ſee a lively image of the work of the great Creator, when the ſun diſperſes the vapours of the earth, and drives night before his ſteps, all nature revives with renewed luſtre. The Almighty ſpoke; darkneſs fled and ſilence heard his voice: he commanded, and miriads of living creatures emerg'd from the teeming earth, flutter'd in the air with variegated plumage, and render'd the aſtoniſh'd woods vocal with the praiſes of the beneficent Creator. Earth again hears the voice of her Almighty Maker: the heaving clods riſe in innumerable ſhapes, and burſt into life and motion. The new-form'd horſe bounds o'er the verdant turf, and neighing ſhakes his mane: while the ſtrong lion, impatient to free himſelf from the cumbrous earth, attempts his firſt roaring. A hill teems with life; it moves; it burſts, and from it ſtalks the huge unwieldly elephant. Theſe are thy works, O thou Omnipotent! Each morn thou call'ſt thy creatures from ſleep, the image of nonexiſtence; they awake ſurrounded by thy bounties, and join unanimous to chant thy praiſe. The time will come, when thy praiſe ſhall reſound from every corner of the peopled earth; when thine altars ſhall blaze on every hill, and man ſhall celebrate thy wonderous works from the riſing to the ſetting day."

Cain's firſt appearance is in a gloomy mood, full of ill-will and envy.

"At the ſame time Cain paſſing by the fragrant ſhade, and heard Abel's melodious voice, and had beheld his delighted father tenderly embrace him. At this ſight envy fix'd her envenom'd ſting in his heart, and he giving a furious look at the bower, cry'd, What ſigns of joy are here! What fond careſſes! I too might ſing were my days, like his, ſpent in idly reclining in the ſhade, while the flocks were ſporting, or cropping the green herbage: but I am not made for ſinging. Rugged labour is my inheritance: tho' I turn the glebe; tho' I break the ſtubborn earth, curſt for my father's ſin with barrenneſs, yet my fatigues meet no ſuch fond rewards: did my ſoft brother but toil, like me, one day beneath the ſcorching ſun, 'twould ſpoil his muſic; he'd trill no ſongs.—What, more embraces! how I hate this effeminate dalliance! but if that fair youth be pleas'd, no matter what I hate."

After

After the murder and after the curſe denounced againſt Cain.

"Cain ſtood motionleſs. Deſpair glar'd in his eyes: yet fierceneſs was ſtill ſeen on his buſhy brows. The furious winds ſhook his erect hair. Wild fear, at length, forc'd from his livid and quivering lips theſe horrid accents. Why has he not annihilated me?—Wherefore not annihilated me? that no traces of me might remain in the creation. Why was I not blaſted by his lightnings? Why did not his thunder ſtrike me to the depths of the earth?—But his ire reſerves me for perpetual ſufferings—torments without end—Deteſted by my fellow creatures—all nature abhors me—I abhor myſelf—Already the attendants on guilt haunt me; ſhame, remorſe, deſpair.—Shut out from human ſociety, baniſh'd from God, I ſhall, while on earth, feel the torments of hell—I feel them now. Curs'd be thou, O arm, which ſo haſtily executed the impulſes of paſſion, mayſt thou wither on my body like the blighted limb of a tree! Curs'd be the hour when a dream from hell deceiv'd me!—and thou infernal fiend, who ſuggeſted it, where art thou now? that I may curſe thee! Art thou return'd to hell? mayſt thou there ſuffer inceſſantly what I now feel! Nothing worſe can I wiſh thee. This is your triumph, ye ſpirits of darkneſs! Gaze on, ye devils, and wonder at my miſery!—Spent with agony, he ſat down on the trunk of a fallen tree, and remain'd without ſtrength or voice, motionleſs as the dead. Then ſtarting he cry'd, Ha! what noiſe is that? it is the voice of murder'd Abel!—he groans—I ſee his ſtreaming blood! O my brother! my brother! in pity to my inexpreſſible anguiſh, ceaſe to haunt me!—He now continu'd ſitting in ſpeechleſs agony, ſighs only burſting from his tortur'd heart."

The reader may expect an inſtance of the pathetic, when the wives of Cain and Abel meet Adam and Eve after the murder.

Cain's wife ſays, "O my father! ſpeak—ſpeak, I conjure thee—Why this horror on thy countenance?—No anſwer!—O my tortur'd heart!—Where—ſay where, O my father!—ſay, O my mother! where is Cain my huſband?

Eve reply'd, O my child! who knows where, purſu'd by divine vengeance—Ah my God!—the unhappy—but what do I ſay?—I tremble to ſpeak it—he he—ah me, unhappy mother! Horrid—deteſtable ideas, tear not thus my wretched boſom! Ah miſerable parent that I am! why—he—Ah my mother! interrupted Mahala, ſpare me not,—ſpare me not, I conjure thee, O my mother! On me—on me let the tempeſt fall—I am already cruſh'd; already torn by frightful apprehenſions. Cain—O heavens! Cain has—Kill'd him! cry'd Eve. Ah Mahala! Ah Thirza! Cain kill'd him! Her exceſſive grief then took from her the power of ſpeech.

Mahala was ſtruck mute with terror. Her immoveable eyes ſhed no tears. The cold ſweat trickled down her pale face, and her trembling lips were diſcolour'd. At length ſhe cry'd out in agony, He kill Abel!—Cain my huſband, kill his brother!—Where art thou fratricide? where?—Where, Oh where has thy guilt purſu'd thee? Has the thunder of God aveng'd thy brother?—Doſt thou ceaſe to exiſt?—Where art thou, moſt miſerable? To what country of deſpair art thou fled, follow'd by the

curſe of God? Thus rav'd Mahala, tearing her hair.

Barbarous fratricide! vile murderer! exclaim'd Thirza; how couldſt thou kill ſo kind a brother; who, doubtleſs, when expiring under the mortal blow given by thy cruel hand, regarded thee with eyes full of love?—Ah Cain, curſt—curſt be—O my ſiſter! O Thirza! cry'd Mahala, interrupting her, curſe him not, he is thy brother!—he is my huſband! Rather let us implore for him the mercies of God. I am ſure, when falling in his blood, the holy victim of his fury caſt on him an eye of compaſſion, and I doubt not but now intercedes for him before the eternal throne. Let our prayers aſcend from the duſt, and join thoſe of the happy. O curſe him not, Thirza—curſe not thy brother."

The poet ends his work with an affecting ſcene.

"Curſe me not, O Mahala! I come to deplore before thee my miſery and my guilt:—then I fly far from thee for ever. I will hide me in the deſarts. Curs'd of God, follow'd by his wrath, I fly. Oh curſe me not! curſe not thy wretched huſband!

Ah Cain! ſhe reply'd, penetrated with the tendereſt compaſſion; tho' thou haſt kill'd the beſt of brothers—tho' thou haſt heap'd inexpreſſible miſeries on my wretched head, yet I forget not that thou art ſtill my huſband. I pity——I weep for thee. Cain anſwer'd, caſting on her a look of tenderneſs, a look that expreſs'd the bitter anguiſh of his heart; Fatal moment, when a dream from hell deceiv'd me! theſe little ones appear'd before me as ſlaves to the ſons of Abel. To ſave them from miſery and bondage I kill'd him.—Curs'd moment! I murder'd the beſt of brothers, and the bloody deed will for ever haunt my mind, and fill it with infernal horrors. My puniſhment is eternal. Yet, O Mahala! I would eſcape thy curſes. Curſe me not, my deareſt wife—Curſe me not in my miſery. This hour I fly—I quit thee for ever—I quit ye for ever, my beloved children! I fly from ye, curs'd by God and man.

The children lamented round him. They rais'd their innocent hands in agony. Mahala ſunk on the earth, and reclin'd on her huſband. Receive theſe tears——receive theſe expreſſions of my ſincere forgiveneſs and compaſſion, ſhe ſaid, while ſhe wept over him. Doſt thou fly, Cain?——Doſt thou fly to the deſart regions? How can I dwell here while thou art ſolitary and abandon'd!——while thou art miſerable far from me! No, Cain, I fly with thee. How can I ſuffer thee to be deſtitute of all relief in the deſarts!——What cruel inquietudes would torment me! Every breeze I heard would fill me with terror! Perhaps he is now, I ſhould ſay to myſelf—perhaps he is this inſtant in the agonies of death, without ſuccour in ſome barren wild. She was ſilent, and Cain, with a look of aſtoniſhment, cry'd, What do I hear? Is it thou Mahala? is it thou thyſelf, or does a dream again deceive? It is, it is my dear, my virtuous wife! Thy words, Mahala,—thy conſolating words have ſoften'd my deſpair. Thou doſt not hate me!—thou doſt not curſe me! It is enough. No, thou courageous, thou affectionate wife! thou ſhalt never ſhare in the puniſhment due to my horrid crime.——Thou

ſhalt

ſhalt not ſuffer for me the chaſtiſements of heaven. Remain in this abode ſanctify'd by virtue, where dwelleth the Divine Benediction. I will not render thee miſerable. Forget me, Mahala—forget thy wretched huſband. Abandon'd by God, I ſhall wander without place of reſt; but mayſt thou be happy!—mayſt thou be bleſt! No Cain, if thou art miſerable, I cannot here be happy, reply'd Mahala. I fly with thee—with thee I wander—I will be deſolate with thee—I go with thee to the deſart regions. Our children ſhall go with us. I will there ſhare thy miſery—I will try to aſſuage it—I will mix my tears of compaſſion, with thy tears of penitence.—I will kneel by thy ſide.—My prayers ſhall aſcend to Heaven with thine.—— Our children proſtrate round us, ſhall join their voices with ours. God will not diſdain the penitent ſinner. I fly with thee, Cain—Without ceaſing we will pray—without ceaſing we will mourn before God, till a ray of his grace illumins thy benighted ſoul, and juſtifies our confidence in his mercy. Hope in God, Cain. He will hear the prayer of the penitent ſinner.

O thou! cry'd Cain, by what name ſhall I call thee? Thou art to me as a gracious angel! A beam of Divine conſolation has darted into the obſcurity of my ſoul! O Mahala! O my wife! now I dare embrace thee. Oh that I could make thee ſenſible of what I feel! but words cannot expreſs my gratitude—cannot expreſs the tender emotions of my heart. At theſe words he preſs'd her to his breaſt; then ſuddenly quitting her he embrac'd his children: but ſoon return'd to his wife, and again claſp'd her to his heart.

Now, this tender mother, this heroic wife, ſooth'd her infants, and wip'd away their tears. She took her youngeſt child to her breaſt, another little one held by the hand of his father, while Eliel and Joſiah, full of life and gaiety, tripp'd before them. They left their cottage. Mahala with weeping eyes beheld the dwelling of her parents, and of Thirza. Be bleſt, be bleſt, ſaid ſhe, O deſolate family whom I abandon! Soon will I return from the place of our habitation, to ſupplicate your bleſſings for me--for my dear, my penitent huſband. I will ſolicit for him a pardon. She now wept as irreſolute, when inſtantly exhalations, more balſamic than are breath'd from all the flowers of ſpring, ſurrounded the fugitives, and the voice of an inviſible angel from over their heads, ſaid, Go, generous wife, I will, in a dream, inform thy tender mother of thy heroic courage. I will tell her, thou art gone with thy penitent huſband to implore mercy for him, from the Sovereign Judge.

They now walk'd by the light of the nocturnal ſtar. They loſt ſight of the dwellings, and advanc'd into the deſart regions, where had never been imprinted the foot of man."

The private life of the Romans. Tranſlated from the French of Monſieur D'Arnay. Dodſley.

MONSIEUR D'ARNAY has choſen a ſubject rather of curioſity than of any real importance, but, it muſt be confeſſed, a ſubject of no inelegant curioſity. One cannot but be intereſted in every thing that regards a people,

who make ſo conſiderable a figure in hiſtory as the Romans do. The various forms of government through which they paſſed, the great men who appeared upon the ſtage during each of theſe forms, the cauſes which produced their greatneſs and their ruin, are an inexhauſtible fund of inſtruction to the general and the ſtateſman, and poſſibly the work before us will not therefore pleaſe us the leſs, as it is a kind of leſſer hiſtory, which does not ſhew us the warrior or the ſtateſman, or if we do meet them, it is not in the aſſumed character of great men, but in their private capacity, as men with their robes of ſtate thrown off, in their domeſtic enjoyments and private occupations. The author himſelf has not always condeſcended to ſupport what he advances by any citation, but the tranſlator has taken pains to juſtify him by many uſeful quotations, which make amends for ſome inaccuracies in the tranſlation. It will not perhaps be leſs pleaſing in the ſmaller than in the greater hiſtory, to obſerve the progreſs theſe people made from the loweſt ſimplicity, to ſuch an extravagant profuſion of magnificence, as far, very far, exceeds all the attempts made by the richeſt and moſt oſtentatious of modern princes. Speaking of the early times, he ſays,

"The Romans, in the firſt and happy ages of the republic, (I ſpeak of thoſe in the eaſieſt circumſtances,) were all labourers, and all the labourers were ſoldiers.

In time of peace, the greateſt part ſaw the city only every nine days. They came thither only to provide themſelves with neceſſaries, and to examine whether they ſhould approve or reject ſuch regulations as the magiſtrates cauſed to be poſted up at the Capitol and at the Forum, three days ſucceſſively before they preſented them to be confirmed*.

The Romans were near four hundred and ſixty years, without knowing any other diviſion of the day than morning, noon, and night. The laws of the twelve tables even mention only ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet; it was not till ſome years afterwards that an officer of the conſuls proclaimed mid-day aloud, which the Romans then diſtinguiſhed only in fine weather, and by the height of the ſun.

It was during the firſt Punic war that the firſt dial was expoſed to public view at Rome, and placed upon a column of the tribunal of harangues. Marcus Valerius Meſſala brought it from Sicily after the taking of Catana, thirty years after Papirius, the year of Rome four hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

Although this dial, drawn for the meridian of Catana, which was different from that of Rome, could not ſhow the hours juſtly; yet, as imperfect as it was, the Romans conformed to it for the ſpace of ninety-nine years.

Theſe ſorts of clocks were of uſe only in the day, and in clear weather. Scipio Naſica, five years after, in the year of Rome five hundred and ninety-five, firſt brought into uſe, and placed under cover a water-clock, which ſhewed the hours equally by day and night. There were twelve in the day, and as many in the night, without diſtinction of ſeaſons.

So that in ſummer the hours of the day were longer, and in winter ſhorter

* This is what was called *promulgare per trinum nundinum*.

ſhorter than thoſe of the night. The firſt began at ſun-riſe; the ſixth at mid-day; and the twelfth at ſun-ſet; from thence began the firſt hour of the night, of which the ſixth was at mid-night, and the twelfth at ſun-riſe.

Under the emperors, they began to perceive that this diſtribution was not convenient. By little and little, they introduced the manner of counting the twenty-four hours, from mid-night to mid-night. It appears, that this cuſtom had already obtained in the reign of Adrian. All the world knows, that it is generally received in Europe, except in Italy, where they reckon the day from ſun-ſet to ſun-ſet, and the whole twenty-four hours ſucceſſively.

They employed the firſt hour of the day in the moſt eſſential duties of religion. The temples were open to all the world, and even often lighted before day, for the moſt early. The worſhip they there paid the gods, conſiſted in adoring and invoking them by public and private prayers; in offering ſacrifices, incenſe, and perfumes; and in hymns, which the youth of both ſexes, and of the firſt families, ſung morning and evening to their praiſe, to the ſound of inſtruments.

Yet they gave not to the gods alone theſe firſt hours of the morning; they alſo employed them in paying thoſe reciprocal duties, received and authoriſed in the world. At Rome, as elſewhere, the little paid their court to the great, the people to the magiſtrates, and the magiſtrates to the rich.

To conſider only the ordinary life of a citizen, it appears, that the greateſt number employed the morning in the temples, the palaces of the great, in the forum, at the bar, and in ſolliciting their affairs; and that they deſtined the reſt of the day to viſits and aſſemblies, to the walks and baths, to feaſting and pleaſures, to the care of health and exerciſes; amongſt others, to that of the hand-ball and tennis.

The whole concluded about the eighth or ninth hour, that is, about three in the afternoon; and then every one repaired in haſte to the public or private baths. It was natural that there ſhould be more liberty in the private baths, where each was left to his own fancy: but, for the public baths, they were opened by ringing of a bell always at the ſame hour; and thoſe who came too late, ran the riſk of bathing in cold water."

He comes then to thoſe times of magnificence, when the acts of private perſons outſhone any thing done by princes in our times.

" It was not till the year of Rome 441, that they brought water thither for the firſt time, by means of an aqueduct, built under the direction of the cenſor Appius Claudius, from whom that water was called Aqua Appia. Its ſource was eight miles from Rome, in the territory of Tuſculum, now Freſcati. Till that time, the Romans were contented with the water they drew from the Tiber, and from wells, from the fountains in the city, and thoſe they found in the neighbourhood.

The number of aqueducts increaſed afterwards. Agrippa, while he was ædile under Auguſtus, not only re-eſtabliſhed the ancient aqueducts, which had fallen to decay, but built alſo a new one, to which he gave the name of Aqua Julia; it was fifteen miles in extent. To facilitate the uſe of the waters which

he brought to the city, he made ſeven hundred baſons, an hundred and five fountains, one hundred and thirty reſervoirs; and all theſe works were adorned with columns and ſtatues; a deſtination much more ſuitable, ſays Pliny, for thoſe maſter-pieces of art, than being incloſed in the gardens and country-houſes of private people.

Theſe aqueducts were built of brick, running under ground, or raiſed upon arches. They brought the water to Rome in pipes of caſt metal, or lead, from the diſtance of thirty, forty, and ſixty miles or more. Theſe waters were collected in reſervoirs called *caſtella*."

He then gives an account of their baths.

"The firſt thing that preſented itſelf in theſe baths, was a great baſon, called *natatio* and *piſcina*, which took up all the north ſide; in which they could not only bathe, but even ſwim very commodiouſly. Sometimes theſe great baſons were to be met with in the baths of private perſons, as in thoſe of Cicero and the younger Pliny. The rich and the great had baths at home, and often very ſuperb, commonly placed near the dining-room; becauſe it was the cuſtom to bathe before the repaſt, and even to offer it to friends and ſtrangers who were invited.

The edifices of the baths in the thermæ were commonly expoſed to the ſouth, and had a very extenſive front: the middle part was occupied by the ſtove-room, or by a great furnace of maſon-work, called *hypocauſtum*, which had to the right and left an apartment of four rooms, uniform on both ſides, and diſpoſed ſo as they could eaſily paſs from one to the other. Theſe rooms, called in general *balnearia*, were the ſtove, the hot bath, the cold bath, and the ſteam bath.

Theſe baths formed ſo many vaſt and ſuperb halls. That of the hot bath was as large again as the others, becauſe of the great concourſe of people who frequented it, and the long ſtay they made in it. The roofs of theſe halls were ſupported by pillars of marble, the pavement was moſaic. The walls, lined alſo with marble, were embelliſhed with maſter-pieces of painting and ſculpture: the galleries, the porticoes, the apartments which ſerved for the wardrobe. Thoſe for rubbing and perfuming; even the places where they kept the oils and perfumes, were equally adorned. Statues, pictures, and the precious metals, were laviſhed in theſe ſumptuous edifices.

The veſſels and utenſils were anſwerable to that magnificence. The baths were of marble, oriental granite, and porphyry; ſome were fixed, ſome moveable. Amongſt theſe laſt there were ſome made on purpoſe to be ſuſpended, in which they joined the pleaſure of bathing to that of being balanced, and as it were, rocked by an eaſy motion.

If we go back to the firſt ages of Rome, we ſhall find that the Romans lived moſtly upon roots and milk, or upon a very coarſe kind of pottage, called *pulmentum*, which ſerved them for bread, and that they eat fleſh only upon extraordinary occaſions.

The time of dinner, as regular as that of ſupper, was about the ſixth hour of the day, or noon. Suetonius relates, that the emperor Claudius took ſo much delight

in

in the combats of the gladiators with wild beaſts, that he took his place in the morning, and remained there at noon.

The hour of ſupper was between the ninth and tenth hour of the day; or, as we ſhould ſay, between three and four in the afternoon. Sometimes it was followed by a kind of collation, called *comeſſatio*. The place where it was ſerved up was anciently in *atrio*, that is to ſay, in a veſtibule, open in ſome ſort, and expoſed to the view of all the world. Beſides that the ſervice was there eaſier, a more private part of the houſe might have encouraged licentiouſneſs and debauchery. In the ſummer ſeaſon, they ſometimes ſupped under a ſycamore, or ſome other ſhady tree.

The tables of the Romans were at firſt only of common and ordinary wood, ſquare, and with four feet; they afterwards had them round and oval, ſupported upon one foot, artfully wrought and ſculptured, fineered with the roots of the box and citron tree, with ivory and ſhells, plates of gold and ſilver, and precious ſtones; they were uncovered, and at every courſe they took care to wipe them with a ſpunge. It was not till the time of the emperors that the Romans began to cover them with cloths: they had of them ſtriped with gold and purple.

In the firſt ages they eat, ſeated upon ſimple benches, after the example of Homer's heroes; or, as Varro expreſſes it, after the examples of the Lacedæmonians and the Cretans. In time, they took up the cuſtom of lying upon little beds at their meals; that cuſtom they had from Aſia. The ladies did not at firſt think it conſiſtent with their modeſty to adopt that novelty: they long kept up the ancient manner, as more conformable to the modeſty of the ſex. Valerius Maximus tells us, that in the ſolemn feaſts which they offered to the gods and goddeſſes, thoſe divinities were pleaſed to ſubmit to human cuſtoms; that Jupiter was laid upon a bed, Juno and Minerva ſeated upon chairs †; but from the time of the firſt Cæſars, till the year 320 of the Chriſtian æra, the women followed the cuſtom of the men, and like them lay along at table.

As for young people, who had not yet taken the viril robe, they kept them a long time under the ancient diſcipline. They ſeated them at table, on the edge of the bed of their neareſt relations.

They lay along upon theſe beds, with the upper part of the

† In great dangers, or after ſome happy event, they ordained ſolemn feaſts for the gods, to implore their aſſiſtance, or by way of thankſgiving. They called that ceremony *lectiſternium*, from *lectos ſternere*. Prieſts called *Septemviri Epulones*, preſided at theſe feaſts, and directed them. They placed a round table in the temples, ſeats and beds covered with tapeſtry, and cuſhions, on which they put the ſtatues of the gods and goddeſſes who were invited to the feaſt; and they were ſuppoſed to partake of it, though it was the Septemviri Epulones who had all the advantage of it. The beds on which were the ſtatues of the gods, were called *pulvinaria*, and the ſeats of the goddeſſes *ſellæ*, whence alſo they gave theſe feaſts the name of *ſelliſternia*, or *ſolliſternia*. A plague which was ſeverely felt in Rome the year 356th of the city, gave riſe to that ceremony, which in after times was frequently obſerved.

body a little raiſed, and ſupported by cuſhions, and the lower part ſtretched at length upon the bed behind the back of the next in order. They leaned upon the left elbow, and made uſe of the right hand. He who was ſecond, had his head oppoſite to the breaſt of the firſt. If he wanted to ſpeak to him, eſpecially if the thing was to be ſecret, he was obliged to lean upon his boſom; and in converſation, he who ſpake ſat almoſt upright, with his back ſupported by cuſhions.

A piece of cloth was hung above the table, to prevent the gueſts from being incommoded with duſt, or other filth.

Before they placed themſelves at table, they took off their ſhoes, and left them at the bed-feet, that the rich ſtuffs they were covered with might not be ſpoiled with duſt and mire. Thus, they took their places bare-footed, or with a kind of ſlippers, and reſumed their ſhoes when they roſe from table. Plautus ſays, in one of his comedies, "Good, I find myſelf better, take "off my ſhoes, give me ſome "drink." And, ſome time after, "Quick, give me my ſhoes, and "haſte to remove the table."

The gueſts being thus placed, each having his own cover, they diſtributed among them bills of fare, then they placed cups before them.

Theſe cups were brought from a buffet loaded with other veſſels of gold and ſilver, ſtill more valuable for the fineneſs of the work than for the materials themſelves. On that of Craſſus were ſeen veſſels of ſilver which coſt him for the faſhion at the rate of ſix thouſand ſeſterces the pound weight. Amongſt them were two goblets particularly remarkable, the work of Mentor, a celebrated artiſt, for which he had paid one hundred thouſand ſeſterces *.

When they went to ſup with any one, a ſlave bore the napkin, and took care to carry it back, but not empty; they put into it ſome pieces of the entertainment. It was not even unuſual, in the middle of the meal, to ſend ſomething to a wife, a relation, a neighbour, or a friend.

They always began by libations, which conſiſted in pouring out a little wine upon the table in honour of the gods, and were accompanied with ſome prayers.

They placed little images upon the table †, beſides which they put the ſalt; by that they thought to conſecrate the table. They looked upon ſalt as a ſacred thing. If it was forgot, or happened to be overturned, the table was profaned, and they thought, that ſome misfortune was threatened: a ſuperſtition which the Romans derived from the Greeks, and which many people keep up at this day, as well as that other of dreading the number thirteen at table.

The

* The Roman pound was only twelve ounces, as it is at this day; ſix thouſand ſeſterces made about 750 livres; and one hundred thouſand ſeſterces 12,500 livres.

† Beſides the Penates and Lares, they placed on the table Hercules and Mercury. They eſteemed theſe gods the native preſidents of the table, *Genii menſæ præſides*, and called them *Epitrapetii*, that is to ſay, gods of the table. It was for them eſpecially that the libations were made.

The feaſts uſually conſiſted of three courſes, comprehending the deſſert. They began with eggs, and finiſhed with fruit.

I have ſaid, that the Roman feaſts were of three courſes. The firſt was compoſed of freſh eggs, aſparagus, olives, oyſters, ſallads, &c. Like us they boiled their aſparagus very lightly; we learn this little particularity from a common ſaying of Auguſtus. When that emperor wanted to have an affair diſpatched quickly, "You muſt," ſaid he, "take no more time about it than "would boil aſparagus, *aſparago* "*citius.*"

The ſecond courſe comprehended the ragouts and roaſt meats, amongſt which they always mingled ſome diſhes of fiſh; a favourite food of the Romans, and without which they reckoned no good cheer.

For the third, they ſerved up fruits and confections, and all thoſe delicacies which the Greeks called μελίπηκτα and the Latins *Dulciaria* and *Bellaria*. The cuſtom was, to ſerve it upon another table; ſo Virgil calls it, *Menſæ grata ſecundæ dona*.

In the times that immediately followed the re-eſtabliſhment of the republic, it was the cuſtom at feaſts, to ſing the praiſes of great men, accompanied with the flute and the lyre; but the Romans had no ſooner conquered the Aſiatics, than buffoons, farce-players, female muſicians, and dancers, and pantomimes, came into faſhion, and there was no good feaſt without all that train.

In the interval of the courſes, and after the feaſt, they played at dice, already in uſe in the times of the republic; for although gaming was prohibited by the Roman laws, except during the Saturnalia *, that prohibition was not always regarded.

The ſupper was commonly followed by an extraordinary regale, called *comeſſatio*, from the word κώμος, becauſe the ancient Romans, who dwelt more willingly in the country than in the city, regaled each other there in their turns. Sometimes, even after having ſupped in one place, they repaired to another; and it happened but too often, that they paſſed whole nights in debauchery and drunkenneſs.

Laſtly, the gueſts taking leave of their hoſts, received preſents, called *apophoreta*.

The Romans, in the early times, lay upon ſtraw, or upon leaves, having no covering but the

* The intention of this feaſt was, to repreſent the equality which reigned in the time of Saturn among men living under the laws of nature, without difference of condition. The power of maſters over their ſlaves was ſuſpended. They eat together. The ſlaves had full freedom of ſpeech. The maſters took pleaſure in changing condition and habit with them. The ſtatue of Saturn, tied all the reſt of the year with fillets of woollen, probably in memory of the captivity he had been reduced to by the Titans and by Jupiter, was unlooſed during his feaſt, either to ſignify his deliverance, or to repreſent the liberty which reigned in the golden age, and that which they enjoyed during the Saturnalia. Theſe were days of feaſting and rejoicing. The Romans quitted the toga, and appeared in public in the dreſs made uſe of at table. They ſent preſents to each other. Games of chance, forbid at all other times, were then allowed. The ſenate and the bar were vacant, and the ſchools ſhut up. They thought it ominous to begin a war, and puniſh criminals, in a time conſecrated to pleaſures.

ſkins

ſkins of animals, which alſo ſerved them for mattreſſes.

But afterwards they not only employed mattreſſes, and the fineſt down, but the frames of them were adorned with figures in relief or inlaid. They had them of ivory, and even of maſſy ſilver, with coverings of purple, heightened with gold. Theſe beds, made much like our couches, or day beds, without curtains or canopies, but with a back which went on one ſide from head to foot, were ſo high that they aſcended them by ſeveral ſteps.

The toga, which was the firſt habit they wore, appears to have been a robe, round and ample, open before as far as the girdle, and without ſleeves. It enveloped the whole body: they faſtened it upon the left ſhoulder, leaving the right arm and ſhoulder at liberty. The meaſure of it was not fixed, it varied as well as the fineneſs of the ſtuff, according to the fortune, rank, or taſte for finery of the wearer.

They had togæ of different kinds. That which they called *picta*, or *palmata*, was interwoven with purple and gold, imboſſed and embroidered with leaves repreſenting palms. The generals of armies wore theſe when they entered Rome in triumph. The toga called *trabea*, was of purple ſtriped with ſcarlet and white; it had been the habit of the kings; it was that of the Roman knights the day of their general review, yearly on the Ides of July. The *prætexta* was edged with a binding of purple; it was the robe of the magiſtrates and the principals among the prieſts.

Young people of rank wore it with a golden ball hung to a collar. At the age of twelve years they quitted the infantine habit, which was a party-coloured mantle, called *alicata chlamys*, to take the robe *prætexta*. Girls wore it till they were married, and youths till they took the *viril robe*, ſo called becauſe it was the habit worn by men full grown. It was white, and without ornament.

The day on which they aſſumed this dreſs, was a day of feaſting and rejoicing in the family. The father of the young man gave a feaſt for his relations, and friends, and all his family; at the end of the repaſt they took off the robe *prætexta*, and the golden ball, which they conſecrated to the gods Lares, and clothed him with the *toga virilis*. After which the father, accompanied with his friends and relations, and followed by all the domeſtics, led his ſon to the Capitol, to do homage to the gods on his entering on the flower of man's age, by offering ſacrifices and prayers.

From thence the young man, attended by the ſame train, was conducted to the forum, to make his entry into the world.

They called that ceremony *tirocinium*, noviciate, and thoſe for whom it was performed *tirones*, novices.

The men as well as the women, wore a tunic under the toga, with this difference, that the tunic of the men went no lower than the knees, and that of the women to the heels; it had alſo ſleeves, which they only were allowed to wear.

They faſtened the tunic more or leſs with a girdle, to keep it tight, or to tuck it up. Theſe girdles were different, according to the time of life, and ſerved alſo for purſes to keep the money they carried about them.

In

In time of peace, and in the city, they did not commonly wear a ſword, or any arms. The emperors themſelves conformed to that cuſtom.

In the early ages, the Romans ſuffered their hair and beard to grow, contenting themſelves with clipping them from time to time; but they afterwards reſumed that of ſhaving.

In place of ſtockings the Romans wrapped their legs in bands of ſtuff; neither did they commonly wear breeches; only with the military habit, or in their exerciſes, or mounting on horſeback, they put on a ſort of drawers.

The Roman ladies dreſſed always in their hair; there was no difference but in the manner of arranging it. In the early ages, on the contrary, they never went out uncovered with a veil, but that mode went out with the ſimplicity of manners.

The faſhion of dreſſing the head was at that time infinitely various; it kept pace with the inconſtancy of the ladies, and of the mode. They ſtuck in their hair bodkins, loaded with pearls; they knotted them with little chains and rings of gold, with purple, or white ribands, enriched with precious ſtones, and they wore rich ear-rings of gold and pearls.

The Roman ladies were extremely careful of their teeth; moſt part waſhed them with water, others made uſe of a compoſition which came from Spain, into which there entered urine. They cleanſed them with little bruſhes, and tooth-picks; they had ſome of ſilver; thoſe of the wood of the lentiſk were regarded as the beſt.

In time their tunics multiplied; it became the faſhion to wear three. Taſte ſoon formed the difference between them; the firſt was a ſimple ſhift; the ſecond, a kind of rochet; and the third, having inſenſibly received more folds, and grown more voluminous, formed, by the help of the ornaments of which it was found capable, a woman's dreſs, called *ſtola*, which baniſhed the toga, or, at leaſt, left the uſe of it to the men, and to courtezans.

The conſent of the father was neceſſary, they did not require the mother's, tho' it was aſk'd out of decency. They then proceeded to the contract. It was accompanied with ceremonies, at which the prieſts and the augurs aſſiſted. They agreed upon the portion, and other conditions, of which a deed was drawn and executed in the preſence of witneſſes, who ſet their ſeal to it. They broke a ſtraw as in other contracts, which was called ſtipulation, from *ſtipula*, a ſtraw. The bridegroom made preſents to his bride in money, trinkets, &c. and gave her a ring for a pledge of the friendſhip which was to unite them*. Both of them gave preſents to thoſe who had negotiated or favoured their marriage. The em-

* This ring was called *annulus ſponſalitius*, *genialis*, or *pronubus*. In the time of Pliny, it was only of iron, and plain; it was afterwards of gold. The wife was accuſtomed to put it on the fourth finger of the left hand, becauſe ſhe believed there was a vein there which went to the heart. There were ſome alſo of braſs

emperors regulated, that theſe preſents ſhould be proportioned to the portion. Laſtly, the father, or the neareſt relation of the bride, gave a feaſt.

They never made a marriage without having firſt taken the auſpices, and without having offered ſacrifices to the gods, eſpecially to Juno, who preſided over matrimonial engagements and marriages. They took the gall out of the animals that they ſacrificed, alluding to the kindneſs which ought to reign in marriage.

It was celebrated in three ways, diſtinguiſhed by the names of *confarreatio, coemtio, et uſus*; *confarreation, mutual purchaſe*, and *uſage*. The firſt was the moſt ancient. Romulus had eſtabliſhed it. A prieſt in preſence of ten witneſſes, pronouncing certain words, offered in ſacrifice to the gods, a cake made of ſalt, water, and wheat-flour, called *far*: the bride and bridegroom eat of it, to ſignify by that the union that ought to bind them. That manner of celebrating marriage, gave the wives a right of ſharing in the particular ſacrifices, attached to the family of their huſbands, and even to their goods, if they died inteſtate, and without children; if they left any, the wives were equal with them. Children born of theſe marriages, were preferred for the dignity of the prieſt of Jupiter.

The *mutual purchaſe* was a kind of imaginary bargain, that the bride and bridegroom contracted, by the form of giving each other ſome pieces of money. This way of marrying ſubſiſted longer than that of confarreation, which, according to Tacitus, was no longer practiſed in the time of Tiberius. According to ſome authors, it was accompanied with the ſame ceremonies, and gave the ſame right to the wives.

That which they called *uſage*, had place, when a woman, with conſent of her parents, or her guardians, had cohabited a whole year with a man, with a view of being married to him: ſhe then became his lawful wife without any other ceremony: it even appears, that ſhe had the ſame rights as the others."

After a pretty full account of theſe two cuſtoms of adoption and divorce, our author proceeds to the Roman education.

"The cuſtom of the great at Rome was, to keep even in their houſes, ſome philoſopher, or other learned Grecian, giving him liberty to keep open ſchool for the young nobility, who came thither to be taught with their children.

Whatever might harden the body, increaſe its ſtrength, give nimbleneſs and agility, form them for war, and give dexterity in arms, made a part of education, as well as politeneſs and addreſs.

After having gone through the ſtudies of childhood, the young people were made to take the viril robe.

They then put them under the ſpecial protection of ſome ſenator,

braſs and copper, with the figure of a key, to ſignify that the huſband, in giving that ring to his wife, delivered her the keys of his houſe, of which it was her buſineſs to take care. Some of them have been found with theſe inſcriptions or devices, *Bonam vitam. Amo te. Ama me. I wiſh you a happy life. I love you. Love me.*

celebrated

celebrated for his eloquence, and for his ſkill in the laws of the republic.

They ſent the young men of quality to Athens, accompanied with a governor."

The Hiſtory of England, from the invaſion of Julius Cæſar to the acceſſion of Henry VII. *In two vols. By David Hume. Printed for A. Millar.*

OUR writers had commonly ſo ill ſucceeded in hiſtory, the Italians and even the French had ſo long continued our acknowledged ſuperiors, that it was almoſt feared that the Britiſh genius, which had ſo happily diſplayed itſelf in every other kind of writing, and had gained the prize in moſt, yet could not enter the liſts in this. The hiſtorical work Mr. Hume firſt publiſhed, diſcharged our country from this opprobrium.

This very ingenious and elegant writer is certainly a very profound thinker. The idea of the growth, as I may call it, of our preſent conſtitution ſeems to be the principle of the whole work compleated by the part now publiſhed, which is written in the ſame bold maſterly manner as the two formerly publiſhed; and though in point of time it precedes them, is poſſibly, in reaſon, but a conſequence of the other two; and the three parts, we imagine, may with propriety enough be read in the order the ingenious author has choſen to publiſh them.

It is natural that the line which is always kept to its utmoſt length, muſt break at laſt; and probably in its recoil hurt them who endeavour to keep it at full ſtretch; and ſo it fared with the Stuarts, who, we imagine with this ingenious author, erred not ſo much in extending the prerogative, as in not having had ſagacity enough to ſee that they had fallen in the times, when, from the opinions and faſhions of the age, it behoved them to ſlacken and remit of the authority exerciſed by their predeceſſors.

The ſecond work, which appeared, certainly ſhewed that the Tudors had not left it in the power of any other family to carry the prerogative higher than they had done. They left it to their ſucceſſors, adorned and ſupported with every ſanction, which cuſtom, and which, in many caſes, legal inſtitution could give it.

The third part ſeems to evince that this pitch, which the prerogative had attained, was not the effect of the abilities, or the violence of this or that family, ſo much as the natural courſe of things.

If the periods of the hiſtory firſt publiſhed intereſted our paſſions more, the curioſity of the learned will be more gratified in that now before us. It will be curious to obſerve from what a ſtrange chaos of liberty and tyranny, of anarchy and order, the conſtitution, we are now bleſſed with, has at length ariſen: in his appendixes is much curious matter of ſome things, as the odd fines paid the crown for protection to great men in palpable injuſtices, which the author might think did not ſuit the dignity of hiſtory, and has therefore thrown them into an appendix. Yet with deference to ſo learned and ſenſible a writer, we think ſome matters, as the hiſtory of the Wittongmot, might in his hands have appeared to advantage in the text, and have relieved the reader

reader in a period, where the recital of unintereſting facts ſeems to demand ſome argumentative or diſcuſſive matter to engage the attention, and ſo perhaps might the origin of the feudal law.

No man perhaps has come nearer to that ſo requiſite and ſo rare a quality in an hiſtorian of unprejudiced partiality. As a ſtrong inſtance of this, as well as a ſpecimen of our author's fine writing, we inſert the diſpute of Henry II. with Thomas a Becket.

" Becket waited not till Henry ſhould commence thoſe projects againſt the eccleſiaſtical power, which, he knew, had been formed by that prince: he was himſelf the aggreſſor; and endeavoured to over-awe the king by the intrepity and boldneſs of his enterprizes. He ſummoned the earl of Clare to ſurrender the barony of Tunbridge, which, ever ſince the conqueſt, had remained in the family of that nobleman, but which, as it had formerly belonged to the ſee of Canterbury, the primate pretended his predeceſſors were prohibited by the canons to alienate. The earl of Clare, beſides the luſtre which he derived from the greatneſs of his own birth, and the extent of his poſſeſſions, was allied to all the chief families in the kingdom; his ſiſter, who was a celebrated beauty, had farther extended his credit among the nobility, and was even ſuppoſed to have gained the king's affections; and Becket could not better diſcover, than by attacking ſo powerful an intereſt, his reſolution to maintain with vigour the rights, real or pretended, of his ſee.

William de Eynsford, a military tenant of the crown, was patron of a living, which belonged to a manor that held of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and Becket, without regard to William's right, preſented, on a new and illegal pretext, one Laurence to that living, who was violently expelled by Eynsford. The primate making himſelf, as was uſual in ſpiritual courts, both judge and party, iſſued out, in a ſummary manner, the ſentence of excommunication againſt Eynsford, who complained to the king, that he, who held *in capite* of the crown, ſhould, contrary to the practice eſtabliſhed by the Conqueror, and maintained ever ſince by his ſucceſſors, be ſubjected to that terrible ſentence, without the previous conſent of the ſovereign. Henry, who had now broke off all perſonal intercourſe with Becket, ſent him, by a meſſenger, his orders to abſolve Eynsford; but received for anſwer, that it belonged not to the king to inform him whom he ſhould abſolve and whom excommunicate: and it was not till after many remonſtrances and menaces, that Becket, though with the worſt grace imaginable, was induced to comply with the royal mandate.

Henry, tho' he found himſelf thus grievouſly miſtaken in the character of the perſon whom he had promoted to the primacy, determined not to deſiſt from his former intention of retrenching clerical uſurpations. He was entirely maſter of his extenſive dominions: the prudence and vigour of his government, attended with perpetual ſucceſs, had raiſed his character above that of any of his predeceſſors: the papacy was weakened by a ſchiſm, which divided all Europe: and he rightly judged, that, if the preſent favourable opportunity were neglected, the crown muſt, from the

pre-

prevalent ſuperſtition of the people, be in danger of falling into an entire ſubordination under the mitre.

The union of the civil and eccleſiaſtical powers ſerves extremely, in every civilized government, to the maintenance of peace and order; and prevents thoſe mutual incroachments, which, as there can be no ultimate judge between them, are often attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences. Whether the ſupreme magiſtrate, who unites theſe powers, receive the appellation of prince or prelate, is not material: the ſuperior weight, which temporal intereſts commonly bear in the apprehenſions of men above ſpiritual, renders the civil part of his character moſt prevalent; and in time prevents thoſe groſs impoſtures and bigotted perſecutions, which, in all falſe religions, are the chief foundation of clerical authority. But during the progreſs of eccleſiaſtical uſurpations, the ſtate, by the reſiſtance of the civil magiſtrate, is naturally thrown into convulſions, and it behoves the prince, both for his own intereſt, and for that of the public, to provide in time ſufficient barriers againſt ſo dangerous and inſidious a rival. This precaution had been hitherto much neglected in England, as well as in other catholic countries; and affairs at laſt ſeemed to have come to a dangerous criſis; a ſovereign of the greateſt abilities was now on the throne: a prelate of the moſt inflexible and intrepid character was poſſeſſed of the primacy: the contending powers appeared to be armed with their full force, and it was natural to expect ſome extraordinary event to reſult from their rencounter.

Among their other inventions to obtain money, the clergy had inculcated the neceſſity of penance as an atonement for ſin; and having again introduced the practice of paying them large ſums as a commutation, or ſpecies of atonement, for the remiſſion of theſe penances, the ſins of the people, by theſe means, had become a revenue to the prieſts; and the king computed that, by this invention alone, they levied more money from his ſubjects, than flowed, by all the funds and taxes, into the royal exchequer. That he might eaſe his ſubjects of ſo heavy and arbitrary an impoſition, Henry required, that a civil officer of his appointment ſhould be preſent in all eccleſiaſtical courts, and ſhould, for the future, give his conſent to every compoſition which was made with ſinners for their ſpiritual offences.

The eccleſiaſtics in that age, had renounced all immediate ſubordination to the magiſtrate: they openly pretended to an exemption, in criminal accuſations, from a trial before courts of juſtice; and were gradually introducing a like exemption in civil cauſes: ſpiritual penalties alone could be inflicted on their offences: and as the clergy had extremely multiplied in England, and many of them were conſequently of very low characters, crimes of the deepeſt dye, murders, robberies, adulteries, rapes, were daily committed with impunity by the eccleſiaſtics. It had been found, for inſtance, by enquiry, that no leſs than an hundred murders had, ſince the king's acceſſion, been perpetrated by men of that profeſſion, who had never been called to an account for theſe offences; and holy orders were become a full protection for all enormities. A clerk in Worceſterſhire having debauched

ed a gentleman's daughter, had, at this time. proceeded to murder the father; and the general indignation againſt this crime, moved the king to attempt the remedy of an abuſe which was become ſo palpable, and to require that the clerk ſhould be delivered up, and receive condign puniſhment from the magiſtrate. Becket inſiſted on the privileges of the church; confined the criminal to the biſhop's priſon, leſt he ſhould be ſeized by the king's officers; maintained that no greater puniſhment could be inflicted on him than degradation: and when the king demanded, that, immediately after he was degraded, he ſhould be tried by the civil power, the primate aſſerted, that it was iniquitous to try a man twice upon the ſame accuſation, and for the ſame crime.

Henry, laying hold of ſo favourable a cauſe, reſolved to puſh the clergy with regard to all their privileges, which they had raiſed to an enormous height, and to determine at once thoſe controverſies, which daily multiplied, between the civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions. He ſummoned an aſſembly of all the prelates of England; and he put to them this conciſe and deciſive queſtion, whether or not they were willing to ſubmit to the ancient laws and cuſtoms of the kingdom? The biſhops unanimouſly replied, that they were willing, *ſaving their own order*; a device by which they thought to elude the preſent urgency of the king's demand, and yet reſerve to themſelves, on a favourable opportunity, the power of reſuming all their paſt pretenſions. The king was ſenſible of the artifice, and was provoked to the higheſt indignation. He left the aſſembly, with viſible marks of his diſpleaſure: he required the primate inſtantly to ſurrender the honours and caſtles of Eye and Berkham: the biſhops were terrified, and expected ſtill farther effects of his reſentment. Becket alone was inflexible; and nothing but the interpoſition of the pope's legate, Philip, abbot of Eleemoſina, who dreaded a breach with ſo powerful a prince at ſo unſeaſonable a juncture, could have prevailed on him to retract the ſaving clauſe, and give a general and abſolute promiſe of obſerving the ancient cuſtoms.

But Henry was not content with a declaration in theſe general terms: he reſolved, ere it was too late, to define expreſsly thoſe cuſtoms, with which he required compliance, and to put a ſtop to clerical uſurpations before they were fully conſolidated, and could plead antiquity, as they already did a ſacred authority in their favour. The claims of the church were open and viſible. After a gradual and inſenſible progreſs through many centuries, the maſk had at laſt been taken off, and ſeveral eccleſiaſtical councils, by their canons, which were pretended to be irrevocable and infallible, had poſitively defined thoſe privileges and immunities, which gave ſuch general offence, and appeared ſo dangerous, to the civil magiſtrate. Henry therefore deemed it neceſſary to define with the ſame preciſion the limits of the civil power; to oppoſe his legal cuſtoms to their divine ordinances; to determine the exact boundaries of the rival juriſdictions; and for this purpoſe, he ſummoned a general council of the nobility and prelates at Clarendon, to whom he ſubmitted this great and important queſtion."

An

An hiſtorical and critical enquiry into the evidences produced by the earls of Murray and Morton againſt Mary queen of Scots, with an examination of the Revd Dr. Robertſon's diſſertation and Mr. Hume's hiſtory with reſpect to that evidence.

IF no prince ever ſuffered more, than Mary queen of Scots did during her life from the illiberal violence of her ſubjects, ſhe has the recompence, ſuch as it is, of having always found faithful and zealous friends. And ages after her enemies had ſpent their malice, ſhe does not want able champions to defend her character. One piece of her good fortune was reſerved for this age, when time, experience, and a ſucceſſion of good princes, and moſt of all the virtues of a king, a native of the country he governs, has united all ſects and all parties, religious and civil, in the one wiſh of continuing the government in him and his family. And Mary's ſtory, which was a party queſtion, now, that all parties are ſubſided, may hope as candid an hearing almoſt as that of Chriſtina of Sweden, or any foreign prince who never yet engaged our paſſions.

As the ſeamen obſerve a ſwell in the waters, even after the ſtorm is totally ſubſided, ſo our paſſions are not rouzed at preſent, there ſtill remains a little inclination to this or that opinion. The two reſpectable names our author uſes in his title page, are not more eſteemed as good writers than good citizens. They are both men of too enlarged underſtandings to be actually circumſcribed in the narrow limits of this or that party; and yet poſſibly we muſt ſo far agree with the author before us, as to ſuſpect that they are not quite indifferent in the queſtion of Mary's guilt or innocence, and have not here perhaps obſerved that exact impartiality, which we thought one of the valuable and uncommon qualities of theſe two able and elegant hiſtorians.

The diſcerning criticiſm of Mr. Goodall had thrown new light on the letters ſuppoſed to have been written by queen Mary to Bothwell; there was ſuch apparent reaſon and ſo critical a knowledge in Mr. Goodall's deciſion of this queſtion, that certainly it behoved thoſe, who rejected it, to give good reaſons for their ſo doing, as it would have been an unpardonable inattention to have taken no notice of an opinion ſo well ſupported as that of Mr. Goodall's is. Mr. Hume and Mr. Robertſon were neither of them capable of ſuch an intention. They both give us their reaſon for diſſenting. The latter gentleman has thought the ſubject worthy of a particular and expreſs diſſertation. The drift of the work now before us is to ſhew, that the reaſons and arguments of the two elegant hiſtorians are not concluſive, and to replace the queſtion in that point of view, in which Mr. Goodall thought to have fixed it. But to uſe our author's own words:

"A late writer, Mr. Walter Goodall, keeper of the advocates library at Edinburgh, who has made it his ſtudy to collect materials for the hiſtory of thoſe times, a few years ago, publiſhed a critical examination of [illegible]

ters: by comparing the three different copies of them together, he has very ingeniouſly ſhewn that thoſe pretended letters, ſaid to be written in French by queen Mary to the earl of Bothwel, muſt be ſpurious. His arguments may be reduced to this propoſition.

The letters ſaid to be written in French by the queen, as now extant, have, by all parties, been held for true copies of the originals produced by Morton, and have, down to this time, paſſed unconteſted as ſuch.

Buchanan, the confident of Murray and Morton, who attended them both at York and London, had the letters in his cuſtody, and was ſo much maſter of their contents, that he was employed by Murray to ſhow and explain them to the Engliſh commiſſioners at York, and tranſlated the three firſt of them into Latin.

If then it can be ſhewn, that, in place of the French being the originals, the Scotch copies are the true originals, and that the French are apparently tranſlations from Buchanan's Latin, the concluſion fairly follows, that theſe French pretended originals are ſpurious. This Mr. Goodall has done.

By comparing the letters, as they ſtand in the three different languages, he has, to a demonſtration, ſhewn, that, in place of the Scotch and Latin being tranſlated from the French originals, theſe laſt are palpably a verſion from the Latin, and the Latin again a verſion from the Scotch. The Scotch is apparently original: the thoughts therein are eaſily and ſententiouſly turned, and abounding in phraſes and proverbs peculiar to that language.---Theſe are ſervilely expreſſed in the Latin, and ſometimes erroneouſly: and as often as that happens, the French always follows theſe errors of the Latin. As Mr. Goodall's book is common, I ſhall not tire my reader with going through his ingenious remarks, I ſhall only quote two or three examples from the firſt letter *, and refer to his book for the reſt."

1. The Scotch ſays proverbially, in letter firſt, " thair's na receipt (meaning a preſcription of phyſic) can ſerve againis feir." The Latin has, " nullam adverſus timorem eſſe medicinam."

And the French is, " qu'il n'y avoit point de remede contre la crainte."

2. Scotch, " ze have *ſair* going to ſee *ſeik* folk." Another proverbial ſaying.

The Latin tranſlator has here commited no leſs than two blunders, he miſtook the word *ſair* (or ſore) for *fair*, and the word *ſeik* for *ſic*, (or ſuch) and has tranſlated them both erroneouſly in the laſt ſenſe:

" *Bella hujuſmodi* hominum viſitatio." And the French copies him thus: " voyla une *belle* viſitation de *telles* gens."

3. The queen is made to ſay, that ſhe was going to ſeek her reſt till to-morrow, " Quhen, (ſays ſhe) I ſall end my *bybill*," in place of her *bylle*, (or bill) a word uſed commonly at that time for any ſort of writing. The tranſcriber, from the reſemblance of the two words, made it *bybill*; the Latin follows him in this abſurdity, " ego eo ut meam

* Good. vol. ii. p. 1.

ream quietem inveniam in craſtinum, ut tum mea *biblia* finiam; and the French follows him thus: "je m'en vay pour trouver mon repos juſques au lendemain, afin que je finiſſe icy ma *bible*."

Our author is a clear plain reaſoner. His arguments are very ſtrong. On the whole we can ſcarce refuſe our aſſent to what he ſays, that there appears, in the Scotch copy of the letter, a ſpirit, and ſo happy a turn of phraſe, altogether peculiar to that langauge, and ſo very different from the langtior, baldneſs of expreſſion, and ſervility of both the French and Latin copies, that plainly denotes the firſt to be altogether original in every ſenſe. To ſhew this, I ſhall take a few phraſes from the firſt letter only.

"A gentleman of the earl of Lennox came and *made his commendatiouns* to me." This phraſe is ſtill uſed in the Scotch language, to ſignify, he preſented his compliments.

"This ſpeech was *of his awin head*, without ony commiſſion."

"There is na receipt can ſerve againis feir."---A proverb.

"He has ever the teir in his eye.

"Fals race---they hae bene at ſchullis togidder."

"He hes almaiſt ſlane me with his braith."

"Ye have ſair going to ſee ſeik folk."

"He gave me a check in the quick."

"Excuſe that thing that is ſcriblit."

Theſe examples of proverbial ſentences and phraſes, peculiar to the Scotch language, and to which the French have nothing ſimilar in their language, are ſufficient to ſhew, that this Scotch copy of the letters, is not only the original of the three copies of the letters ſtill extant, but likewiſe, that it is not a tranſlation at all, but a true original in every ſenſe."

Yet there is a point which ſtrikes us more than perhaps it ought, as neither of the diſputants take any notice of it. The point however is this.

It is on all hands agreed, that the Latin verſion is Buchanan's. Now whether we ſuppoſe the French or Scotch to be the original, it is equally ſurpriſing that Buchanan, whoſe mother tongue was Scotch, and who was perfect maſter of the French, ſhould commit the ſtrange abſurd miſtakes we ſee in the Latin.

After having examined the authenticity of the letters, our author endeavours to prove, that the confeſſion of Nicholas Hubert is alſo a forgery, and then he preſſes his opponent very cloſe.

"The defect of having ſome other impartial and unſuſpected witneſſes to have concurred with Morton, as to the diſcovery and ſeizure of the box and letters, and his remarkable ſhyneſs in interrogating Dalgleiſh on this point, have already been obſerved. But it perhaps will be ſaid, that, at the time of Dalgleiſh's trial, this was an overſight which eſcaped even the ſagacity and penetrating genius of Morton, and the whole party. The man was hanged, and he cannot now be called from the grave to anſwer queſtions. It is to be obſerved, however, that, at this very time, December 1568, they had in their cuſtody a very material and living evidence, who had a part in the

letters. The ſecond letter mentions, by name, one Paris, or Nicholas Hubert, a Frenchman, ſervant of Bothwell, who, it is ſaid, was the perſon intruſted to carry the letters from the queen to Bothwell. This man had been kept in cloſe confinement in St. Andrews during all this time *. Now when one ſees the remarkable care and attention of the party in collecting every circumſtance which they ſuppoſed could be matter of proof againſt the queen, in ſupport of their accuſation, their penury of proof notwithſtanding, and the pinching neceſſity of ſupporting the only evidence they had (that of the letters) by the bare and ſingle affirmation of Morton himſelf, the queen's accuſer, and moſt inveterate enemy; it is impoſſible to overlook, without the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion, their omitting to have produced ſo very material an evidence as this Frenchman, in perſon, to have anſwered to the queſtions of Mary, or her commiſſioners, before the Engliſh council, and to the part aſſigned to him in the letters themſelves.

Mr. Hume, who has omitted nothing that he thought was evidence againſt the queen, has been very ſenſible of this defect of Murray's, in not calling upon Paris, and he endeavours to ſupply it in a pretty extraordinary manner: "On giving in the letters, (ſays he) Murray fortified this evidence by ſome teſtimonies of correſponding facts; and he added, ſome time after, the dying confeſſion of Hubert, or French Paris, a ſervant of Bothwell, who had been executed for the king's murder, and who directly charged the queen with being acceſſary to that criminal enterpriſe †." He afterwards adds: "It is in vain at preſent to ſeek for improbabilities in this confeſſion: it was certainly a regular judicial paper, given in regularly and judicially, and ought to have been canvaſſed at the time ‡." From this account Mr. Hume would make one believe, that that piece of evidence, Paris's confeſſion, had been given in by Murray within a few days after the letters, at leaſt whilſt the conferences ſubſiſted; yet nothing can be more falſe. The conferences broke up, and the earl of Murray and his party got licence from queen Elizabeth to return home to Scotland, in January 1568-9. Paris, after lying in cloſe priſon till Auguſt 1569, was then put to death; at which time it is pretended he made theſe confeſſions againſt the queen. But I ſhall hereafter have occaſion more particularly to examine this pretended confeſſion by itſelf."

And again: "The preceding account of the ſeveral ſteps of the conferences relating to the letters, from the very words of the records themſelves, is ſo very different from, and ſo contradictory to Mr. Hume's relation, in his late hiſtory, that I think it incumbent upon me, in juſtice to the public, to ſet down a ſhort abſtract of his account, ſo that upon a compariſon, the impartial reader may, from his own eye-ſight, judge, how far that gentleman has been directed by truth, in his repreſentation of this affair.

"When the charge, (ſays Mr. Hume) or accuſation againſt Mary was given in, and copies of it tranſmitted to the biſhop of Roſs, lord

* Keith, p. 366. † Hume, vol. 2. p. 497. ‡ Ibid. p. 500.

lord Herries, and her other commiſſioners, they abſolutely refuſed to return any anſwer; and they grounded their ſilence on very extraordinary reaſons: they had orders, they ſaid, from their miſtreſs, if any thing was advanced that might touch her honour, not to make any defence, as ſhe was a ſovereign princeſs, and could not be ſubject to any tribunal; and they required, that ſhe ſhould previouſly be admitted to Elizabeth's preſence. They forgot that the conferences were at firſt begun, and were ſtill continued, with no other view than to clear her from the accuſations of her enemies; that Elizabeth had ever pretended to enter into them *only as her friend, by her own conſent*, without aſſuming any ſuperior juriſdiction over her. —— As the queen of Scots refuſed to give in any anſwer to Murray's charge, the neceſſary conſequence ſeemed to be, that there could be no farther proceedings in the trial *."

If this was a neceſſary conſequence of Mary's refuſing to anſwer, (unleſs in perſon, Mr. Hume ſhould have added) it may be aſked, How came Elizabeth, notwithſtanding, to proceed in the trial, in abſence of both Mary and her commiſſioners? Was not this the height of partiality, in this pretended friend of Mary, to hear her enemies by themſelves, or to receive any thing from their hands as ſufficient proof againſt her, upon their word only? And when ſhe did ſo, ought ſhe not, in common juſtice, to have communicated the ſame to Mary? But to go on with this author's account:

" Elizabeth and her miniſters deſired to have in their hands the proofs of her guilt: —— Murray made no difficulty in producing the proofs of his charge againſt the queen of Scots, and among the reſt, ſome love letters and ſonnets of her's to Bothwell, wrote all in her own hand, and two promiſes of marriage to him.—They contained inconteſtible proofs of Mary's criminal correſpondence with Bothwell, of her conſent to the king's murder, and of her concurrence in that rape, which Bothwell pretended to commit upon her. Murray fortified this evidence, by ſome teſtimonies of correſponding facts; and he added, ſome time after, the dying confeſſion of one Hubert, or French Paris, a ſervant of the earl of Bothwell, who had been executed for the king's murder, and who directly charged the queen with her being acceſſary to that criminal enterprize †.

Would not any one believe from this account, that Hubert had been hanged before the time here ſpoken of by Mr. Hume, and that his confeſſion was produced during the conferences; and yet we have ſeen that Hubert was alive all the time of the conferences, and no confeſſion from him, nor the leaſt mention of his name made for ten months after they broke up."

And again, "As to the letters, they are aſſerted to be forged; and that it was notoriouſly known, that perſons about the queen had often been in the practice of forging letters in her name. They had neither date, addreſs, ſeal, nor ſubſcription. That, as they had only been collated by the queen's accuſers, there was no proof that they were of her hand writing. The perſon (ſays the biſhop) who was ſurmiſed to be the bearer, (Nicholas Hubert, or French

* Hume, vol. 2. p. 496. † Hume, vol. 2. p. 497.

Paris) at the time of his execution, took it upon his death, as he ſhould anſwer before God, that he never carried any ſuch letter, nor, that the queen was participant, nor of council in the cauſe †."

The whole tranſaction of Paris is ſo material in this controverſy, that we apprehend our reader will not be ſorry that we lay before him the material parts of the chapter our author has employed wholly upon this ſubject:

"Queen Mary, as we have ſeen, had publickly accuſed Murray, and aſſerted in the ſtrongeſt manner, that the letters were forged by him and his faction; and ſhe undertook to prove this from the letters themſelves, which Mary, in the moſt earneſt manner, begged to have inſpection of. This requeſt was denied to her, and, to cut ſhort the matter, the earl of Murray and his adherents, go off in haſte, with their box and letters to Scotland*. Before their departure, queen Mary complains to queen Elizabeth for "allowing them to depart the realm, not abiding to hear the defence of her innocence, nor the trial and pruif of thair detectioun, which was offerit to prove them guilty of the ſamen crime.‡—To which it was anſwerit, that the earl of Murray has promiſed——to return again when he ſould be called for." This was on the 12th of January 1568 9 and within ſeven months after this, Paris was hanged by Murray at St. Andrews, viz in Auguſt that ſame year 1569.

Now let any impartial perſon conſider well the conduct of Murray in this matter: he himſelf is publickly accuſed by the queen, as one of the king's murderers; ſhe undertakes to prove the crime againſt him by fair trial: how does he defend himſelf againſt this ſo public a challenge given him in the face of the world? He denies the charge, but, in the mean time, begs leave to go home. Would innocence have acted in this manner? Let us follow him, however, into Scotland, and trace his behaviour there, where fortune had been ſo favourable as to throw into his hands, the only perſon in the world, who, (if Murray was truly innocent, and the queen guilty) could have cleared him, and ſatisfied every mortal of her guilt. This perſon was French Paris, who (if Murray and his letters are to be credited) was the confident of the whole intrigue, between the queen and Bothwell, relating to the king's murder. Could there have happened a more lucky event than this, to a man lying under the load of ſo criminal an accuſation, as that of being an accomplice in the murder of his ſovereign? Let us now ſee the method Murray takes to wipe off this foul aſperſion, and to avoid all ſuſpicion of practiſing, by the force of torture or promiſes, upon a poor, ignorant, friendleſs creature, then in his hands, to mould him to his purpoſe. Does he ſend him to London to be examined before the Engliſh council, as his other witneſſes; Crawford, and Nelſon, had been? Does he even venture to produce him before his own privy council at Edinburgh, to be interrogated there? Or, laſtly, does he bring him to a public trial, in the ordinary form, before the high court of juſticiary at Edinburgh, as

† Ander. vol. 1. part 2. p. 19. * Vide page 37. ‡ Vide page 39 and 40.

was

was allowed to Dalgleiſh, and the other ſervants of Bothwell? No! as to theſe laſt, the experiment had not at all ſucceeded. In ſpite of torture, they had, with their dying breath, ſpoke out the truth, and acquitted the queen*. This man, Paris, was the laſt card Murray had to play; a new method, therefore, muſt be followed with reſpect to him. He was ſecreted from public view, was carried to an obſcure dungeon in Murray's citadel of St. Andrews; there he was kept hid from all the world, and at laſt condemned by the earl of Murray himſelf, in a manner no body knows how: and ſeveral months after his death, a confeſſion in his name, taken clandeſtinely, without mentioning any perſon who was preſent when it was made by Paris, is privately ſent up to London (and given in to Cecil, but at what period no body can tell) accuſing the queen in the blackeſt terms, and extolling the earl of Murray to the ſkies. And to crown the whole, this precious piece of evidence is kept a profound ſecret from the queen and her friends, who as we ſhall by and by prove, never once ſaw or heard of this confeſſion."

That it was ſeen by or known to the queen, our author not unfairly concludes from Leſly's defence of Mary, publiſhed in 1569, ſoon after the execution of Paris: "As for him that ye ſurmiſe was the bearer of the letters, and whome you have executed of late for the ſaid murther, he, at the time of his ſaid execution, took it upon his death, as he ſhould anſwere before God, that he never carried any ſuch letters, nor that the queene was participant, nor of counſayle in the cauſe." From the words "the perſon whom ye ſurmiſe was the bearer," it is plain, that neither the queen nor Leſly had either ſeen or heard of this confeſſion of Paris, which is made to acknowledge this fact, of his being the bearer of the letters, in expreſs terms. Queen Mary's ambaſſador thus affirming, in the face of the world, that this man Paris, had, with his dying breath, and in the moſt ſolemn manner aſſerted her innocence, was ſurely a challenge to her accuſers to have refuted the aſſertion, by producing Paris's confeſſion, if genuine, and fit to bear the light. They did it not, however, and the only anſwer made to this vindication

*The evidence of this is unqueſtionable, no leſs than the affirmation of nineteen of the firſt peers in the kingdom, eight biſhops, and eight abbots, preſent in Scotland at the very time, viz.

"The erlis of Huntlie, Argile, Crawfurd, Eglinton, Caſſils, Rothes, Errol.
"Lordis, Ogilvie, Fleming, Sommerville, Boyd, Levingſton, Sanquhar,
"Zeſter, Herreis, Oliphant, Drummond, Salton, Maxwell.
"Biſhoppis, Sainct-Androis, Dunkeld, Aberdene, Roſs, Galloway, Brechin,
"Argile, Iſlis.
"Abbotis, Jedburgh, Kinloſs, St. Colme, Glenluce, Fern, New-Abbay,
"Halywood, Lyndoris."

In the inſtructions and articles to queen Mary's commiſſioners, ſigned by the above perſonages at Dunbarton, the 12th day of September 1568, their words are, mentioning the above convicts, "As was deponit be thame quaha ſufferit "deid thairfoir; quha declarit *at all times*, the quene our ſovereign to be in-"nocent thairof." Cot. lib. Good. v. 2. p. 359.

of

of queen Mary, was an order from queen Elizabeth to ſuppreſs the book altogether †, on pretence of its containing ſome dangerous points, with regard to Mary's title to the crown of England.

In 1571, Buchanan publiſhed his famous work, entitled, "A detection of the doings of queen Mary;" a work that reflects ingratitude and diſhonour upon his name.

In this libel againſt the queen, publiſhed both in the Latin and in the Scotch language, nothing is forgot that could ſerve to blacken her. The whole intrigue betwixt her and Bothwell, her amours in France as well as in Scotland, repeated attempts to poiſon the king, and his actual murder at laſt by her contrivance; all, in ſhort, that malice or calumny could invent to render her odious, is therein ſet forth: and, as a voucher or proof of the whole, the famous letters by her to Bothwell are printed at full length. Nay, that nothing may be neglected to give credit to this book, the pretended confeſſions of Dalgleiſh, Powrie, Hay, and Hepburn, Bothwell's other ſervants, are printed along with it; and yet this material confeſſion of Paris, tho' later in date, and more to their purpoſe, is omitted. That ſo precious a piece of ſcandal might not be confined to Scotland, this book, with the letters, was, at the very ſame time printed at London, and diſperſed over the kingdom. But what is moſt ſurpriſing, altho' Paris is often mentioned therein, as the confident of the whole ſcene between the queen and Bothwell, with reſpect to the king's murder; and that biſhop Leſly, in his printed apology for queen Mary had affirmed in the face of the world, as a fact univerſally known, that Paris, at his execution, had publickly aſſerted the queen's innocence *; altho' the letters give only ſome ſuſpicious and dark hints, from which the queen's knowledge of the murder is inferred; whereas Paris's confeſſion of the 10th of Auguſt 1569, expreſly charges her as the contriver of it, and is the only evidence that does ſo; yet in Buchanan's book there is not the leaſt mention made of any ſuch confeſſion. Buchanan lived many years after this; his Detection underwent ſeveral editions; nay, he wrote his hiſtory at large, which was not publiſhed for ſeveral years after this period; and altho' he there again makes mention both of Paris and the letters, yet not one word is ſaid of any ſuch confeſſion made by this perſon, to the prejudice of the queen.

The diſſertator ſays further, "that Paris's confeſſions are remarkable for their ſimplicity and "*naiveté*." How can that be, ſince the diſſertator himſelf owns him to be a *fooliſh talkative fellow*? And they abound, continues he, with a number of minute facts and circumſtances, which could ſcarce have entered the imagination of any other man. I ſhall very readily grant, that many of theſe facts might really have been true. They do not affect the queen, and might have poſſibly been told by Paris. But that can noways be an argument that the confeſſions, as given out in his name ſeveral months af-

† Ander. v. 1. preface to the defence of queen Mary's honour, p. 4.
* Ander. v. 1. part 2. p. 19. Vide p. 126.

for

ter his death, are genuine. For as we have already obſerved, the plan of every forger, in ſuch a caſe, muſt always be to ground his work upon ſome certain facts that all the world know to be true, and to interlard theſe truths with falſhoods.

Let us further examine the authenticity of this confeſſion of the 10th of Auguſt.

The title it bears is in theſe words: "A Sanctandre, le 10 jour d' "Aouſt 1569. Nicholas Howbart "dict Paris, a eſte interrogue ſur "les articles & demands qui s' en- "ſuivent, &c. & premierement." Then followed the queſtions that are put to him, with his anſwers, all in French: but by what perſon, or what authority, he was thus queſtioned and examined, does not appear. From which it is evident, that that examination and confeſſion was not judicial. And what is moſt ſurpriſing, it does not mention any perſon whatever that was preſent when it was taken. What can we think of ſo lame a piece of evidence? This examination could not have been made at Paris's trial, otherwiſe it muſt have expreſly ſaid ſo; likewiſe it muſt have mentioned the court of juſtice, and the judge, in whoſe preſence, and by whoſe authority it was taken.

Let us next compare this examination with the judicial examinations and confeſſions of Dalgleiſh, Hay, Hepburn, &c. taken before the high court of juſticiary at Edinburgh; we evidently ſee there the difference betwixt a judicial teſtimony, and this of Paris's, taken in a clandeſtine manner, without the authority of a judge, and by no body knows whom. Dalgleiſh's examination begins thus: "Apud Edinburgum 26 Junii, an. "dom. 1567. præſentibus comiti- "bus de Mortoun & Athol, præ- "poſito de Dundee, & domino de "Grange *."—John Hay's examination begins thus: "Apud Edin- "burgum 13 die menſis Septem- "bris, an. dom. 1567. in preſence "of my lord regent, the erles of "Morton and Athol, the lairds of "Lochleven, and Petarow, Mr. "James Magyll, and the juſtice "clerk†."—John Hepburn's examination thus: "Apud Edinbur- "gum 8 die menſis Decembris, an. "dom. 1567. in preſence of my lord "regent the erle of Athol, the lord "Lindſay, the laird of Grange, and "the juſtice clerk ‡."—And at the end of theſe depoſitions is the atteſtation and ſubſcription at large, of Sir John Ballendan, lord juſtice clerk, bearing, that the principal depoſitions were in the records of the high court of juſticiary ‡.

What marks then of authencity are about this paper of Paris? Not the ſmalleſt, as far as can be ſeen at this day, excepting the ſingle aſſertion of Hay, Murray's clerk, who, as a notary, atteſts this paper to be a true copy of an original, ſigned or marked by Paris himſelf, and read to him. All the world knows, that a copy of any paper, atteſted by a notary, requires the ſolemnity of two reputable witneſſes to give faith to the notary's atteſtation. To this paper, however, tho' of the greateſt importance, there are no witneſſes. The whole then depends entirely upon the naked aſſertion of this noted clerk of Murray alone, contradicted, as we have

* Ander. v. 2. p. 173. † Ander. v. 2. p. 177. ‡ Ibid. v. 2. p 183. ‡ Ibid. v. 2. p. 188.

ſeen,

ſeen, in the moſt public manner, by all the world, and even tacitly diſavowed by himſelf.

As for the pretended declaration of the 9th of Auguſt, ſince that only charges the earl of Bothwell, and not the queen, with any acceſſion to the murder, it does not fall within my plan, altho' liable to the ſame objections with the above pretended confeſſion againſt the queen; beſides, Mr. Goodall has, with very good reaſon, ſhewn it likewiſe to be an impoſture *.

Before we conclude, we muſt again beg leave to take notice of Mr. Hume's arguments in ſupport of this noted piece of evidence of Paris: "It is in vain (ſays he) at "preſent to ſeek for improbabilities "in Nicholas Hubert's dying con-"feſſion, and to magnify the ſmall-"eſt difficulties into a contradic-"tion. It was certainly a *regular* "*judicial* paper, given in regularly "and judicially, and ought to have "been canvaſſed at the time, if the "perſons, whom it concerned, had "been aſſured of their innocence†."

Here we ſee a ſhort, but very poſitive deciſion againſt all and every objection that poſſibly can be brought againſt Paris's confeſſion. But upon what does this author ground his ſentence? Upon two very plain reaſons, *firſt*, That the confeſſion was a judicial one, that is, taken in preſence, or by authority of a judge. And *ſecondly*, That it was regularly and judicially given in; that muſt be underſtood during the time of the conferences before queen Elizabeth and her council, in preſence of Mary's commiſſioners; at which time ſhe ought to have canvaſſed it, ſays our author, if ſhe knew her innocence.

That it was not a judicial confeſſion, is evident: The paper itſelf does not bear any ſuch mark; nor does it mention that it was taken in preſence of any perſon, or by any authority whatſoever; and, by comparing it with the judicial examinations of Dalgleiſh, Hay, and Hepburn, in page 146, it is apparent, that it is deſtitute of every formality requiſite in a judicial evidence. In what dark corner, then, this ſtrange production was generated, our author may endeavour to find out, if he can.

As to his ſecond aſſertion, that it was regularly and judicially given in, and therefore ought to have been canvaſſed by Mary during the conferences; we have already ſeen that this likewiſe is not fact: the conferences broke up in February 1569: Nicholas Hubert was not hanged till Auguſt thereafter, and his dying confeſſion, as Mr. Hume calls it, is only dated the 10th of that month. How then can this gentleman gravely tell us that this confeſſion was judicially given in, and ought to have been at that very time canvaſſed by queen Mary and her commiſſioners? Such poſitive aſſertions, apparently contrary to fact, are unworthy the character of an hiſtorian, and may very juſtly render his deciſion, with reſpect to evidences of a higher nature, very dubious. In anſwer then to Mr. Hume: As the queen's accuſers did not chuſe to produce this material witneſs, Paris, whom they had alive, and in their hands, nor any declaration or confeſſion from him at the critical and proper time for having it canvaſſed by the queen, I apprehend our author's concluſion may fairly be uſed againſt himſelf; that

* Good. v. 1. p. 137. † Hume, vol. 2. p. 500.

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it is in vain at preſent to ſupport the improbabilities and abſurdities in a confeſſion, taken in a clandeſtine way, no body knows how; and produced after Paris's death, by no body knows whom: and from every appearance deſtitute of every formality requiſite and common to ſuch ſort of evidence: for theſe reaſons, I am under no ſort of heſitation to give ſentence againſt Nicolas Hubert's confeſſion, as a groſs impoſture and forgery."

The fifth chapter is a well drawn ſummary of the arguments on both ſides, and the ſixth is taken up in tracing out the views, deſigns, and connections of Murray, Morton, and Lethington. That the two laſt named, were the tools and inſtruments of Murray's ambition is apparent. That they were both of them at leaſt privy to the murder is not to be doubted, and as they were, ſo it is not eaſy to ſuppoſe Murray their principal could be ignorant of it. But that Bothwell was guilty is not a queſtion. Whether the queen was altogether innocent every man will after all judge for himſelf. That her marriage with Bothwell was imprudent, no one can doubt. Our author, in what we think a maſterly manner, brings the ſeveral *facinora* of Murray, Moreton, and Lethington, into one point of view, and makes this his concluſion.

"Such is the complicated evidence, that appears againſt the joint confederates, Murray, Morton, and Lethington, preceding lord Darnley's murder, in which the earl of Murray is plainly pointed out to have been at the head, and in the direction of the whole conſpiracy, until the very period of the king's murder, that he withdrew himſelf, and ſoon after left the kingdom, and the management of the ſucceeding part of the ſcheme to his friends Morton and Lethington, who, by their rebellion and impriſonment of the queen, ſecured for him the regency of the kingdom.

It muſt ſtill, however, be acknowledged, that all this amounts to no direct proof of Murray's being an actor in the murder of lord Darnley: but when the whole of his conduct, which we have traced, and detected, is conſidered, there appears the ſtrongeſt preſumptive evidence, of his being acceſſary to, and in the knowledge of the whole affair. The cloſe, ſubtle, and deep part which he was to play in the cataſtrophe, was to place himſelf concealed behind the curtain, while the bloody work was a doing, *to look through his fingers thairto, and to behold the doings, ſaying nothing to the ſame* †. How faithfully he kept to this plan, we have already ſhewn. Whoever then ſhall conſider the whole of Murray's conduct, his rebellions, plots, and conſpiracies, and that by a conſtant and invariable proſecution of this plan, he at length obtained the full completion of his ſcheme, by dethroning his ſovereign, poſſeſſing himſelf of the reins of government, and by that means having it in his power, to ſmother and put out of the way all proof or evidence that might tend to diſcover his own guilt, with the remarkable caution obſerved by him, in taking care to withdraw himſelf from the ſcene, at the preciſe time always when the deciſive events were ready to fall out, muſt for theſe reaſons, plainly ſee, that the foregoing preſumptive proof againſt Murray, from circumſtances, is the only one which, from the nature of things, can at this day be expected. To this, however,

† Vide p. 198. of this enquiry.

however, we may add a direct proof of his using false evidence against the queen, in the case of Nicolas Hubert, or French Paris's confession, which we have demonstrated to be false, and that the same came directly from the hand of Murray †.

The evidence is much stronger, however, with regard to his two associates, Morton and Lethington: the same presumptive proof as against Murray, not only appears against them, but we have likewise a positive proof joined to it, against each of these associates, viz. The mutual retorted accusation of each of them against the other, joined to the act of forfeiture against Lethington, by the regent Lennox, and the indictment, verdict and sentence, past by the peers of the kingdom against Morton, as an accomplice in the king's murder, together with his own confession (as given us by his particular friends in the manner they chose themselves) that he was in the knowledge of the murder. So full and direct is the proof of their guilt.

From all which, it is submitted to the judgment of the reader, whether the conclusions in the two propositions, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, do not naturally follow, viz.

That as it is proved, that the confederates, for taking away the king's life, were Morton and Lethington, the very persons who afterwards brought an accusation against queen Mary for that very crime; therefore she herself could not have been in that confederacy, nor guilty of that crime.

2dly, As it is proved that Murray, Morton, and Lethington had been, from the queen's coming to Scotland, joint confederates in a series of plots, conspiracies, and rebellions, against her and her husband, until the very eve of the king's murder: as they had with one voice publickly accused the queen, of that very crime, of which, it is proved, that, at least, Morton and Lethington were themselves accomplices: and, as in support of their accusation, this triumvirate had produced spurious and forged writings; and by all these means had dethroned their sovereign, and possessed themselves of the government: for these reasons, therefore, the three confederates, Murray, Morton, and Lethington, must be held, one and all of them, as *socii criminis*, guilty of the crime of which they had unjustly accused queen Mary.

† We have already seen that Murray was at St. Andrews at Paris's condemnation and execution; and that the only copy of this spurious confession is subscribed by Hay, clerk of Murray's council; and we have still extant the instructions by Murray himself to the abbot of Dunfermline, his envoy to the English court, 15th of October 1569, in these words: "And if further proof be required, we have sent with you the depositions of Nicolas Hubert, alias Paris, a Frenchman, one who was present at the committing of the said murder, and of late execute to the death for the same." Good. v. 2. p. 88.

We may now judge with what justice Mr. Hume has given sentence in the case of Murray: "That there is not the least presumption to lead us to suspect him as an accomplice in the murder." We need not wonder therefore, that this same judge, who has acquitted Murray of every presumption of guilt, should give as positive a sentence against the queen.

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THE END.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM